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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cutwarmund, June 7, 1920.

No. 120.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Captain Edward Mowbray Allfrey, M.C., Kings Royal Rifle Corps attached to 1 Sikh Pioneers, to be extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the afternoon of 25th May 1920.

Cutwarmund, June 12, 1920.

Captain Ernest Whiteside Huddleston, D.S.O., M.C., R.I.M., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with effect from 1st June 1920.

LEAVE.

Cutwarmund, June 10, 1920.

No. 121.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., privilege leave for six months from or after the 1st July 1920.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

No. 122.—The Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from the 4th May 1920.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

No. 123.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Raghavayya Garu, an extension of privilege leave for two days.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 124.—Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1920.

No. 125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies or portions thereof, wherever found, of the pamphlet in Urdu or of its translation, entitled Awaaz-i-Khilafat, published by Munshi Ahsan-ul-Haq and printed at the Jaini Lal Muslim Printing Press, Saharanpur, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

No. 126.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the prayer in Urdu on the Khilafat question which was offered at the Lucknow mosques on 19th March 1920, and issued in leaflet form and all copies of all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the prayer, inasmuch as it contains matter which is likely to incite to acts of violence and to bring into contempt the Government established by law in British India and is therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of the Act.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies or portions thereof whenever found of the address in Urdu, or of its translation, delivered by Shaikh Mushir Hussain Qidwai, Barrister-at-Law and Talukdar of Gudha, at the Oudh Khilafat Conference held at Fyzabad, on the 1st May 1920, inasmuch as the said address contains matter of the nature described in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the said Act.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 19, 1920.

No. 10.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

No. 40-S I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment in the said Order:—

To be Companion.

The Honourable Mr. William John Joseph Howley, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

No. 152 I.M.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

Charles William Egerton Cotton, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Customs, Calcutta

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur, Ex-Member of the Executive Council of Madras.

KNIGHTHOOD.

No. 1581-I.C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Pitti Tyagaraya Chetti Garu, President of the Corporation, Madras.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

No. 1585-I.C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Companions.

(Civil Services in India.)

William Ernest Mitchell, Esquire, Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Pasupuleti Perumalusam Nayudu Garu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

No. 1586-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Tiramala Desika Acharyar Avargal, President of the Tuticorin District Board, Madras.

Mrs. Olive Monahan, Madras.

No. 1587-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

Edwin Winckler, Esquire, Principal, Raja's College, Pattukottai, Madras.

Sishiyur Subrahmanya Ayyar Subbu Lakshmi Ammal, Superintendent, Widows' Hostel, Madras

Mother Ignatius Moore, of the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, Madras.

No. 1595-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulana Maulvi Mohammad Abdur Rahman Sahib "Sheur", Agent to the Prince of Arcot, Madras, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.—

No. 1596-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Peter Narayanaswami Lakshmanan Avargal, M.R., O.M., M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.F.P.S., Darbar Physician, Travancore State, Madras Presidency.

No. 1598-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

The Honourable Khan Sahib Abdullah Hajee Qasim Sahib, Landholder and Merchant, South Kanara district, Madras Presidency.

Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Merchant, Madras.

No. 1600-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Amanchanta Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Nellore, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Rayanna Edath Sekhara Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Palghat, Malabar district, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Sankaranarayana Bhaskara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Salibapati Ratnavelu Chettiyar Avargal, Dubash, Messrs Best & Co., Madras

M.R.Ry. Vela Pillai Manikamani Pillai Avargal, Official Receiver, High Court of Judicature, Madras.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Tattikonda Namberumal Chetti Garu, Building Contractor, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Hoskote Krishna Sastri Avargal, M.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, and officiating Government Epigraphist for India.

No. 1602-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Puthiya Maliyakkal Syed Alawi Bin Ali Hamid Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur, of Qurimedi, President of the Civil Bench Court, Panthalayini, Malabar district, Madras Presidency.

Muhammad Kalim ul-lah Sahib Chida, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras City.

Mr. Dennis Shaw Cama, Subdivisional Officer, in charge of the Engineering Workshops, Arkonam, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

No. 1604-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Arumugam Pillai Sudalaiyadumperumal Pillai Appaswami Pillai Avargal, Landowner, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, Madras Presidency

M.R.Ry. Cavarapati Thoyumarti Alwar Chetti Garu, Timber Merchant, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Mahavratagal Subramaniya Ayyar Sadhasivam Ayyar Avargal, Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Cruz Fernandez Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly district, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Mallapur Vijayaraghavulu Pillai Avargal, B.A., M.D., C.M., Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Panangadan Krishnan Avargal, Tahsildar (retired), Malabar district, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Ayyar Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, Huzur Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Kanavelli Joga Pai Gana Pai Avargal, B.A., B.L., President of the Town Council, Cochin (Mattancherry), Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Pohatti Rangamayakulu Nayudu Garu, B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mopad Project division, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Pudoguti Coopoosamy Nayudu Rhursjulu Nayudu Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Guntur, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Madakasira Srinivasa Rau Avargal, Sheristadar Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore, North Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Kattur Venkatachella Thirurangada Mudaliyar Avargal, Secretary, Tiruvalur Co-operative Union, Tanjore district, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Seera Lutchmiah Chetti, Contractor, Srirangam, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial).

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

No. 530.—Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, privilege leave for one month from or after the 3rd June 1920 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

No. 531.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Dasala Padmanabha Nayudu Garu, Prosecuting Inspector, Madras City Police, to be Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

No. 532.—Muhammad Munir Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Deputy Collector, 5th grade, to act as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, during the absence of Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur on leave or until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 533.—Consequent on the opening of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Bellary from the 21st June 1920, M.R.Ry. Kadambi Sundararama Ramaswami Sastri Avargal, District Munsif, sub. *pro tem*, first grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Sub-Court, Bellary.

No. 534.—Consequent on the opening of an Additional Sub-Court at Madura from the 28th June 1920, M.R.Ry. Ullathil Govindan Nayar Avargal, District Munsif, first grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

No. 535.—Mr. W. S. Snow, to be Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 8th March 1920.

No. 536.—Mr. A. J. Nicholas, to be Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, sub. *pro tem*, with effect from the 8th March 1920.

No. 537.—Mr. S. Davis, to be Superintendent, [Tanjore Borstal Institution, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 15th March 1920.

No. 538.—Mr. Ira Kersey, to be Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, sub *pro tem.*, with effect from the 12th March 1920.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 539.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred on Mr. Alexander MacLean MacDougall who has resigned his appointment.

Ootacamund, June 12, 1920.

No. 540.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Kumbakonam in the Tanjore district conferred on M.R.Ry. Elumulangapalayam Rama Pillai Swaminatha Pillai Pakkiriya Pillai Avargal.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 541.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1918, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 992, dated the 25rd October 1918, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th October 1918:—

M.R.Ry. Rayeli Subba Rao Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ellore in the district of Kistna.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Pillai Nagappa Pillai Avargal.—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tirupattur in the district of Ramnad.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Panchapakesa Sivar Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Nannilam in the district of Tanjore.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Krishna Ayyar Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal M.R.Ry. Subbayya Muppanar Pichchayya Muppanar Avargal M.R.Ry. Sankaralingam Chettiyar Annamalai Chettiyar Avargal Chinna Mian Rawuttar Muhi-ud-din Mian Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur M.R.Ry. Arulappan Jacob Avargal	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Kovilpatti in the district of Tinnevelly.

Ootacamund, June 12, 1920.

Kalladarburichi Abubakkar Lebbai Kadir Muhi-ud-din Lebbai Sahib Bahadur M.R.Ry. Alwarkurichi Varaniharaperumal Mudaliyar Nellainayagam Mudaliyar Avargal M.R.Ry. Sankara Subba Ayyar Sankara Ayyar Avargal Rev. A. Devadoss Avargal	for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ambasamudram in the district of Tinnevelly.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

No. 542.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Pathangi Narayana Acharyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Trichinopoly in the Trichinopoly district and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

No. 543.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the

powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class :—

Kathandi Hashim Sahib, Probationary Deputy Tahsildar in the district of Coimbatore.

Ootacamund, June 17, 1920

No. 544.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers in the districts specified opposite to their names are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on Magistrates of that class except the power to try offences summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third-class magistrates :—

M.R Ry. Desiraju Bhavanarayana Rao Avargal, Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate in the district of Guntur.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Dwabhandu Palo Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Ganjam district.
M.R Ry. Kivalur Rajappa Ayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Kistna district.
M.R.Ry. Tayi Subba Rao Nayudu Garu, Huzur Sarishtadar, Kistna district.
M.R.Ry. Kanthadai Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Chingleput district.
M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rau Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Chingleput district.
M.R Ry. Subba Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Bellary district.
M R Ry. Chinnaswamudram S. Hanumanta Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Kurnool district.
M.R.Ry. Tumpputur Mallappa Ayyar Mallikarjuna Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Cuddapah district.
M.R Ry. Galiveti Subba Reddi Garu, Tahsildar, Cuddapah district.
M R Ry. Coimbatore Rangaramayya Krishna Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Chittoor district.
M R.Sy. Sagaram Guru Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Chittoor district.
M.R.Ry. Chidambaranatha Sabbayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar, North Arcot district
M R.Sy. Tirukulam Krishnaswami Nayudu Subrahmanya Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, South Arcot district.
M. R Ry. Gangadarapuram Panchapikesa Venkatarama Sastri Avargal, Tahsildar, Trichinopoly district
M.R.Ry. Patanganathum Ramaswami Ayyar Rangaswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Madura district.
M R Ry. Rajagopala Nayudu Narayana Narada Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, Tinnevelly district.
Muhammad Abdul Rahiman Qadir Badsha Sahib Bahadur, Land Records Tahsildar, Tinnevelly district.
M.R.Ry. Kunnathingara Kunhakopat Raman Nayar Avargal, Tahsildar, South Kanara district.
Mr. Francis Lobo, Deputy Tahsildar, Ootacamund.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920

No. 545.—Notice is hereby given of the impending occurrence of one or more vacancies in the rank of Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, which it is proposed to fill by direct recruitment, subject to the appearance of suitable candidates.

2. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions :—
(*a*) that they are statutory natives of India,
(*b*) that they are of good character,
(*c*) that they are graduates of a recognised University or barristers-at-law,
(*d*) that they are of sound health, good physique and active habits, and free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity,
(*e*) that they are not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest, and
(*f*) that they are not under 21 or over 24 years of age on the 31st December 1920.

3. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Applications already made to Government or to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police who will furnish the applicants, if necessary, with copies of the printed form.

4. The application will include the following particulars :—
(*a*) Name in full.
(*b*) Address in full.
(*c*) Caste or creed.
(*d*) Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).
(*e*) Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).
(*f*) Places of education during the past four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the Principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year, or by some responsible officer of Government, must be attached to the application).
(*g*) Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; nature of degree obtained.
(*h*) A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointment, if any, held by him.
(*i*) State of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of article 43, Civil Service Regulations, and showing height and chest measurement must be attached to the application).

5. The following committee has been appointed to select from among the candidates the required number of persons whom they think most fitted for appointment:—

(1) Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue (*President*).
(2) Mr. P. R. Thomas, Inspector-General of Police (*Member and Secretary*).
(3) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hafeb-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

6. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clause 4 (*d*), (*f*) and (*i*) must reach the Inspector General of Police on or before the 15th July 1920. No applications received after that date will be considered.

7. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the committee of selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them.

8. The candidates finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a Medical Board in Madras as to their physique and capacity for active outdoor work.

9. The selected candidates will be on probation for two years. While on probation they will be given an allowance of Rs. 100 each per mensem; they will be required to attend a course of instruction in the Provincial Training School extending to two years and to appear at the successive departmental examinations for junior officers in the subjects prescribed for Assistant Superintendents of Police until they have passed in all the subjects.

10. If at the end of the two years the selected candidates have passed all the prescribed examinations and are, in the opinion of the Government, fit for employment as Deputy Superintendents of Police, they will be confirmed as such in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 per mensem. Otherwise their services will be dispensed with. The Government will also be at liberty to dispense with the services of a probationer at any time during the period of his probation, if, in their opinion, he is not fit for employment as a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Octacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 546.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Police.

Simla, the 26th May 1920.

No. 662.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

(1) After rule 26 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Keeping for safe custody.*

26A.—A licence to keep for safe custody firearms deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XI A to the holder of a licence in Form VIII, IX, X or XI—

(a) in a Presidency town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf."

(2) To Schedule VII of the said rules the following Form shall be added, namely:—

"FORM XI-A.

(See rule 26 A.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Form VIII, IX, X or XI of firearms deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee	Description of firearms.	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept).	*Period for which the licence is valid.
1	2	3	4

Seal.

The of 19 .

(Signature)

Commissioner of Police,

District Magistrate of the District.

Subdivisional Magistrate, District.

* NOTE.—A licence in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licencee's licence in Form VIII, IX, X or XI, as the case may be, is due to expire.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. It covers only firearms of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3 but does not authorise the licensee—

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition "Government arm" means a firearm which is the property of the Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms in his possession under this licence in such form as the local Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or of the local Government as directed, of Sub-Inspector

5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

The 28th May 1920.

No. 976.—In exercise of the power reserved by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

In the second column of Schedule II to the said rules—

(i) in entry 1, for clause (*b*), of sub-head (*i*) the following shall be substituted namely :—

"(*b*) firearms, other than firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess," and

(ii) in entry 4, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*viii*) shall be renumbered (*b*), (*c*) and (*viii*), and the following shall be inserted, as clause (*a*), namely :—

"Arms, including firearms, captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess."

E. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 59.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Revered Lutheran Balasundaram of the Danish Mission residing at Melalur in the taluk of Tiruvannamalai in the district of North Arcot to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 60.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Reverend Lutheran Balasundaram of the Danish Mission, residing at Melalur in the taluk of Tiruvannamalai in the district of North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Vinkenda Jeandasen of the C.M.S. Mission, residing at Dummagudem in the taluk of Bhadrachalam in the district of Godavari.

The Reverend Jeandasan Wesley Samuel Rangaswami of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Ikkadu in the taluk of Tiruvallur in the district of Chingleput.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

No. 61.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said sections to the Reverend John Alexander Glendinning of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the district of Ganjam on the 2nd May 1912 are hereby revoked.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 16, 1920.

No. 28.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 24th May 1920.

No. 831-A.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by the said section of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th June 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Securities Rules, 1920.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Securities Act, 1920; X of 1920.

(b) "Controller of Currency" means the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; II of 1910

(c) "Deputy Controller of Currency" means a Commissioner of Paper Currency within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; II of 1910.

(d) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule to these rules;

(e) "proper demand" means a demand made in writing to the Controller of Currency in accordance with the provisions of these rules; and

(f) "Public Debt Office" means—

(i) with reference to a promissory note, the Public Debt Office, Calcutta,

(ii) with reference to stock or to a bearer bond, the Public Debt Office on the books of which the stock or bond is registered.

Rules relating to stock.

Payment of interest. 3. Interest on stock shall be paid on warrants issued by the Public Debt Office and payable at Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, as the case may be. Such warrants may, at the request of the holder of the certificate, to be preferred in writing to the Public Debt Office, be made payable at any British treasury or sub-treasury or, in a State in India, at the Head Post Office if there is no British treasury. The presentation of the stock-certificate shall not be required at the time of payment of interest, but the payee shall acknowledge receipt on the back of the warrant.

Issue of duplicate certificate in case of loss or destruction of original. 4. A duplicate stock-certificate may be issued by the Public Debt Office on its being satisfied that the original certificate has been actually lost or destroyed.

Procedure for conversion, etc. 5. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder of the relevant stock certificate or stock-certificates, and on his receipting the same in Form I, II, or III, as the case may be, issue converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities in place thereof.

Recognition of trusts, etc. 6. (1) On a proper demand made by a person in whose name any stock is registered, or by a person into whose name any stock is to be transferred, or by a person who desires to be entered as the proprietor of stock in exchange for promissory notes or bearer bonds held by him, that he may be described in the books of the Public Debt Office with respect to that stock as a trustee, whether as a trustee of the trust specified in the demand or as a trustee without any such qualification, the Controller of Currency shall authorise the Public Debt Office to make such entries in its books and to issue such stock-certificate issued in connexion therewith as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(2) If the demand is made by a person in whose name stock is registered or by a person into whose name stock is to be transferred, the stock-certificate must be transmitted to the Controller of Currency with the demand.

(3) Where any transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or other document purporting to be executed by a stock holder described in the books of the Public Debt Office as a trustee is produced to the Public Debt Office, the Public Debt Office shall not be concerned to inquire whether the stock-holder is entitled under the terms of the trust to give any such power or to execute such deed or other document, and may act on the transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or document in the same manner as though the stock-holder had not been so described, and whether the stock-holder is or is not described in the transfer deed, power-of-attorney or document as a trustee, and whether he does or does not purport to execute the transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or document in his capacity as a trustee.

Recognition of office-holders. 7. (1) Where any person is the holder of an office other than a public office, the Controller of Currency may, in the case of any account of Government stock to be opened and kept with such person either alone or jointly with other persons, authorise the description of such person in the books of the Public Debt Office by the name of his office.

(2) Where any person holding any Government stock, whether alone or jointly with other persons, is the holder of any office other than a public office, the Controller of Currency may, on a proper demand made by that person, or in the case of a joint account, by all the stock-holders, authorise the Public Debt Office to close the existing account and to open an account with respect to

that stock, or alter the existing account, so that it shall become an account under the official description of that person, either alone or jointly with the other stock holders, according to the terms of the demand, and the Controller of Currency may authorise the Public Debt Office to make such entries in its books as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(5) Where any authorisation has been given under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), the personal name of the office holder need not be stated in the accounts, and any document relating to the stock concerned may be executed by the person for the time being holding the office described in the account as if his personal name were so stated.

(4) Before acting on any demand purporting to be made, or on any document purporting to be executed, in pursuance of this rule by a person as being the holder of any office, the Controller of Currency may require the production of evidence that such person is the holder for the time being of that office.

Receipt required on discharge of a stock-certificate.

3. When a stock certificate is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the certificate itself or a separate receipt shall be given by the party presenting it

Rules relating to Promissory Notes

Payment of interest.

9. Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at the Public Debt Office or at any treasury or sub-treasury for payment of interest at which the note has been endorsed, but only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in Form XV.

When receipt for renewal may be required.

10. The holder of any such note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in any of the following cases, and, where such requisition has been made, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed, namely :—

(a) if the note has been endorsed for payment of interest at a district treasury and the holder thereof desires such payment to be made at Calcutta ;

(b) if only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further indorsement or if any word is written upon the note across any existing indorsement or indorsements ;

(c) if the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving indorsement ;

(d) if any indorsement is not clear and distinct or does not indicate the payee or payees, as the case may be, by name or, in the case of other holders, by office, or is made otherwise than in one of the indorsement spaces on the back of the note ;

(e) if the note having been endorsed three times for payment of interest is presented for re-endorsement, and

(f) if, in the opinion of the Public Debt Office, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

Report to the Public Debt Office of loss or destruction of promissory note.

11. (1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate note in place of a Government promissory note which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the Public Debt Office, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

(a) particulars of the note according to the following form :—

promissory note for Rs. , *No* *of the* *per cent* *loan of* ;

(b) the last half-year for which interest has been paid ;

(c) the person to whom such interest was paid ;

(d) the person in whose name the note was issued (if known) ;

(e) particulars of coupons attached (if any) ;

(f) the place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being endorsed ;

(g) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction ; and

(h) whether the loss was reported to the police

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(a) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by registered post ;

(b) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police ;

(c) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or Presidency Bank where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and, if interest was paid out of Calcutta, to whom it was made ;

(d) if the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder ; and

(e) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the Public Debt Office, but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the treasury where interest is payable.

Notification in Gazette.

13. The loss or destruction of a Government promissory note or portion of a Government promissory note shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following, or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :—

"*Lost*" (*or* "*destroyed*," *as the case may be*).—

The Government promissory note No. of the per cent loan of for Rs. originally standing in the name of , and last indorsed to , the proprietor, by whom it was never indorsed to any other person, having been *lost / destroyed*—notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of person notifying .....

Residence .....

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

13. (1) On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, the Controller of Currency shall, if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed and if he is satisfied of its loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, and if a portion of the note sufficient for the identification of the note has been produced, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond in the form and for the amount hereinafter provided, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed.

(2) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the note has been lost or destroyed and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the note so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office—

(a) to pay to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(b) to issue to the applicant, unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency), on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed note is first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that so lost or destroyed.

Provided that, if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Controller of Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the principal amount due on the note in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon, in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued.

(3) In passing an order under this rule, the Controller of Currency may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the Controller of Currency may think fit.

Alteration of order, etc.

14. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final:

Provided that the Controller of Currency may, at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

Indemnity bonds.

15. Indemnity bonds shall,

(a) when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form V and be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and

(b) when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form VI and be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made.

Publication of list.

16. (1) The list referred to in rule 13 shall be published half-yearly in the Gazette of India in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(2) All notes in respect of which an order has been passed under that rule shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars regarding each note included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the note, its value, the name of the person to whom it was issued, the date from which it bears interest, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, the number and date of the order passed by the Controller of Currency for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the note was first included.

Form of receipt for renewal, consolidation, etc.

17. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder,

(a) renew, sub-divide or consolidate a Government promissory note or notes, provided that the note or notes has or have been receipted in Form VII, VIII or IX, as the case may be, or

(b) convert the note or notes into a stock-certificate, provided that the note or notes has or have been indorsed, "Pay to the Governor General of India in Council," or

(c) convert the note or notes into bearer bonds provided that the note or notes has or have been indorsed in Form X.

Proviso for renewal of promissory notes held by managing member of Hindu joint family subject to Mitakshara Law.

18. The certificate required under the proviso to section 12 of the Act shall be a certificate signed by the Collector of the district in which the applicant resides after such inquiry (if any) as may in his opinion be necessary to determine the matters in question referred to therein.

Prescribed officer in case of disputes as to title.

19. (1) The Controller of Currency shall exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in section 13 of the Act.

(2) Any declaration made under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of that section shall be published in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, as soon as possible after the date on which the declaration is made

Receipt required on discharge of a promissory note

20. When a promissory note is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the note itself.

Rules relating to Bearer Bonds.

Payment of interest.

21. Interest on a bearer bond shall be paid to any person who presents the coupon entitling him to such interest at the Public Debt Office or the treasury at which the bond is registered for payment of interest.

Report to the Public Debt Office of loss or destruction of bearer bond

22. (*1*) Every application for the issue of a duplicate bond in place of a bearer bond which is, or the coupons of which are, alleged to have been lost or destroyed, or which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed together with its coupons, shall be addressed to the Public Debt Office, and shall be accompanied by a registration fee of Re. 1 per bond and a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

(1) particulars of the number and value of the bearer bond and the loan to which it belongs;

(2) particulars of coupons alleged to have been lost or in the possession of the claimant, as the case may be;

(3) the name of the Public Debt Office or treasury at which the bond has been registered for payment of interest;

(4) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction; and

(5) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(*2*) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the bearer bond or coupons, or both, if lost in transmission by registered post;

(*b*) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police;

(*c*) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or Presidency Bank where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of a coupon with regard to the bond;

(*d*) an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the bearer bond; and

(*e*) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed bearer bond or coupons, or both.

(*3*) A duplicate of the letter to the Public Debt Office, but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the treasury at which the bond is registered for payment of coupons.

Notification in Gazette.

23. The loss or destruction of a bearer bond or coupons, or both, shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit.

"*Lost*" (*or* "*destroyed*" *as the case may be*).—The bearer bond No.————— of the————per cent loan————

Coupons relating to bearer bond No.————of the————per cent loan of————for Rs.————(together with coupons or without coupons) for Rs.————,

having been $\frac{\text{lost}}{\text{destroyed}}$, notice is hereby given that application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the undersigned.

Name of person notifying _____

Residence _____

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when bond only lost or destroyed.

24. Where a bearer bond is reported to be lost or destroyed, and the coupons are in the possession of the person claiming to be the owner of the bond and coupons, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if satisfied that the bond has been lost or destroyed, cause the particulars of the bond so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons and to pay the amount of any coupons which may be due on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the bond lost or destroyed and on the surrender of the unpaid coupons of the original bond.

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when both bond and coupons lost or destroyed.

25. Where both a bearer bond and its coupons are reported to be lost or destroyed, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the bond and coupons have been lost or destroyed, and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the bond and coupons so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office, on the expiry of six years from the date of publication as provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed bond or coupons are first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the bond and twice the value of the coupons due for payment, and unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency),—

(*a*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons, and

(*b*) to pay the amount of any coupons which may be due;

Provided that, if the date on which the bearer bond is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Controller of Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the amount of the bond in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate bond would otherwise have been issued.

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when coupons only lost or destroyed

26. Where the coupons only of a bearer bond are reported to be lost or destroyed, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the coupons have been lost or destroyed, and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the coupons so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office, on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed coupons are first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form Y for twice the value of the coupons due for payment, and unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency),—

(*a*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons, and

(*b*) to pay the amount of any coupons which may be due.

27. A provisional order passed under rule 25 or rule 26 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to in those rules, become final:

Alteration of order, etc

Provided that the Controller of Currency may at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate bond, if he finds sufficient reasons, alter or cancel any such order and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate bond shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he thinks fit.

Indemnity bonds.

28. (1) In making any order under rule 24, 25 or 26 the Controller of Currency may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the Controller of Currency may think fit.

Publication of list.

29. (1) The list referred to in rules 24, 25 and 26 shall be published half-yearly in the *Gazette of India* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(2) All bearer bonds and coupons in respect of which an order has been passed under any of those rules shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiry of six years from the date of first publication or from the date of the last payment of a coupon, whichever is the later date.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars in the case of each bond included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the lost bearer bond, its value, the dividend numbers and dates of the lost coupons, if any, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the bond was first included.

Prescribed officer for renewal, conversion, etc

30. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder, renew, convert, subdivide or consolidate a bearer bond or Bearer bonds.

Receipt not required on discharge, etc., of a bearer bond.

31. When a bearer bond is presented for discharge, renewal, conversion or consolidation, no receipt shall be required.

General.

Powers of the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.

32. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the powers conferred under these rules on the Controller of Currency may be exercised by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, in respect of Government securities interest on which is payable within the Bombay Presidency or the Central Provinces.

Fees.

33. The following fees shall be paid in respect of applications under sections 10, 12 and 15 of the Act namely:—

For each renewed, converted, consolidated, subdivided or duplicate security, 4 annas per cent, if new security does not exceed in amount Rs. 1,000, and Re. 1 if the new security exceeds that sum:

Provided that no fee shall be payable—

(*a*) in respect of the renewal of a bearer bond, and

(*b*) in respect of the renewal of a note where there no indorsement other than an indorsement by a Presidency Bank, the Controller of Currency, his Deputy or Assistant or an Accountant-General, his Deputy or Assistant, and the renewal indorsement, or when such renewal is required only on account of there being no further space on the note in which to record payment or endorsement for payment of interest.

Indemnity bonds.

34. An indemnity bond taken on the issue of a renewed, converted, consolidated or subdivided security shall be, as nearly as may be, in Form XI and shall be for twice the amount of the security or annuities, as the case may be, with two sureties.

Special procedure in certain cases.

Government securities held by minor or lunatic.

35. (1) When a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a lunatic who is incapable of managing his affairs, interest or the capital sum payable on the maturity of the loan may, where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid to his father or, if he be dead, to the mother of such person on the officer making the payment being satisfied as to the identity of the father, or mother, as the case may be.

(2) If such payment be made at a place other than that at which such minor or lunatic and his father or mother ordinarily reside, payment may be made on production of a certificate of identity signed by any Magistrate.

(3) Where an applicant for payment is neither the father nor the mother of the minor or lunatic, and where the value of the securities standing in the name of such person does not exceed Rs. 5,000, payment may be made on production of a certificate by the Magistrate of the district in which such person ordinarily resides, to the effect that the applicant is the actual guardian of such person.

(4) If the value of the securities standing in the name of a minor or lunatic exceeds Rs. 5,000, payment shall not be made unless and until the applicant for payment shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the officer making payment, that he is the legal guardian of such person.

Small holdings of deceased persons

36d. Subject to any general or special orders of the Controller of Currency, a Deputy or Assistant Controller of Currency or, in the absence of such an officer, an Accountant-General or Comptroller may determine the person entitled to the security or securities of a deceased person, aggregating not more than Rs. 5,000, and may in general exercise the functions and perform the duties referred to in section 19 of the Act.

When maker of a document is unable to write.

37. (1) If any person by whom any document relating to a Government security is to be executed, or by whom an indorsement is to be made on a promissory note, satisfies a Magistrate that he is for any reason unable to write, and that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by him, and that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, such Magistrate may, at the request of that person and subject to the provisions of this rule, execute the document or sign the indorsement on his behalf.

(2) Where any such document is to be executed or indorsement signed by a Magistrate under this rule on behalf of any person, the Magistrate shall execute the document or sign the indorsement in the presence of that person, and shall enter below his own signature a certificate to the effect that the document was executed, or the indorsement signed, as the case may be, at the request of that person after having been previously read over to the latter, and that he is satisfied that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by such person.

Special securities issued to Ruling Princes.

38. (1) Government securities may be issued to the ruler of a State in India at his request in Form XII, provided that—

(a) the ruler has been admitted to this privilege by order of the Governor-General in Council, and

(b) the total amount for which the ruler applies is not less than Rs. 50,000.

(2) Notes issued in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be in the name of the ruler and his successors and property in them, save as otherwise provided, shall devolve by succession.

(3) Any such note may be negotiated by indorsement by the ruler of the State for the time being.

(4) The transferee of any such note shall not be capable of negotiating or drawing interest on the same when so transferred, but shall be entitled on surrender to the Public Debt Office of the note or notes so transferred to obtain therefrom Government securities of a like denomination and amount.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See rule 2 (d).*)

FORM I.

(*See rule 5.*)

Form of Indorsement for Conversion of Stock Certificates into $\frac{\text{Bearer Bonds}}{\text{Promissory Notes}}$.

Received in lieu of this stock certificate $\frac{\text{Bearer Bonds}}{\text{Promissory Notes}}$ of Rs. each (*together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to* Rs. with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM II

(*See rule 5.*)

Form of Indorsement for Consolidation of Stock Certificates

Received in lieu of stock certificates Nos. for Rs. respectively of the per cent loan of a stock certificate for Rs. of the per cent loan of with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM III.

(*See rule 5.*)

Form of Indorsement for Subdivision of a Stock Certificate.

Received in lieu of this stock certificate stock certificates for Rs. respectively of the per cent loan of with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM IV.

(*See rule* 9)

RECEIPT FOR INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

*For sent Loan of*_____

Received from the Government Treasury at _____ interest due on Promissory Notes as follows :—

No. of Note. N.B.—If the number is in a fractional form, the upper No. only need be quoted	Amount of each Note.	Amount of half-yearly interest.	For how many half-years interest is due.	Total amount due.	Date up to which interest is due.	Name of holder of Notes.
	Rs.	R. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
			Total ..			
			Deduct—Income-tax at per cent ..			
			Net amount payable ..			

Total received (in words) _____

Signature _____

(State whether holder or holder's attorney or administrator) _____

FORM V.

(*See rules* 15, 24, 25 *and* 26.)

Know all men by these presents that we

[Principal and 2 Sureties with address of each.]

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and And each of us the said

[Principal and Sureties.]

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of the obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Principal)

Whereas the above bounden he caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain $\frac{\text{Promissory Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ of the Government of India the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government $\frac{\text{Promissory Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ sometime since

(Principal)

AND WHEREAS the said having applied to the Controller of Currency for New $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ in lieu of the said $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ as alleged to have been as aforesaid the said Controller of Currency for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said acceded to (Principal). the said application on condition of the said

and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said

(Sureties.) have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written now the condition of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden

(Principal and 2 Sureties.) their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note / Bearer Bond so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to his or their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for him or them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Controller of Currency for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to be cancelled destroyed or otherwise dealt with as may seem meet and further in case the original of the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whatsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the same or the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond or the principal sum therein mentioned or any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

(Principal and Sureties.) their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond which shall have come or shall come to the hands of such person or body corporate as aforesaid or which shall hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid together with all interest which the Government of India shall have paid thereon and also all costs between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the issuing of the new Note / Bearer Bond aforesaid and further if the said

Principal and 2 (Sureties.) their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever or whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account of or in respect of or by reason of the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond so represented to have been as aforesaid or the principal or interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the issuing of a new Note / Bearer Bond as aforesaid or of any Note / Bearer Bond or Note / Bearer Bond which may hereafter by substitution subdivision renewal or otherwise represent the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond or the new Note / Bearer Bond so issued as aforesaid then the above-written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by

(Principal.) In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Signed sealed and delivered by

(First Surety.) In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Signed sealed and delivered by

(Second Surety.) In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Bond explained to above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE HEREUNDER BOND.

FORM VI.

(*See rule 15.*)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we (Principal) and 2 sureties with address of each)

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and severally and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and And each of us the said (Principal and 2 sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden (Principal)
he caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that was lately and upon the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of India the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note some time since

AND WHEREAS the said he applied to (Principal.)
the Controller of Currency to the Government of India to continue to pay interest to upon the said Note as alleged to have been as aforesaid from the date on which interest appears from the Books of the Public Debt Office to have been last paid thereon up to the end of (Principal.)
the half-year preceding the date fixed for the issue to the said of a duplicate of such Note and the said Controller of Currency for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the (Principal.)
aforesaid representation of the said acceded
to the said application for payment of interest as aforesaid on condition of the said and two sufficient (Principal.)
sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said have (Sureties.)
accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such conditions as hereunder is (Principal.)
written AND WHEREAS on the further application of the said
the said Controller of Currency has ordered that the said Note so alleged to have been (
as aforesaid shall be included in the next half-yearly list published pursuant to Rule 16 made by the Government of India under section 21 of the Indian Securities Act 1920 of securities lost or destroyed in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of such duplicate security as next hereinafter mentioned and that six years after the publication of the list in which the said Note is first mentioned if no reason to the contrary appear a duplicate of the (Principal.)
said Note shall be issued to the said

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden (Principal and 2 sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note as alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Controller of Currency for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council in order that a memorandum of all payments of interest which may have been made as aforesaid may be duly indorsed thereon AND FURTHER in case the original of the said Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successor or assigns or in case any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on this behalf then and in either of such cases if the said (Principal and 2 sureties.)
their heirs executors administrators
representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time pay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of all interest which shall hereafter have been paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the said Controller of Currency continuing to pay interest upon the said Note to the said (Principal.) (Principal and 2 sureties.)
as aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said
their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns and the Officer Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of actions

suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or used by any person or body corporate whomsoever and whatsoever against or from or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Note so represented to have been

as aforesaid or the interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the said Controller of Currency continuing to pay interest to the said

(Principal.) upon the said Note as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

(Principal). Signed sealed and delivered by
In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Signed sealed and delivered by

(1st surety). In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Signed sealed and delivered by

(2nd surety). In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address

1st surety identified by me

Occupation and address

2nd surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM VII.

[*See rule* 17 (a).]

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR RENEWAL OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed note payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at _____ Treasury.

holder

Signature of the _____

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM VIII.

[*See rule* 17 (a).]

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR SUBDIVISION OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Received in lieu hereof _____ notes for Rs. _____ respectively, payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at _____ Treasury.

holder.

Signature of the _____

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM IX.

[*See rule* 17 (a).]

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

Received in lieu hereof a new note payable to (*name of holder*) for Rs. _____ by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes Nos. _____ (*mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it and specifying the loan*) with interest payable at _____ Treasury.

holder

Signature of the _____

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM X.

[*See rule* 17 (*c*).]

FORM OF INDORSEMENT FOR CONVERSION OF PROMISSORY NOTES INTO BEARER BONDS.

Received in lieu hereof and of notes numbers _____ in the loan of _____ of the value of Rs. _____ a bearer bond (or bonds) of Rs. _____

each amounting to Rs. _____ with interest payable at _____ Treasury.

Signature of the holder or duly authorised representative of holder. _____

FORM XI.

[*See rule* 34.]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

The obligor and his sureties are the persons.

are held and firmly bound to the BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, in the sum of Rupees of lawful money current at Calcutta, to be paid to the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, or to the said Bank's certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our Executors Administrators and personal representatives and every of them jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our respective seals. Dated this day of 19 .

WHEREAS a certain Promissory Note or security of the Government of India, No. of the per cent Loan of for Rs. dated the day of 1 , was drawn for and on behalf of the then Secretary of State in Council for India by the order and under the authority of the then Governor-General of India in Council in favour of one

Here recite facts and defects in enforcements.

AND WHEREAS the said has applied to the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, to renew the said Promissory Note or security in favour and in proper name which the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, have consented and agreed to do on the said with two good and sufficient sureties entering into and executing the above written Bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the condition hereunder written and WHEREAS the above bounden at the request of the said have agreed to become sureties for, and to join with in executing the above-written Bond or obligation. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written Bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden and each of them their and each of their Executors Administrators or legal personal representatives or any or either of them shall from time to time and at all times hereafter well and effectually save defend keep harmless and indemnified the Secretary of State for India and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and their lands tenements goods chattels and effects of from and against the issue of the renewed note or security in lieu and in place of the said promissory note or security of the Government of India, No. of the per cent loan of for Rupees dated the day of 1 , and standing in the name of and also from the payment of all interest which has accrued due thereon and shall from time to time hereafter accrue due thereon and also of from and against all and all manner of actions suits claims and demands whatsoever which may be instituted commenced or prosecuted or made upon or against the Secretary of State for India and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, by any person or persons whomsoever being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or under colour of the said Promissory Note or security or of such renewed note or security as aforesaid or the interest now due and from time to time hereafter accruing due thereon respectively and of from and against all loss costs charges and expenses whatsoever which the Secretary of State and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, shall sustain incur or be put to by reason or for or on account or under colour of the renewal of such promissory note or security or for or on account or under colour of the non-payment of such promissory note or security or of the interest now due or hereafter to accrue due thereon to any person or persons being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on accounts or by reason of these presents then the above-written Bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered

FORM XII.

[*See rule* 38.]

FORM OF SPECIAL NOTES ISSUED TO RULERS OF STATES IN INDIA.]

Government _____ per cent _____ loan of _____.
Rs. _____. At _____ per cent.
Of (*name of loan*)

Public Debt Office,

The Governor-General of India in Council hereby promises on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council to pay

To His Highness the Raja of _____, or his successor
The Raja of _____, for the time being at the General Treasury at Fort William on (*here state the date of discharge of the loan*)

Rupees _____ and to pay to the said Raja and his Successors Rajas at _____ for the time being at the General Treasury above mentioned interest on such sum from the _____ to the date on which the same shall become payable as aforesaid at the rate of _____ per cent per annum such interest to be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the _____ and on the _____ in every year. Provided always that the said principal sum of Rupees _____ or any part thereof and the right to receive the

same and the interest thereon as aforesaid may at any time be transferred absolutely by the Raja for the time being entitled to receive the interest thereon and the Governor-General of India in Council hereby agrees on surrender of this special Note to issue to the said Raja or any of His Successors Raja of ——————————, for the time being and holder of this Note, Promissory Notes of the ——————— per cent Loan of ——————— in the usual form for the whole or part of the said principal sum according to the request of the Raja making the surrender and to any transferee or transferees under the power aforesaid. Promissory Notes of the same Loan in the usual form for the amount transferred and to the said Raja a special Note in this form for any balance thereof not represented by the Notes so issued.

Superintendent.

Re ——————— dated the ——— day of ——————— No.
19

Superintendent
(Public Debt Office).

Controller of Currency.

for

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1929.

No. 13.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George by the acceptance of the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur who was elected by the Muhammadan community in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur

PART I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation XI of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor hereby calls upon the Muhammadan community in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur to elect in accordance with the said Regulations another person before Monday, the 9th August 1929.

PART II.

Under rule 3 of Schedule VI to the said Regulations the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Guntur to be Returning Officer and the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars other than those at taluk headquarters of the districts in the group (in Madras City, also the Deputy Collector on general duty and the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps) to be Attesting Officers.

PART III.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the rules in Schedule VI, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the dates, times and places for the various stages of the election as follows :—

(1) Attestation of nomination papers	..	Thursday, the 1st July 1920, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. at the offices of the Attesting Officers in the electoral area.
(2) Scrutiny of nomination papers	..	Tuesday, the 13th July 1920, between 2 and 4 p.m. at the office of the Collector of Guntur.
(3) Recording of votes and attestation of voting papers.		Thursday, the 29th July 1920, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. at the offices of the Attesting Officers in the districts above mentioned.
(4) Counting of votes..	.. ..	Thursday, the 5th August 1920, at 12 noon at the office of the Collector of Guntur.

PART IV.

Under rules 20 (2) and 22 (2) of Schedule VI, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the publication of the withdrawal of candidates or, when more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the publication of the names of all such candidates shall be made by the Returning Officer in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the district gazettes of the districts in the group, and he shall also cause copies thereof to be posted at the offices of the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars other than those at taluk headquarters of the districts in the group, while in Madras City such copies shall also be posted at the offices of the Deputy Collector on general duty and the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Commanded, June 8, 1920.

No. 184.—Under articles 269, 271 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. H. C. Sampathu Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, II Circle, is granted privilege leave for five months with effect from 16th June 1920 or from the date of his relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Commanded, June 14, 1920.

No. 185.—Mr. E. W. B. T. Fleuryng, Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, extension of furlough for three months and three days in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

APPOINTMENT.

Commanded, May 31, 1920.

No. 186.—The following appointment of a deputy collector to fill an existing vacancy is ordered :—

Mr. Charles Wynn Tremenheere, Assistant Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, to be Deputy Collector, seventh grade, on probation.

POSTINGS.

No. 187.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

Mr. Charles Wynn Tremenheere, to general duty, Vizagapatam.

Commanded, June 6, 1920

M.R.Ry. Mutyala Venkanna Naynda Garu, on relief from special duty under the Reforms Commissioner, to general duty, Godavari.

Commanded, June 11, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Daniel Anbadaiyan Nadar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, on relief from special duty under the Commissioner of Reforms, to act as Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. II Party, and to be Special Deputy Collector in the districts of South Arcot and North Arcot during the absence of Mr. G. W. Prentice on leave or until further orders.

Commanded, June 8, 1920

No. 188.—The following posting of a Deputy Superintendent in the Civil Veterinary Department is ordered :—

Mr. W. J. D'Costa, Acting Deputy Superintendent, IV Circle, on relief, to be acting Deputy Superintendent, II Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. H. C. Sampathu Ayyangar Avargal granted leave.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Commanded, June 12, 1920.

No. 189.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Senior Superintendent in the Chief Secretariat, is appointed Deputy Collector on probation on Rs. 400 in the scale of Rs. 30—40—500—40—650 and is posted to general duty, Chittoor, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanded, June 8, 1920.

No. 190.—The following promotions of deputy collectors are ordered up to 30th November 1919 inclusive :—

I. With effect from 18th July 1919 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Raghavendra Rao Garu, Deputy Collector, third grade—

Mr. William Henry Hart Chatterton, from the fourth to the third grade.
M.R.Ry. Vishnubhotla Ramakrishnayya Garu, from the fifth to the fourth grade.
M.R.Ry. Sundaram Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, from the sixth to the fifth grade.
M.R.Ry. Sundaram Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, from the sixth to the fifth grade.
Mohammad Tamiz ed-din Qadri Sahib Bahadur, from the seventh to the sixth grade.
M.R.Ry. Chandrasekharapuram Subrahmanya Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Avargal, from the seventh grade, rising to the seventh grade permanent.

II. With effect from 21st September 1919 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. A. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, fifth grade—

M.R.Ry. Thumati Sekhara Kurup Avargal, from the sixth to the fifth grade.
M.R.Ry. Nemala Samuel Avargal, from the seventh to the sixth grade.
M.R.Ry. Adhikalam Savarimutha Pillai Avargal, to be Deputy Collector, seventh grade, on probation, from 23rd October 1919.

III. With effect from 4th October 1919 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. P. Narasa Rao Pantula Garu, Deputy Collector, second grade—

M.R.Ry. Venkatasubrayana Rajamannar Ayyar Avargal, from the third to the second grade.
M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, from the fourth to the third grade.
Muhammad Yunir Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, from the fifth to the fourth grade.
M.R.Ry. Kizhakki Covilagam Manavedan Raja Avargal, from the sixth to the fifth grade.
M.R.Ry. Tuvvada Sundaresa Ayyar Jambunathu Ayyar Avargal, from the seventh to the sixth grade.

M.R.Ry. Chiramel Kuriyan Mathai Avargal, from the seventh grade, acting, to the seventh grade, permanent.

IV. With effect from the date of the reversion of M.R.Ry. T. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal Deputy Collector, seventh grade, on probation, to his permanent appointment—

M.R.Ry. Navamani Koil Pillai Avargal, from the seventh grade, acting, to the seventh grade, on probation.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

No. 191.—The following acting promotions of survey officers are ordered:—

I. During the absence of M.R.Ry. S. P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal on privilege leave from 10th to 25th September 1919—

M.R.Ry. K. S. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

II. Consequent on the appointment of Mr. F. V. P. Gamperiz, Deputy Director, first class, as acting Director of Survey with effect from 23rd April 1920—

(1) Mr. W. F. Bateman, Deputy Director second class, to act as Deputy Director, first class.

(2) Mr. R. H. A. Johnston, Assistant Director, second class, to act as Assistant Director, first class.

(3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Seeha Achalu Garu, Assistant Director, third class, to act as Assistant Director, second class.

(4) Mr. K. S. Curtis, Assistant Director, fourth class, to act as Assistant Director, third class.

(5) M.R.Ry. K. S. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

III. During the absence of M.R.Ry. M. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, second class, on privilege leave from 9th April to 8th June 1920—

(1) Mr. L. G. H. Firth, Assistant Director, third class, to act as Assistant Director, second class.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, permanent, and Assistant Director, fourth class (provisional), to act as Assistant Director, third class.

(3) M.R.Ry. A. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

IV. During the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Seeha Achalu Garu, Assistant Director, third class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, second class, on privilege leave for six weeks from 24th April 1920—

(1) Mr. K. S. Curtis, Assistant Director, fourth class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, third class, to act as Assistant Director, second class.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. S. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, fourth class, to act as Assistant Director, third class.

(3) M.R.Ry. N. Natesan Sastri Avargal, Assistant Director, fifth class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

REVERSIONS.

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

No. 192.—The following reversions of deputy collectors are ordered with effect from 1st December 1919, consequent on the reversion from foreign service of Muhammad Baki-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, third grade:—

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, from the third to the fourth grade.

Muhammad Munir Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, from the fourth to the fifth grade.

M.R.Ry. Kinkabi Govindagath Manavedan Raja Avargal, from the fifth to the sixth grade.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaram Ayyar Jambunatha Ayyar, from the sixth to the seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. Navamani Koil Pillai Avargal, from the seventh grade on probation to seventh grade, acting.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

No. 193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following special rules for the grant of loans to members of tribes declared to be hill tribes by the Agent to the Governor in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies:—

I. Any member of a hill tribe owning or occupying land and desiring to obtain a loan for the purchase of seed grain or cattle may apply for such loan to the deputy tahsildar of the taluk or division in which he owns or occupies land. Loans under the rules may be granted to any single borrower up to Rs. 25 for the purchase of seed grain and up to Rs. 200 for the purchase of cattle.

Note.—In the case of the Godavari Agency a loan of seed grain up to a value of Rs. 25 may be granted in lieu of cash for the purchase of seed grain, if desired by the borrower.

II. The application may be made orally or in writing. It need not be in any special form, but should contain the following information, namely:—the village in which the applicant resides, the name of the applicant, the amount of loan required and the purpose for which it is required. If the application is made orally the deputy tahsildar shall record the above information and require the applicant to sign it. All other information will be obtained by the deputy tahsildar in the course of his local inquiry under the next succeeding rule.

III. On receipt of an application the deputy tahsildar shall hold a local inquiry on the general lines laid down in rule XIV of the general rules framed under the Loans Acts.

IV. If after local inquiry, the deputy tahsildar is satisfied that the loan may be granted he shall issue an order granting the loan. But before the loan is granted he shall obtain—

(1) a certificate from the mutta head or, where there is no mutta system, from the village head that the case is a proper one for the grant of a loan,

(ii) the written consent of all the villagers owning landed property to stand as joint sureties for the loan provided that when the landholders are more than five the written consent of five of them (to the satisfaction of the deputy tahsildar) will be sufficient. In cases where the deputy tahsildar decides to grant the loan he should endeavour to disburse the loan on the spot, obtaining the mark or signature of the applicant in token of payment.

If, on the other hand, the deputy tahsildar decides to reject the application, he shall issue an order refusing the loan with brief reasons for refusal.

V. The deputy tahsildar shall be competent to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 250 in each case.

VI. The rate of interest charged shall be 6¼ per cent per annum.

Note.—In the case of the Godavari Agency the rate of interest charged shall be 6¼ per cent per annum in the case of cash loans, or one measure for eight per cents for grain loans.

VII. Repayment may be made in either cash or paddy commuted at the rate fixed by the Special Assistant Agent for the year to which repayment is made. The amount to be repaid in paddy should be communicated to each borrower as soon as the commutation rate is fixed.

VIII. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan.

IX. Loans advanced for the purchase of seed grain shall be repayable at the time of harvest of the crop for which the loan has been granted. Loans advanced for the purchase of cattle shall be repayable in a period not exceeding seven years.

X. All repayments by the borrower shall be made before the 15th of January of the year following the grant of the loan. Repayments whether in cash or in kind shall be made at the sub-treasury. If repayment is made in kind, the deputy tahsildar shall sell the grain as early as practicable.

XI. The general rule under the Agriculturists Loans Act regarding remissions owing to a bad harvest shall apply to the Agency tracts and the Special Assistant Agent shall be competent to fix the amount of remission in consultation with the Agent if the season proves bad.

XII. The borrower shall not be required to execute a mortgage bond, but a simple receipt in form A hereto annexed for the money advanced and a promise to make repayment should be obtained from them.

XIII. The deputy tahsildar shall maintain a loan application file containing—

(1) the application for the loan,

(2) the certificate of the mutta head or the village head, as the case may be,

(3) the written consent of the villagers,

(4) orders of the deputy tahsildar either granting or refusing the loan with brief reasons for refusal, if any.

XIV. The deputy tahsildar of the taluk or division shall also keep a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk or division in form B hereto annexed and such other accounts and statements as may from time to time be prescribed.

FORM A.

Receipt for loan and promise to pay.

I (name) of (village) have received from the deputy tahsildar of taluk on behalf of Government the amount of Rs. (in figures and in words) as a loan. I promise to repay the amount to the Sub-treasury officer, before the 15th January next in instalments, the first before the 15th January next and each of the rest before the 14th January of the succeeding years, in cash or in kind (paddy) at the rates to be fixed by the Special Assistant Agent.

Signature or mark of borrower.

Signature of deputy tahsildar. *Attested* *Witnesses*

Signature of the sureties. *Signature of mutta or village head.*

FORM B.

(To be maintained by the deputy tahsildar.)

Serial number.	Name of borrower.	Village of borrower.	Amount of loan.	Date of loan.	Amount to be repaid by the borrower.		Date for the repayment.	Amount paid by the borrower.		Date of repayment.	Remarks.
					Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.		
			Rs. A. P.								

Ootacamund, May 14, 1920.

No. 183.—In notification No. 557, dated 8th December 1913, published on pages 1695—1696 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, as amended by notification No. 158, dated 10th April 1919, published on page 575 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1919, *add* the following as a note under rule XI:—

Note.—The officer must see that on the labelling and corking of bottles the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889, are observed. All the particulars on the labels should be in English. The use of geographical names in trade descriptions will be regarded *prima facie* as suggesting that the goods are the produce of that country or of the country in which that place is situated. This rule will be applied subject to the following interpretations:—

(a) If the name retains its geographical significance, e.g., in the case of Jamaica rum or Scotch whisky and the goods are not actually made or produced in the country referred to, no counter-indication should be accepted.

(d) Wines described as Port or Madeira but not the produce of Portugal or Madeira, as the case may be, should not be admitted free with a counter-indication of origin.

(e) Where the name has lost its geographical significance though still calculated to mislead, a counter-indication of origin may be accepted as removing any misapprehension, e.g., in the case of Cheltenham, Harrod-shire or Munich beer.

(f) The following is a list of trade descriptions containing place-names which have by common usage been accepted as being devoid of geographical significance and not calculated to mislead:—

Burgundy.
Filbert.

Supplied in goods made in foreign countries these descriptions would require counter indication.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 124.—Under section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1866, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Muttulapuram in the Kollapatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 29th June 1920 to 2nd July 1920, both days inclusive.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 1·80 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Panchamas of Orathur hamlet and pathway to the cheri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, No. 18, Sithamalliamalpadi village.

	Acs.
West, No. 328-1, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Ananta-narayana Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 327, east and south by No. 326-4, west by No. 329 ..	0·06
West, No. 326-2, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Ananta-narayana Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 327, east, south and west by No. 326-1	0·03
West, No. 326-3 belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Ananta-narayana Ayyar, occupier widow Kali as by guardian and mother hereafter, bounded on the north by No. 322, east, south and west by No. 326-4	0·05
Nattam, jari, No. 326-4, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, M. Ponnan, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 327-1	0·05
Nattam, jari No. 327-3 belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar; occupier S. Pandiri, bounded on the north by No. 326-1, east, south and west by No. 328-1	0·10
Nattam, jari, No. 328-4, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar; occupier, P. Swaminatha, bounded on the north by No. 326-2, east, south and west by No. 326-1	0·15
Nattam, jari, No. 328-5 belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, V. Rangan, bounded on the north by No. 326-1; east, south and west by No. 328-1	0·13
Nattam, jari, No. 328-6, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, M. Muthusamy, bounded on the north by No. 326-2; east, south and west by No. 328-1	0·20
Nattam, jari, No. 328-7, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, V. Maimuthu, bounded on the north by No. 326-1, east by No. 327-3; south and west No. 328-1	0·08
Nattam, jari, No. 328-8, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, S. Pakkiri, bounded on the north by No. 326-1; east by No. 328-3; south by No. 327-1; west by No. 328-7	0·11
Nattam, jari, No. 328-9, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar occupier, K. Pakkiri, bounded on the north by No. 326-2; east by No. 328-1; south by No. 328-1; west by No. 328-8	0·04
Nattam, jari, No. 328-10, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, V. Nattaan, bounded on the north and east by No. 326-2; south by No. 328-1; west by No. 328-2	0·18
Nattam, jari, No. 328-11, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, K. Kaliyan, bounded on the north by No. 326-1; east by No. 328-12; south by No. 328, west by No. 328-1	0·02
Nattam, jari, No. 328-12, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, V. Sellan, bounded on the north and east by No. 326-1, south by No. 328; west by No. 328-11	0·18
Nattam, jari, No. 328-13, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Appalanayan Ayyar, occupier, V. Kaliyan, bounded on the north by No. 328-1; east by No. 328-14; south by No. 328, west by No. 328-12	0·27
Nattam, jari, No. 328-14, belonging to No. 20, M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, K. Arumugham, bounded on the north by No. 328-1, east by No. 328-15, south by No. 328; west by No. 328-13	0·14
Nattam, jari, No. 328-15, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, V. Pakkiri, bounded on the north by No. 328-1; east by No. 328-16 and 326, south by No. 328, west by No. 328-14	0·16
Nattam, jari, No. 328-16, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, K. Ayyakkanna, bounded on the north and east by No. 326-1; south by No. 328; west by No. 328-15	0·06
Nattam, jari, No. 328-17, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, occupier, M. Kathamuthu, bounded on the north and east by No. 326-1, south by No. 328-1; west by No. 328-1	0·03
Nattam, jari, No. 328-18, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar occupier, minor S. Kali as by guardian and mother Annammal, bounded on the north and east by No. 326-1, south by No. 328; west by No. 328-1	0·03
Dry, No. 328-1 A, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar; occupier K. Pakkiri, bounded on the north by No. 326-2 A; east by No. 328-1 B; south by No. 328-1; west by No. 328-8	0·04
Wet, No. 328-1 B, belonging to No. 20 M. S. Sankara Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and M. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 328-1 A; east by No. 328, south by No. 328-1, west by No. 328-1	0·10
Total ..	1·80

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site for Malas at Maddur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Maddur village.

	Acres.
Ryotwari, dry, portion, No. 290-3, belonging to Gaddati Ramireddi, bounded on the north by No. 290-2 A; east by No. 291 B; south by No. 290-1; west by No. 290-2 A	1

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,036 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a house-site for a Panchama; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Pattamangalam village (within Mayavaram town).

	Sq. ft.
Nattam, private, T.S. No. 1182, belonging to minor Sekka by guardian and mother Sivakami and Muruppa Chetti, occupier Kaveri, bounded on the north and east by block No. 23; south by T. S. No. 1181; west by T. S. No. 1183	1,036

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 28,710 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of providing house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, Mukasa Pandaravadai Perumpandi village.

	Sq. ft.
Un-cultivated pasture land, dry, ward No. 7, block No. 44, T. S. No. 2071, belonging to Kodiveeradar, T. S. Gopalasami Udayar, malvaramdar, the Reserve, Palace Estate, Tanjore, bounded on the north by T. S. No. 2071, east by T. S. Nos. 2077 and 2080; south by T. S. Nos. 2072 and 2021, west by T. S. Nos. 2073 and 2021	28,710

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for road diversion in connection with girder renewals over the Coleroon; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, No. 18, Tirumaflādi village.

	Acres.
Manai, house dry, S. No. 219-A 1, belonging to T. D. 114 Krishna Ayyar and eighty-four others, bounded on the south and east by S. No. 219-A 2; south by No. 220; west by No. 134	0·05
Manai, house dry, S. No. 224-A, belonging to T. D. 114 supervisor A. S. Krishna Rao, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 220 and 224-B; east and south by No. 224-B; west by No. 221	0·25
S. No. 243-B, belonging to T. D. 114 supervisor, A. V. Ramachandra Rao, bounded on the north by Gopalasamudram village; east by S. No. 242; south and west by S. No. 242-B	0·47
Total ..	0·77

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 16·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the crossing station at mile 439 between Kattupalli and Toni; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coconada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coconada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Tuni taluk, Hamsavaram village, Pittapur estate.

	Acs.
Dry, forest reserve, S. No. 195, belonging to Raja of Pithapuram, bounded on the north by railway line; east by S. No. 193; south and west by remaining portion of S. No. 193	1·67
Dry, forest reserve, S. No. 191, belonging to Raja of Pithapuram, bounded on the north by railway line; east by Kottam estate forest reserve; south by S. No. 191; west by S. No. 195	5·24
Dry, forest reserve, S. No. 193, belonging to Raja of Pithapuram, bounded on the north by remaining portion of S. No. 193; east by Kottam estate forest reserve; south by railway line; west by S. No. 195.	9·61

Chepur village, Kottam estate.

Dry, forest reserve, unsurveyed, belonging to Mani of Kottam, bounded on the north by forest reserve; east by K. Kotayya's land, south by railway line; west by S. No. 193 of Hamsavaram	1·47
Dry, forest reserve, unsurveyed, belonging to Mani of Kottam, bounded on the north by railway line; east and south by forest reserve; west by S. No. 191 of Hamsavaram	5·81 2·64
Zamindari, jhunjali, dry, belonging to Kalla Kattayya, bounded on the north and east by land of K. Kotayya; south by railway line; west by forest reserve	9·10
	19·03

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund June 7, 1920.

No. 181.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. F. R. Madan, District Forest Officer, Nellore, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 182.—The following appointment of an agricultural officer is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Markulathur Venkatarama Nayudu Raghavulu Nayudu, Farm Manager, fourth grade, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Livestock, with effect from the 1st May 1920.

No. 183.—Mr. D. L. Sathe, District Forest Officer, Guntur, *to act* as District Forest Officer, Nellore, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Mr. F. R. Madan on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, May 27, 1920.

No. 187.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Indian Mines Act of 1901, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints Messrs. J. H. Lang, J. G. Harding and W. H. Goldsworthy to be Inspectors of Mines within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

ERRATA

Ootacamund, June 9, 1920.

In the revised boundary description of the Mallela reserved forest, Cuddapah district, published in notification No. 75, dated 17th February 1920, on page 349 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th February 1920 :—

(1) *for* the expression "*east south-east*" occurring in lines 1 and 2 of the eastern boundary description, *substitute* "*east south east.*"

(2) Numerical figures wherever they occur after the expression "a bearing of" in the eastern and southern boundary descriptions represent *degrees*.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the following amendments will be made to the rules framed under that section and published at pages 1039 1042 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 2-2, dated 3rd April 1917, 224, dated 23rd April 1917, and 407, dated 11th September 1918, published at pages 304, 564 and 994 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1917, 8th May 1917 and 17th September 1918, respectively :—

Amendment.

For the existing rule X *substitute* the following :—

"X. The reserve fund in a registered society shall be invested or deposited in one or more of the modes mentioned in section 32, sub section (1), clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Act, provided however that distributive societies may, with the special sanction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to be obtained in each case, utilise it in their business."

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920

No. 189.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the areas the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted 'reserved forests' with effect from the 15th August 1920 :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Description.	Boundaries
Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Addition to Kattankolattur.	Comprises S. No. 41 of Pillaiyanur village (19·27 acres).	Surrounded on all sides by the Kattankolattur reserved forest.
Do. ..	Do ..	Addition to Kattankolattur extension No. I.	Comprises S. No. 341 of Kattankolattur village (1·72 acres).	Surrounded on all sides by the Kattankolattur reserved forest extension No. I.

Remarks.—Right of way over S. No. 42-2 which is a path passing through S. No. 41 is admitted.

Ootacamund, June 12, 1920.

No. 190.—The Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 28 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area described in the schedule below which was declared to be a reserved forest under section 13 of the Act in notification No. 273, dated 2nd June 1890, published on pages 735 and 736 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1891, shall cease to be a reserved forest with effect from the 15th July 1920 :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of forests to be disafforested.	District.	Taluk	Village.	Area.
Nayanipalem reserve Block No. I.	Guntur ..	Vinukonda ..	Nayanipalem ..	acs. 561

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 122, the line runs along the south sides of that number and S. Nos. 128 and part of 123 for a distance of 793 links.

East and south.—Thence the boundary runs in a straight line south-west for a distance of about 3,520 links to a point in the common boundary line between Bell palle reinunion VII and Nayanipalem reserve Block No. 1, 28 chains to the south of the bund in the western boundary and 226 links north of the foot-path leading to Pinthiravu.

West.—Thence the boundary runs along that line for 26 chains to a corner 20 chains 60 links south-west from the starting point, thence to the starting point.

Brief description.—This contains valerie forest growth not would be more valuable for cultivation.

Reasons for disaffforestation.—This portion of the reserve does not contain valuable forest growth and is more valuable for cultivation. The disafforestation is made in pursuance of the policy of abandoning cultivable reserves of poor growth.

ACQUISITION OF TREES.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1920.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the patta palmyrahs mentioned in the following schedule and numbering 344, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, namely to simplify Forest Administration; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said trees

2. A map showing the survey numbers on which the patta trees stand is kept in the office of the Sub Collector, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule showing the patta palmyrah trees to be acquired in Kaliavur reserve, Tinnevelly district.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Patta number.	Name of pattadar.	Survey numbers (old survey numbers).	Number of patta trees to be acquired. Parawan.	Kattu.	Total number of trees.
Tinnevelly	Srivaikuntam	Kaliavur.	4	Dalvanai Ammi, wife of deceased Ayyasubbumanya Mudaliyar.	272	10	14	
					273	6	..	
					429	14	14	
					Total ..	30	28	58
Do.	Do.	Do.	32	1. Ponnambala Mudaliyar, son of Subbammal Ammi, deceased and husband of Thangami Ammal.	426	99	78	
					428	66	30	
					429	140	97	
					Total ..	305	205	450
Do.	Do	Do.	..	2. Dalvanai Ammi, wife of Sivasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, deceased.	Total in patta numbers 4 and 32			344
Do.	Do.	Do.	..	3. Shanmugasundara Mudaliyar, pattadar from Chidambara Kumarasami Mudaliyar for Muthukumarasami Mudaliyar and Chidambara Kumarasami Mudaliyar.				

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for saw mill; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Gumsur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Gumsur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Tahsildar, Gumsur, is authorized to take possession of the lands immediately after fifteen days after the publication of the notice under section 9 (1) of the Act.

Ganjam district, Gumsur taluk, No. 305. Beggipatbi village.

	acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-1, belonging to Bahadur Nathu, bounded on the north by No. 273-A; east by No. 274; south by No. 273 B-2, west by No. 326	0·12
Ryotwari, dry No. 273 B-2, belonging to Erukala Mutyala, bounded on the north by No. 273 B-1; east by No. 274; south by No. 273 B-3, west by No. 326	0·12
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-3, belonging to Chokra Sual, bounded on the north by No. 273 B-2; east by No. 270; south by No. 273 B-4; west by No. 326	0·17
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-4, belonging to Budhi Sual, bounded on the south by No. 273 B-3; west by No. 270, south by No. 273 B-5; west by No. 326	0·14
Ryotwari dry, No. 273 B-5, belonging to Khandagole Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No. 273 B-4; east by No. 270; south by No. 273 B-6; west by Nos. 326 and 273 B-9	0·16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-6, belonging to Medha Behara, bounded on the north and east by No. 273 B-5; south by No. 273 B-7; west by No. 326	0·05
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-7, belonging to B. Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No. 273 B-6 & 25; east by No. 217; south by No. 273 B-8, west by Nos. 326 and 273-B	0·26
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-8, belonging to Medha Behara, bounded on the north by No. 273 B-7; east by No. 273 B-9; south and west by Nos. 276 and 277	0·16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 273 B-9, belonging to Annapurni Potlo Patro, bounded on the north by No. 391; east by No. 276-B; south by No. 273-B, west by No. 273-B	0·22
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-A, belonging to Nuj Muhammad, bounded on the north by No. 287-A; east by No. 286-C, south by No. 287-B, west by No. 285-B	0·16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-B, belonging to Govind Medha, bounded on the north by No. 287-A; east by No. 286-C; south by No. 287-C & B; west by No. 285-B	0·11
Ryotwari, dry, no 287-C, belonging to Lahore Pande, bounded on the north by No. 287-B; east by No. 287-B; south by No. 287-C, west by No. 285-B	0·03
Myotwari, dry, No 287-D, belonging to B. Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No 281-A; east by No. 286 C, south by No. 287-D, belonging to B. Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No. 287-C; west by No. 285-B	0·05
Ryotwari, dry, No 287-E, belonging to Trichalal Behara and Bunyani Behara, bounded on the north by Nos. 287 and 414; east by No. 286 C, south by No. 287-F, west by No. 282	0·10
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-F, belonging to Medha Behara, bounded on the north by No. 287-E, east by No. 287-G, south by No. 287-G, w & 10; west by No. 324	0·31
Ryotwari, dry, No 287-G, belonging to Mali Pedhana, bounded on the north by No. 287-F; east by No. 287-10; south by No. 287-11; west by No. 284	0·03

Ganjam district, Gumsur taluk, No. 305. Baggipothi village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-9, belonging to Boyja Pedhano, bounded on the north by No 287-1; east by No. 285 C; south by No 287-11; west by No. 287-8	0-26
Ryotwari, dry, No 287-10, belonging to Bell Pedhano, bounded on the north by No. 287-9; east by No. 285 C; south by No. 287-11; west by No. 287-9	0-04
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-11, belonging to Sonyasi Pedhano, bounded on the north by No. 287-8, 9 & 10; east by No. 285 C; south by No 287-12; west by No. 289	0-24
Ryotwari, dry, No 287-12, belonging to Bedya Narayana Mahanti, bounded on the north by No. 287-11; east by No. 285 C, south by No. 287-13, west by No. 282	0 25
Ryotwari dry, No 287-13, belonging to Ezaka's Mulyali, bounded on the north by No. 287-12; east by No. 285 C, south by No. 287-14; west by No. 282	0-27
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-14, belonging to Bayya Pedhano, being minor guardian Boisoma Pedhano, bounded on the north by No. 287-13; east by No. 285 C; south by No. 287-16; west by No. 282	0-16
Ryotwari, dry No. 287-16, belonging to Beero Theoyya, bounded on the north by No. 287-14; east by No. 285 C; south by No. 287-16 & 17; west by No. 282	0-16
Ryotwari, dry No 287-16, belonging to Prahlada Behara, bounded on the north by No. 287-15; east by No. 287-17, south by No 287-18, 19 & 20; west by Nos 325 and 331	0-23
Ryotwari, dry, No. 287-17, belonging to Pandaba Behara, bounded on the north by No. 287-16; east by No. 285 C; south by No. 287-21 to 30; west by No 287-16	0-11
Ryotwari, dry, No 278 A-1, belonging to Sidhi Swai, bounded on the north by No 329; east and south by No. 278 A-2, west by No. 278 A-3 & 4	0-09
Ryotwari, dry, No 278 A 2, belonging to Chokro Swai, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-1; east by Nos. 329 and 281; south by No 278 A 3, west by No. 278 A 4 & 6	0-11
Ryotwari dry, No 278 A-3, belonging to Krishna Mulyali, bounded on the north by No. 329? east by No. 278 A-1, south by No. 278 A 4; west by No. 282	0-01
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-4, belonging to Bimmeni Swai, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-3; east by No. 278 A-29; south by No 278 A-5; west by No 329	0-02
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-5, belonging to Gupi Swai, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-4, east by No. 278 A-30; south by No. 278 A-6; west by No 278	0-05
Ryotwari, dry No. 278 A-6, belonging to Kulli Pedhano, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-5; east by No 283, south by No. 278 A-7 & 8; west by No. 278 A-4 & 6	0-17
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-7, belonging to Gora Kunta, bounded on the south by No. 278 A-6, east by No. 278 A-8; south by No 278 A 10, west by No. 278 A-5, 6 & 12	0-07
Ryotwari, dry No 278 A 8, belonging to Sahadeo Nasko, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-8; east by No. 278 A-9 & 7; south by No. 278 A-13; west by No. 329	0 13
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-9, belonging to Bedya Narayana Mahanti, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-8; east by No. 282, south by No 278 A-10; west by No. 278 A-7	0-06
Ryotwari, dry, No 278 A-10, belonging to Ramagoni Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-7 & 8; east by No. 281; south by No. 278 A-12; west by Nos 278 A-11 and 270	0 14
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-11, belonging to Modha Behara, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-10, east by No. 287 A-10, south by No. 278 B-1; west by No. 270	0 08
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-12, belonging to R. Dharma Behara, bounded on the north by No. 278 A-10, east by No. 283; south by No. 277; west by No. 270	0 20
Ryotwari, dry, No. 278 A-13, belonging to Prahlada Behara and Sonyasi Behara, bounded on the north by No. 2 8 A 8, east by No 278 A 7; south by No. 278 A-14; west by No 329	0-04
Ryotwari dry, No. 284-B, belonging to Bariga Jenna, bounded on the north by No. 331; east by No. 331; south and west by No. 285-C	0 08
Unassessed No 316, bounded on the north by No. 278-A; east by No. 277; south and west by No. 278-B	0 16
Path poramboke No. 284-B, bounded on the north by No 331, east by No. 337, south and west by No. 283	0-03
Channel poramboke No. 284-C, bounded on the north by Nos. 331 and 283-B; east by No. 332; south by No. 336; west by No. 281	0-18
Total ..	3 36

Ootacamund, June 8, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 85·24 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coondapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coondapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Coondapur taluk, No. 21. Kalled village.

	Cents.
Wet S No 256-13 B, belonging to Nagappa Naik, bounded on the north by S. No. 268; east by S. No. 251-13 C, south by S No 251-16 A; west by S No 256-16 C	62 99
Dry, S. No. 256-13 E, belonging to Nagappa Naik, bounded on the north by S. No. 256-8 A; east by S. No. 256-13 H, south by S. No. 210-1 S, west by S. No. 256-16 C	8 26
Wet, S. No 210-1 E, belonging to Subbi Shetti and Nagi Shetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 249-1 A, east by S. No 256-15 C; south by S. No. 213-5 E; west by S. No 210-1 C	0-11
Wet, S No 249-5 E, belonging to Subbi Shettini and Nagi Shettiu, bounded on the north by S. No 210-6 A; east by S. No. 210-1 E; south by S. No. 249-5 A; west by S. No. 249-5 C	5-80

No. 15. Herur village.

Dry S. No. 18-1 B, belonging to Venkappa Shetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 18-1 A, east by S. Nos 16-2 B & 1-C; south by S. No. 18-1 A, west by S. No. 211	4
Dry, S. No. 18-2 B, belonging to Venkappa Shetti and Sheeka Shetti, bounded on the north by S. No 323 of Kalled, east by S. No. 16-6 C; south by S No 18-1 B & 2-A; west by S. No 16-2 C	7
Wet, S. No. 149-7 B, belonging to Narsimha Bidaraia, bounded on the north by S. No 151; east by S. No. 149-1 C, south by S No. 149-1 A; west by S. No. 162	8
Dry, S No. 149-8 B, belonging to Narsimha Bidaraia, bounded on the north by S. No. 150; east by S. No. 149-8 C; south by S No. 149-8 A; west by S. No 150	8 73
Dry, S. No 153-6 B, belonging to Muthaya Shetti, bounded on the south by S. No. 153-1; east by S. No 153-5 C; south by S. No. 162-6 A; west by S No 169	4-47
Wet, S No 161-5 B, belonging to Pahraya Bidiraia, bounded on the south by S. No. 6 A, east by S. No 161-1 B, south by S. No. 162-5 E; west by F No 160-6 C	7 38
Dry, S. No 162-6 B, belonging to Muthaya Shetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 153-6 A, east by S No. 153-6 B; south by S. No 162-6 A, west by S. Nos. 162-6 C and 163	8
Wet. S No. 161 1 E, belonging to Dasappa Shetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 238; east by S. No. 159-1 A; south by S. No 161-6 E, west by S. No. 161-1 A	1-85
Total ..	2 16
	15-94

J. M. JURINO,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Cotacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 46.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th May 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 43.—In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war Commander E. J. Headlam, C.M.S., D.S.O., R.I.M., is promoted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to the rank of Captain supernumerary to establishment with effect from the 1st January 1918. Captain Headlam will have seniority immediately above Captain E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.I.M., and will be granted the pay of the higher rank, with effect from the 27th April 1920, the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Officiating Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine. (That portion of Marine Department Notification No. 44, dated the 14th May 1920, which relates to the grant of the Acting rank of Captain to Commander Headlam is cancelled.)

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Cotacamund, June 9, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Superintending Engineer, II Circle, held charge of the Center division in addition to his own duties in relief of Mr. E. W. Lace, and pending the arrival of Mr. H. F. Dawson, Executive Engineer.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Cotacamund, June 8, 1920.

Under the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 13 of the Public Works Department Code, 10th edition, and rule 74 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, M.R Ry. M. S Tirumalai Ayyangar, a passed Mechanical Engineer on list of that college, is appointed Apprentice Engineer and posted to the V Circle for practical training in the Public Works Workshops, Madras.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Cotacamund, June 11, 1920.

M.R Ry Muthepet Subbaraya Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the Trichinopoly division, VI Circle, to the College of Engineering, Madras, to act as an additional Instructor. To join the College on the 5th July 1920.

The following transfer and postings are ordered :—

(1) Mr. Henry Stewart Northey, Executive Engineer, from the Madura division, VI Circle, to the Ganjam division, I Circle, *vice* Mr Lionel Hyde Greg, Executive Engineer, granted combined leave from the 4th September 1920.

(2) Mr. Alfred Viper, Executive Engineer, is on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Madura division, VI Circle.

(3) Mr. Edgar Howe, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Salem division, IV Circle.

CORRIGENDUM.

For the conditional clause in the concluding portion of the notification granting leave to M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Veda Siromani Jnanaprakasam Pillai Avargal, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1920, *substitute* the following :—

"Subject to the condition that no substitute is required or that his duties can be provided for without additional expense."

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·48 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Public Works Department brick fields in Pammangudiam village, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, No. 21, Inam Sidhamalli Padugai attached to Pammangalam village.

	ACRE.
Dry, palmah No. 18, nuikam, (unenfranchised personal inam), belonging to Palace estate, Tanjore, bounded on the north by Vannar bund, east south and west by nuikam lands belonging to Palace Estate	0·48

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·7 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bodi to irrigate S. No. 182 of Anaparti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Anaparti village.

	ACRE.
Jiravti, wet, S. No. 183-A, belonging to Tetali Dharmaraju, Tetali Rallireddi and Tetali Gulla Abbayi, bounded on the north by No. 193, east by No. 183 B, south by No. 182; west by Nos. 184 and 196 ..	0·7

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·85 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the weir of chenai channel of Ratnapalli, Dhone taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Veldurti village.

	ACRE.
Enkumchukul personal inam, dry No. 1069-2, belonging to Vadla Banda Nagadu, son of Hanumadu, Pedda Tippadu, Chinna Tippadu, Nagadu, Pedda Seshagadu and Chinna Seshagadu, bounded on the north by S. No. 28 of Nayanapalli village, east and south by No. 1067, west by No. 1069-1..	0·85

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·48 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of head sluice to Ballapada channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Ichchapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Ichchapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Ratakanna village.

	ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 400-5-A, belonging to Lanka Bellayya and Lanka Parasayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 401 A; east by S. No. 400-6 B; south by Rabula river in Laddapatti village limits; west by S. No. 401 A	0·48

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for acquiring a field bodi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Palariagedda village.

	CENTS.
Cultivated land, No. 8-2 E-3, belonging to Gonda Subbamma, bounded on the north by Pennagadura; east by S. No. 8-2 B-3; south by No. 8-2 A, west by No. 8-3	2

Government, June 10, 1920.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the margins along Kottapalem drain; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Divi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Divi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Kottapalem village.

	Acres.
Government, dry, No 846-2 A, belonging to Kollura Singarayya, bounded on the north by No 846-1 A, east by No. 847, south by No 811; west by No. 851	0·01
Government, dry, No. 811-3 A, belonging to Pulla Akkaiu, bounded on the north by No. 847 A; east and north by No 811; west by No. 846	0·04
Total ..	0·05

A. W. ROBERT,
Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

Government, June 10, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·69 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road to the potato farm at Nanjanad; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Nanjanad village.

	Acres.
Government, dry, No 93 A-1 part, belonging to patta No. 186 Pantayyan, bounded on the north by No. 93 A-3; east by No 93; south by No. 93 A-1; west by No. 93 A-2	0·21
Government, dry, No 93 A-2 part, belonging to patta No. 186 Shanmugam Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 93 A 2, east by No 93 A-1, south by No. 93 A-2; west by No 109 A	0·14
Government, dry, No. 93 C part, belonging to patta No. 247 Kullan and others, bounded on the north by No. 93 C, east by No 126 A; south by No. 93 C, west by No. 94 A	0·24
Government, dry, No 94 A part, belonging to patta No 36 Kullan and Lingan, bounded on the north by No 94 A; east by No 93 C; south by No 95 A, west by No. 95 A	0·28
Government, dry, No. 95 A part, belonging to patta No. 36 Kullan and Lingan, bounded on the north by No. 95 A, east by No. 94 A; south by No. 94 A; west by No. 109 A	0·55
Government, dry, No. 126 part, belonging to patta No 36 Kullan and others, bounded on the north by No 125, east by No. 109 A, south by No 125; west by No. 125	0·44
Government, dry, No. 122 part, belonging to patta No 194 M. Kullan and others, bounded on the north by No. 123, east by No. 126; south by No. 123; west by No. 124	0·62
Government, dry, No 124 part, belonging to patta No. 57 B Kullan and others, bounded on the north by No 341, east by No 123, south and west by No. 124	0·35
Government, dry, No. 122 part, belonging to patta No. 121 Seenna and others, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 123	0·07
Government, dry, No 120 A part, belonging to patta No. 123 Kulla maistry, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No 120 A	1·01
Government, dry No 14b D part, belonging to patta No. 57 B. Kulla and others, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 14b D	0·63
Total ..	4·69

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

PAPER PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

BETWEEN 8TH AND 15TH JUNE 1920.

TEMPORARY ALLOWANCES.—Revised rules of — in Government subordinate on Rs. 400 and less sanctioned.
G. O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920. [1 s.]

[N.B.—A copy of the foregoing paper can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against it on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 15, 1920.

നമ്പർ 24.] കചിടെ: ചൊവ്വ മെയ്മത്തെ, 1920 ജൂൺ 15-നു [വില, 2 ചെ.

ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചരസ്സുങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

ചരസ്സുകൾ.

ഉത്തരവു, 1920 ചിങ്ങം 19-നു.

നമ്പർ 125.—പിന്നീടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിയ്ക്രമം 1918 ജൂൺ 4-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ് I-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 570 മുതൽ 581 വരെ പേജുകളിൽ (സപ്ലിമെൻറ് റവന്യൂ) പ്രിസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള 1918 മെയി 28-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ 28-ാം നമ്പർ ചരസ്സുകളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദഗതികൾ പരിഷ്കരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനായി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ 1918 മെ 7-ാം നമ്പർ തുടർന്നുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു പ്രകാരം ഇതിനാൽ ഗവർണർ ഇൻ കൗൺസിൽ 1878-ാമതു ആക്ടു 43-ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഉത്തരവിടുന്നു:—

(1) 18-ാം ചട്ടം—2-ാം ഭേദഗതിയുടെ ഒടുവിൽ താഴെപറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം:

"(ഉ) എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള നികുതി സംഖ്യ ഇങ്ങനെ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിയ്ക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു കലക്ടർക്കു തൃപ്തിയായി തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു കിടസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അതു ഉപയോഗം ചെയ്യുവാനായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, സംഖ്യ അങ്ങനെ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിയ്ക്കുകയിൽ കലക്ടർക്കു തൃപ്തിയായി തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തീയതിമുതൽ ഏഴു ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അതു ഉപയോഗം ചെയ്യുവാനായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(ബ) എന്നു തന്നെയുമല്ല, 18-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉടമ്പടിയിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നികുതി കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു തെക്കൻ അഡ്രസ്സുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും, 18-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം താൽക്കാലികമായി നികുതി പിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായും ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന എന്നു കാണുമ്പോൾ, അങ്ങിനെ ഉടമ്പടിയിടേണ്ടതും നികുതി താൽക്കാലിക നികുതി പിരിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഡായിട്ട് അഞ്ചാം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യയിൽ കവിയായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ സംഖ്യയിൽ നിന്ന ബാക്കിയുള്ള ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടും കൊണ്ട് അഞ്ചാംക്ക ഒരു അറിയിപ്പ് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു, അല്ല വരുതാണെങ്കിൽ താൽകാലികമായി മുമ്പത്തിയ നികുതി അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യ എടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷമുള്ള ബാക്കിമാത്രം നികുതി കെട്ടിപ്പൂട്ടുവാനുള്ള ലേഖി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(c) അപ്രകാരമുള്ള കണക്കൊത്തുനോക്കുന്നതിനുശേഷം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ നികുതി സംഖ്യ ഒരു ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകമായി ചോദിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു."

(2) F എന്ന മാതിരി—

(a) 1 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ "അറുപത്തു" എന്ന വാക്കിനു പകരം 'അറുപത്' 'ഏഴ്' 'ഏഴ്' എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(b) "വിവരത്തും" എന്നതിലെ 8 - ാം ഇനമായി താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവ ചേർക്കേണ്ടുന്നു പിന്നിലുള്ള ഇനങ്ങൾക്ക വീണ്ടും അക്കമിടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു :—

"(8) ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നികുതികെട്ടിപ്പൂട്ടുവാനുള്ള കൊടുക്കേണ്ട സംഖ്യകളിൽനിന്നു കണക്കൊത്തുനോക്കുന്നതിനു വർഷംപിടിച്ചു സംഖ്യ വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു."

ഇ. എസ്. ലായിഡു,
ആക്ടിങ്ങു മലയാളം ട്രാൻസ്ലേറ്റർ ടു ഗവർമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Cotacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 9 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Masuna Venkataraghavalu Reddi Garu to be member and President of the Chingleput District Board.

No. 427.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Chengaram Kunnerath Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be President of the Calicut Taluk Board in the district of Malabar.

No. 428.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, Mr. Alexander Macleon MacDougall has been duly elected by the Madras Trades Association as a councillor of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 429.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur and to appoint Mr. Frank Forbes Tweedie to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 430.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major D. R. Gonsalves to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 431.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mogadin Muhammad Muhammad Abdullah Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chingleput.

No. 432.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Narasaraju Devendrudu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ellore.

No. 433.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 10 and 14 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Elliot to be a municipal councillor and Chairman of the municipality of Bunlipatam.

No. 434.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Srirangam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 435.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the members of the Chirala Taluk Board in the Ganjam district to appoint their president by election from among their own number.

No. 436.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (z) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the Villupuram municipality into six wards with one elective seat assigned to each, as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 15th July 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elective seats.
I. WESTERN OR PERUMAL KOIL WARD—	
North.—Municipal limits. *East.*—A line drawn from the South Indian Railway line (S.F. No. 309) along the centre of Agaram road, Vaniyar lane, Mandakani, then turning westwards along the Perumal Koil street and then southwards along the centre of west street and hospital road up to its junction with the Pondy road (west). *South.*—Pondy road (west). *West.*—Municipal limits.	1
II. BAZAAR WARD—	
North.—Ward I. *East.*—A line drawn along the centre of Podikadai lane and Old Panruti road up to its junction with the Pondy road (west). *South.*—Pondy road (west). *West.*—Ward I.	1
III. ESWARAN KOIL WARD—	
North.—Municipal limits. *East.*—Municipal limits. *South.*—A line starting from the municipal limit and drawn along the northern boundary of S.F. No. 115 and then along the western boundaries of S.F. Nos. 93, 92, 90, 89 of Kilperumpakkam and then turning westwards and running along the centre of Kilperumpakkam Nedunthera up to its junction with the eastern boundary of S.F. No. 386 of Villupuram and then turning south and running along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of S.F. No. 387 of Villupuram and thence crossing the South Indian Railway line and running along the centre of Nappalu and Ammachar Koil street up to the latter street's junction with Ward I. *West.*—Ward I.	1
IV. CUTCHERRY WARD—	
North.—Ward III. *East.*—South Indian Railway boundary limits. *South.*—Pondy road (west). *West.*—Ward II.	1
V. MARUDUR WARD—	
North.—Pondy road (west). *East.*—Municipal limits. *South.*— Do. *West.*— Do.	1
VI. COLONY WARD—	
North.—Ward III. *East.*—Municipal limits. *South.*—Ward V. *West.*—Ward IV.	1
Total ..	6

No. 437.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 87 published on page 125 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st March 1920, so far as it relates to the Yellamanchili union in the Vizagapatam district the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the panchayat of the said union shall, for the time being, be ten.

No. 438.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 156 on pages 74 and 75 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 18th February 1919, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards in the Narsaraopet municipality and to redistribute the elective seats as in the following schedule. Any objections or suggestions that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before the 15th July 1920; none received after that date will be considered.

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elective seats.
FIRST WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the south-west corner of S. No. 107 passing along the southern boundary of S. No. 107; turns to north and goes up to north-east corner of S. No. 114 touching the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 107, 115 and 114; turns to west and goes to south-eastern corner of S. No. 112, then turns northwards and goes to south-west corner of S. No. 91; turns to east and passes up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 83 B.	2
East.—A line drawn from the north-east corner of S. No. 125 B along the eastern boundary of Sattenapalli road up to chowtara (S Nos. 125 B, 129 and 355 A).	
South.—A line drawn from the north-west corner of chowtara along the northern boundary of Palnad road up to north-west corner of S. No. 511 A.	
West.—A line drawn from the north-west corner of S No. 511 A passes northwards up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 512; crosses the donka S. No. 510 and passes up to the south-western corner of S No. 505 along the eastern boundary line of S. No. 509; turns westwards up to the bending stone between S. Nos. 505 and 509; turns northwards and passes up to the south-western corner of S. No. 500, touching the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 509, 500, 507 and 499; turns eastwards and passes up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 500; turns northwards and passes up to north-eastern corner of S. No. 508; turns to the east and passes up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 501; turning north passes up to the north-western corner of S. No 489; turns to the east and passes up to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 489; turns to the north and passes up to the north-western corner of S. No. 486 crossing the donka S. No. 485.	
SECOND WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 83 B passes along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 83 C and 82 up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 82; turns southwards and passes up to the south-western corner of S. No. 81; turns east and passes up to the south-eastern corner of S No. 165, touching the southern boundary line of S. Nos. 81, 80, 43, 19, 18, 17, 16 A, 15, 14 and 165; turns to the south and goes as far as theodolite station, crossing the donka S. No. 156, and turns to the east and passes up to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 167.	2
East.—A line drawn from the north-east corner of S No. 167 to the south passes along the eastern boundary of S. No 167 up to the south-east corner of S No. 167; turns southwards, joins the south-east corner of S. No. 179, crossing Guntur and Chintalachoruvu road; turns westwards, passes up to north-eastern corner of S. No. 236; turns southwards and passes up to south-east corner of S. No. 234 on the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 236, 235 and 234; turns to the east and passes up to the north-east corner of S. No. 240 A; turns to the south and passes up to the south-east corner of S No. 240 B on the eastern boundary line of S. Nos. 240 A and 240 B; turns westwards and passes up to the south-western corner of S. No. 231 D passing along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 240 B, 232 D and 231 D; turns southwards crossing the railway line and passes in a south-western direction up to south-eastern corner of S. No. 228 C passing along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 203 C, 203 B, 203 A, 204 A and 228 C.	
South.—A line drawn from the south-east corner of S. No. 228 C along the northern boundary of the Chilakaluripeta road up to north-east corner of chowtara.	
West.—The eastern boundary of block No. 1.	
THIRD WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-east corner of head of Sreeramapuram main road passes along the southern boundary line of Palnad road up to chowtara and from there the southern boundary of block No. 2.	2

Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elective seats.
East.—A line drawn from the south-east corner of S. No. 224 C turns southwards and passes up to south-east corner of S. No. 225, passing along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 228 B, 228 A, 226 and 235 crossing Chilakaluripet road.	
South.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 235 westwards passes up to the south-western corner of S. No. 225, turning to the south, passes up to the south-east corner of S. No. 224; turns to the west, passes up to the north-west corner of S. No 223; turns northwards and passes up to the north-eastern corner of S. No 221; turns to the west and passes up to the south-western corner of S. No. 227 passing along the southern boundary of S. No. 227; turns to the south and passes up to north-eastern corner of S. No 217; runs in a curved line in a south-westerly direction and passes up to north-west corner of S. No. 281 on the eastern boundary line of S. Nos. 284 B and 284 A; turns to the west and passes up to the south-western corner of S. No 284 A; turns southwards and passes up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 285; turns to the west and passes along the southern boundary line of S. Nos. 285, 317, 316 A, 316 B, 315 and 314 to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 313.	
West.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 313 turning northwards passing along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 313, 325 and 352 A up to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 352 A, crossing the railway line northwards S. No. 352 C up to south-east corner of S. No. 353 A, turns north passing along the eastern boundary of S. No. 353 A up to north-east corner of S. No. 353 A, turns north up to head of Sreeramapuram main road along the eastern boundary line of Sreeramapuram road.	
FOURTH WARD—*North.*—The southern boundary of block No. 1	2
East.—The western boundary of block No. 3.	
South.—A line drawn from the south-east corner of S. No. 313 turns west and passes along southern boundary of S. Nos. 313, 312 and 333 to south-west corner of S. No. 333; passes southwards along the eastern boundary of block No. 35 of Lingamguota Agraharam up to the south-eastern corner of block No. 35; turns westwards and passes up to south-western corner of block No. 35 and turns westwards and joins the bending stone on the eastern side of block No. 37.	
West.—A line drawn from the bending stone on the eastern side of block No. 37 joins the south-eastern corner of block No. 16 (minor inam) crossing block Nos. 37, 33, 31 (railway line), 23 and 15 turning westwards passes up to the south-western corner of block No 16; then turns westwards and joins the south-eastern corner of block No. 11 crossing the donka leading from Ikkurti to Narasaraopet; turning to the north passes up to north-east corner of block No. 14; turns westwards and passes up to south-western corner of S. No. 457 of Narasaraopet; turns east touches the south-western corner of S. No. 461 crossing donka S. No 458; passes to the east up to the south-eastern corner of S. No. 461; turns to north passes up to the north-eastern corner of S. No 461; turns to north passing up to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 460 on the eastern boundary line of S. Nos. 461 and 460; then turns to the west and passes up to the north-western corner of S. No. 459, passing on the northern boundary line of S. Nos 460 and 459; turns to the north and passes up to the north-western corner of S. No. 464; and turns to the east and passes up to the north-western corner of S. No. 461 and turns to the east and passes up to the south-east corner of S. No. 467, then turns to north and passes to north-western corner of S. No. 465 on the western boundary line of S. Nos. 464 and 465; turns to the east and passes up to the north-eastern corner of S. No 465; turns westwards and joins the south-eastern corner of S. No. 514 B, crosses Palnad road touching the north-west corner of S. No. 511 A.	
Total ..	8

No. 439.—Under section 133 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that vaccination shall be compulsory in the Chirala municipality from and after 1st July 1919.

No. 440.—Under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Chingleput hereby notifies that the toll-gates at the 4th mile and 1st furlong of the road from Conjeeveram to Wandiwash and at the point where the old Bangaloreram battai meets the Palar river have been abolished with effect from 1st April 1920.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 441.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine at Rangampet; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Peddapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Peddapur taluk, Rangampet village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, S. No. 36, belonging to Ganapati Ratchi Satyamma, widow of Ganapati Subbarayudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 36; east by S. No. 36 B; south by S. No. 38 A; west by S. Nos. 33 and 37	1·52

No. 442.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,746 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a latrine at Lakshmi Narayana Samudram in the Karur Municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Lakshminarayana Samudram village.

	Sq. ft.
Wet, belonging to P. S. Mashkam Chettiyar, bounded on the north by house-site extension; east by T.S. No 1263, south by T.S. No. 1260; west by T.S. No. 1260	2746

No 443.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares the the land mentioned below and measuring 006 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of a toll shed; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Mudukulatur taluk, Abiramam village.

	Acres.
Dry, No. 626, belonging to Ayarpadi Kone, bounded on the north by Kamuthi road; east, south and west by No. 626, Thalai puja	006

No. 444.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 870 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Mahamakham tank site by removing certain insanitary buildings in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77, Patteam village.

	Sq. ft.
T.S. No. 420, belonging to Visvanmal, mother and guardian of minor Somasundaram—Mutual Benefit Fund, Limited—Kumbakonam, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 419; east by T.S. No. 421; south by T.S. No. 442, street; west by T.S. No. 443	3,870

No. 445.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Sokkikulam extension, Madura Municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Tallakulam village.

	Acs.
T.S. No. 880-1 A, belonging to K. N. Aiya Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 881 and 882; east by Periyar channel and Cosmopolitan club; south by S. Nos. 878 and 17; west by S. No. 17	0 56
T.S. No. 887-9, belonging to V. Narayanaswami Servai, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 881 and 882; east by Periyar channel and Cosmopolitan club; south by S. Nos. 878 and 17; west by S. No. 17	0 84
Total ..	1 40

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 15, 1920.

No. 73.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

SANITARY.

Simla, the 20th May 1920.

No. 414.—The services of Lieut.-Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

No. 74.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Ludlow Perry, D.S.O., I.M.S., to be Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with effect from the date of taking charge.

(Notification No. 70, Medical, dated 2nd June 1920, published on page 280 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 8th June 1920, is hereby cancelled.)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, June 18, 1920.

No. 24-P.—In modification of Notification No. 23-P., published on pages 279–280 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th June 1920, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) or town.
Anantapur—	Dharmavaram.	Porur.			
Arcot, North—		Dharapuram.	Dharapuram Municipality.		
Vellore.	Ambur Sanakoppam.			Palni.	Palni Municipality.
Bellary—		Erode	Erode Municipality.		
Hadagalli	Hagari Bommanahalli. Hamphasagaram. Holagondi. Murigeri.	Palladam.	Tirappur Municipality.	Periyakulam.	Chinnamanur. Kombai.
Kudligi.	Hanishi			Malabar— Kottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.
Coimbatore—		Udumalpet.	Udumalpet Municipality.		
				Palghat.	Palghat Municipality.
Anantapur.	Kerawandan	Guntur—			
		Repalle	Kanagala. Paddavaram.	The Nilgiris—	
Coimbatore.	Chattipalaiyam. Maruda, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality. Coimbatore Municipality. Panrimadai. Sendakkamuttur. Uppilipalaiyam.	Madura—		Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality. Katagiri Wellington Cantonment.
		Dindigul	Dindigul Municipality.	Salem—	
		Nilakkottai.	Oruttettu.	Hosur.	Bilagondapalli. Kuppalli. Mugalur. Panapalli.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (*a*) District—Thana
   (*b*) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, and East and West Khandesh
   Town—Poona.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (*a*) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (*b*) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charges*—
   States and Agencies—Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur, Mundra Port, Southern Mahratta Country and Savanur State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(*a*) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(*b*) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(*a*) Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Karnal, Lahore Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareli, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Shahanpore, Sialkot, Unao and Jhang.
(*b*) States—Jind and Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(*a*) Districts—Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Katha, Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Mandalay, Maubin, Minbu, Myaungmya, Myingyan, Pegu, Prome, Pyaren, Sagaing, Sandoway, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina and Yamethin.
(*b*) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein and Rangoon.
(*c*) States—Southern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(*a*) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Mirzapur, Partabgarh, and Sultanpur.
(*b*) Town—Cawnpore City.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*a*) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Balaghat, Betul Bhandara, Chanda, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Seoni, Wardha and Yeotmal.
(*b*) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(*a*) Town—Bhopal.
(*b*) States—Ragli, Bhopal, Gwalior, Narsingarh, Rajgarh and Rewa.
(*c*) Districts—Shajapur and Ujjain.

X. BENGAL.

Town—Calcutta.

XI. COORG.

Town—Fraserpet.

XII. RAJPUTANA.

States—Mewa.

XIII. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

District—Peshawar.
Town—Peshawar.

XIV. DELHI PROVINCE.

City—Delhi.

F. J. RICHARDS.
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Chinnakavanam Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
4th June 1920.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, M.R.Ry. V Narasayya Raju Garu is duly elected as councillor of the eighth ward of the Berhampur municipality in the Ganjam district.

M.R.Ry. Muddada Venkatappa Nayudu has been duly elected a member of the Chicacole Taluk Board.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
4th June 1920.

A. G. LEACH,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Sikhina Venkataratnam Garu of Chodavaram is deemed to have been elected as a member of the Peddapur Taluk Board in the Godavari district for the Ramachandrapuram firka.

Godavari Collector's Office,
2nd June 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Bathula Hanumayya Garu M.R.Ry Nandela Rama Reddi Garu and M.R.Ry. Daggaraju Ramarayudu Garu are declared to have been duly elected members of the Gurzala Taluk Board in the district of Guntur for Dachepalli circle.

Guntur Collector's Office,
4th June 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Vennam Ramayya Garu, is declared to have been duly elected a member of the Tenali Taluk Board in the district of Guntur for Repalle Circle

Guntur Collector's Office,
11th June 1920.

T. S. HILL,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. K. Sesha Reddi of Kodumur has been duly elected as a member of the Kurnool Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
8th June 1920.

J. C. MOLONY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Muttukumarappa Reddi K. Sitarama Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Cuddalore (for the Nellikuppam circle) in the South Arcot district.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members to the Taluk Board of Chidambaram (for the Komarakshi circle) in the South Arcot district:—

M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Pillai Gopalakrishna Pillai Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Pathanjali Pillai Ganesambandam Pillai Avargal.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
1st June 1920.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), M.R.Ry. Kuttiya Batsam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor for the second ward of the Cuddalore municipality in the South Arcot district.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
9th June 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (V of 1884), the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Cuddalore (for the Panruti circle) in the South Arcot district:—

M.R.Ry. Naickuppam Elayaperumal Rajagopala Chettyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Vankipuram Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
10th June 1920.

H. F. B. L. GUFFY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar M. Srinivasa Achariyar, village munsif of Melapalayam, has been declared duly elected as a member of the Karur Taluk Board.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
8th June 1920.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Begari Channa Basappa Garu of Sirigeri to be a member of the Bellary Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
5th June 1920.

K. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sedimbi Hanumantha Rau Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Bandar Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
11th June 1920.

B. SUBBAYYA,
Vice President.

Under the powers delegated to him under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasachurya, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dhone range, to be a nominated member of the Dhone Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
9th June 1920.

J. C. MOLONY.
President.

The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Usilampatti Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. K. S. Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, Talukdar, Tirumangalam.
M.R.Ry. V. Sambasurthi Ayyar Avargal, Talukdar, Periyakulam.

Madura District Board's Office,
11th June 1920.

S. W. G. J. MACIVER,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sheddi Sunder Rama Rao Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Kanara District Board by the Puttur Taluk Board.

South Kanara District Board's Office,
8th June 1920.

R. H. ELLIS,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 373 L., dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ry. Muthaviyaya Raghunatha Muthukumara Vanangamudi Valiavatti Thevar Avargal, Zamindar of Sendangadi, Nagaram, to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
31th May 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. Egoppa Muthappa Visvanatham Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Taluk Board, Pattukottai.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
9th June 1920.

P. C. DUTT,
President.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 24.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1920. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 12th June 1920.—Rainfall very heavy West Coast; moderate Ganjam, Travancore, the Hills; fair Vizagapatam, Cuddapah; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops, outturn generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Water and pasture insufficient in parts. Fodder available. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUB., I., RDS. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *15th June 1920.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Rassalkhonda reservoir 43·65 feet. Surada 55·33 feet. Sowings of paddy, ragi and groundnut and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn not reported. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rain needed in parts.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowings of ragi, cumbu, groundnut, gingelly, cotton and sugarcane and transplantation of ragi, cumbu and cholam proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Godavari 2·1 feet below anicut. Ploughing; raising seed-beds, sowings of dry grains and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested chillies and tobacco; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Kistna 3·00 feet below anicut. Ploughing; manuring, raising seed-beds and sowing of gingelly in progress. Standing crops nil. Harvest nil. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Ploughing; manuring and raising seed-beds in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy—outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Employment available except in three taluks. Prospects normal except in parts of upland taluks where scarcity of employment makes the outlook less favourable.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Tungabhadra 5 to 53 feet below crest. Sunkesula averages discharge 611. Ploughing. Pasture nil; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of cholam, castor and gingelly commencing and weeding of sugarcane and betel in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn fair. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village each of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and salas in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing for sowing of ragi, cholam, korra, castor, gingelly and sajja; planting of sugarcane; transplantation of ragi and weeding of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn poor to fair; cotton and korra—fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of six taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and korra and weeding and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—outturn poor to normal; cholam, tarnarin, gingelly and tobacco—outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest and anthrax prevail in three villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Supply at the Kanigiri reservoir and Sangam delta inadequate. Ploughing, manuring and sowing progressing in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu in parts—outturn fair to bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing; and transplantation and weeding of paddy are proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and chillies—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, but ragi not available in one taluk. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks and in parts of another. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of cumbu, ragi, gingelly, indigo, and groundnut; planting of sugarcane, weeding of groundnut and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, indigo and gingelly—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholam, weeding of cholam and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane, gingelly and chillies—outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and two divisions; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good except in one division and one taluk where rinderpest prevails and black-quarter also in the former. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu, ragi, groundnut and gingelly and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and tobacco—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder dear. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except under Cauvery channels. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, cumbu, groundnut, ragi, gingelly and paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in part of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under some wells and tanks. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, ragi, onions, garlic, gingelly, coriander, castor and samai, and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn normal; cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Discharge over anicut 0·7 feet. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cumbu, cholam and ragi and transplanting of ragi, paddy and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, paddy, sugarcane, cholam and gingelly, outturn normal; cumbu poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge over the Grand Anicut—report not received. Discharge over the Lower Anicut into the Coleroon northern and southern branches on the last day of the week was 1·0 and 0·6 feet respectively. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of paddy seedlings in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly and chillies; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks and in one division. Ploughing and manuring proceeding in parts. Sowing of dry crops and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu—outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in two divisions, one taluk and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and cumbu and planting of plantains and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy and chillies—outturn poor to fair; cotton, cholam and gingelly—fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where rinderpest prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and cumbu and transplantation of ragi and chillies proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy—outturn fair; gingelly and cotton—poor. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of first-crop paddy proceeding in two taluks and transplantation in the remaining taluks. Standing crops nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in one taluk where foot-and-mouth disease prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of first rice crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvests, nil. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Sowing begun. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Manuring, weeding and pruning; sowing and transplantation proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea—outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in two divisions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1920.

Districts			Rainfall in inches. To the week: 1920.	To the week: Average of 15 years ending 1915.	Up to the end of the week (since 1st April): 1920.	Up to the end of the week (since 1st April): Average of 15 years ending 1915.	Prices in Seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee. Rice: Average for June.	Rice: Last week.	Rice: This week.	Ragi: Average for June.	Ragi: Last week.	Ragi: This week.	Cholam: Average for June.	Cholam: Last week.	Cholam: This week.	Cumbu: Average for June.	Cumbu: Last week.	Cumbu: This week.	Districts	
Circars.	Ganjam	..	1·8	1·0	5·4	5·4	6·4	8·3	4·6	14·0	5·9	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	Circars.
	Vizagapatam	A.	0·2	1·6	8·3	6·4	8·1	4·4	4·8	19·2	7·1	7·0	..	6·4	6·3	13·7	8·4	8·8	Vizagapatam	
		L.	0·7	0·8	3·3	4·0														
	Godavari	..	0·1	0·8	4·2	5·8	6·5	4·6	4·7	14·3	7·3	7·5	14·4	8·8	8·8	..	8·2(a)	8·2	Godavari	
	Kistna	..	..	0·5	(a) 3·8	2·8	8·4	4·8	4·7	14·1	8·7	8·7	11·8	8·2	8·2	..	7·6	7·9	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	..	0·8	4·0	2·6	9·1	4·5	4·6	..	6·7	8·7	15·3	9·0	9·0	13·7	5·5	5·4	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	0·1	3·8	1·9	2·8	8·0	4·2	4·3	..	5·5	6·8	15·4	6·2 (a)	6·2	13·7	6·2	6·2	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	0·3	3·6	2·7	3·8	7·2	4·0	4·0	..	7·2	7·2	13·6	6·5	6·5	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	0·1	0·7	1·3	3·3	8·3	4·6	4·6	16·3	8·3	8·3	14·1	7·1	7·1	14·8	8·4	8·8	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·6	0·4	1·5	2·5	7·6	4·1	4·1	16·1	7·0	7·1	14·1	8·8	8·7	13·6	6·2	5·2	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	0·1	0·2	2·2	1·7	6·4	4·9	4·9	14·3	6·6	6·8	16·4	6·8	6·8	13·6	5·8	5·4	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	0·2	0·3	1·4	2·6	6·3	5·2	5·6	11·6	5·7	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	..	0·4	1·4	3·4	7·3	4·5	4·8	12·6	5·7	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	..	..	0·6	3·1	3·1	6·8	4·8	4·8	12·8	6·6	6·8	..	..	..	13·1	6·1	6·6	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	..	0·3	0·7	3·0	3·6	8·8	5·0	6·0	19·4	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	13·7	6·3	6·3	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	..	..	0·6	2·8	7·9	8·4	5·1	6·1	13·6	6·1	6·2	..	..	..	11·7	6·1	6·2	North Arcot	
	Salem	..	0·1	0·3	6·8	7·2	7·6	4·6	4·5	14·0	7·2	7·4	12·0	6·9	7·1	12·8	8·8	8·5	Salem	
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	0·6	4·7	5·8	7·3	4·2	4·2	12·8	8·4	8·5	11·8	8·8	8·9	11·3	8·0	8·8	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	..	..	0·8	5·7	5·6	7·6	4·2	4·3	13·8	8·3	8·2	13·4	8·8	8·7	11·7	6·6	5·9	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	..	..	0·4	4·1	4·7	7·8	4·9	4·8	13·3	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	..	8·2	8·2	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	..	0·6	3·3	5·0	7·9	4·3	4·2	13·1	6·0	5·2	13·4	6·1	6·9	10·7	5·1	5·2	Madura	
	Ramnad	..	..	0·3	5·0	4·0	7·6	4·2	4·1	13·0	6·2	6·2	13·2	6·2	6·2	11·1	5·8	5·6	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	..	0·6	5·4	5·4	8·0	4·8	4·8	13·0	6·3	5·5	14·0	8·8	7·2	10·7	6·8	6·9	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	6·8	5·5	20·1	16·2	7·8	4·4	3·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	13·8	4·5	(a)19·1	12·4	8·5	3·1(a)	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	..	2·8	3·3	16·0	14·3	..	4·8	4·6	..	8·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	..	8·4	†8·4	16·5	†17·4	..	4·2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	1·6	1·8	19·8	10·8	7·3	4·2	4·1	12·8	5·4	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

Asu Agency. Low Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1913-14. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 15, 1920.

സഫ 1 (5).] കോഡൈ: ചൊവ്വ മെയ്കാനം, 1920 ജൂൺ 15-ാം. [വില, 6 പ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ആക്ടുകൾ

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ ആക്ടുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ടിനെ 1920 മാർച്ച് 22-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കയും അതിനു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No. XVII of 1920.
1920 ലെ 17-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1918
1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1918 ലെ 7. 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെചേർക്കുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും ആരംഭിക്കലും. 1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ട (ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു) 1920 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) ഇത് 1920 ഏപ്രിൽ 1-ാം തീയതി നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

1918 ലെ 7. 1918 ലെ 7-ാം ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 2. ഇതിനുശേഷം വരുന്ന ആക്ട് എന്നു പറയുന്ന 1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ (12) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കുന്നാം, അതായതു:—

"(12-A) 'രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത കൂട്ടുവ്യാപാരസംഘം' എന്നതിനു പകരമായി അവരുടെ നാമങ്ങളും മേൽവിലാസങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത കൂട്ടുവ്യാപാരസംഘത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഇടയ്ക്കു കച്ചവടസംഘം ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ചേർത്തായ നിയമപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത കൂട്ടുവ്യാപാരസംഘം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു."

1918 ലെ 7-ാം ആക്ട് 3-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

3. മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ 3-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ (ix) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കണമെന്നു അതായതു :—

"(x) ഉക്തി സംബന്ധമായ മറ്റേതും".

1918 ലെ 7-ാം ആക്ട് 14-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

4. മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ 14-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉപന്ത്യത്തിനുപകരം താഴെപറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണമെന്നു അതായതു :—

"എന്നാൽ, നികുതി കെട്ടപ്പെട്ടതു രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്ത ഒരു കൂട്ടുവ്യാപാരസംഘമോ അതിലധികമോ സംഘത്തിനിടയിലും ആ കമ്പനിയുടെയോ കച്ചവടസംഘത്തിന്റെയോ നികുതി കെട്ടാവുന്ന വരവു രണ്ടായിരം ഉറുപ്പികയ്ക്കു മേലിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിലും 1 എന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ച കവിഞ്ഞ നിരക്കിൽ ആദായനികുതി വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു."

1918 ലെ 7-ാം ആക്ടിൽ 14-A എന്ന ഒരു പുതുവകുപ്പു ചേർക്കൽ

5. മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ 1-ാം അനുസൂചികയിൽ 14-ാം വകുപ്പിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണമെന്നു അതായതു :—

കൂട്ടുവ്യാപാരത്തിലെ അതിന് കവിഞ്ഞവരുമാനമായ സംഖ്യ ആദായനികുതിക്കുവേണ്ടി കണക്കാക്കൽ.

"14-A. (1) വല്ല ആളുടെയും ആകെയുള്ള വരവു നിശ്ചയിച്ച ഒരു അതിരിനുള്ളിൽ പുരുഷനെയോ ആ അതിരിന് കവിഞ്ഞുവരികയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അയാൾ ഉയർന്ന ഒരു നിരക്കിൽ ആദായനികുതി അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിനു ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിവരുന്നതും, ആയാൾ അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ ആദായനികുതിയുടെ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചുശതമാനത്തിൽ കുറയാതെയും ആ തുകയുടെ ഇരുപതിരട്ടിയിൽ കവിയാതിരിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു, അതായതു :—

(a) അവന്റെ ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള വരവു ആ അതിരിൽ നിന്നുപുറകോട്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു തുക ആയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അവൻ അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരുമായിരുന്ന സംഖ്യയും,

(b) അവന്റെ ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള വരവു ആ തുകയെ അധികരിക്കുന്നതു എത്രകണ്ടോ ആ സംഖ്യയും,

(2) വല്ല ആളും അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ ആദായനികുതി തന്റെ ചുമത്തപ്പെടാതായ അവന്റെ വരവു രണ്ടായിരം ഉറുപ്പികയിൽ കവിയുന്നതു ഏതു സംഖ്യ കൊണ്ടോ ആ സംഖ്യയെക്കാൾ യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും അധികമായിട്ടു ഈടാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നതല്ല."

ഭേദഗതിച്ചട്ടങ്ങൾ

6. മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വകുപ്പുകൾക്കു ഭേദഗതിയെന്ന നിലയിൽ താഴെപറയുന്നതിനെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ താങ്കീതം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു യാതൊരാൾക്കും അവനിൽനിന്നു വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതായ വല്ല സംഖ്യയും അടക്കുന്നതിനോ മേപ്പടി ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം പിടിക്കുകയോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിലവിലുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശത്തിനോ പൊതുവായി ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

1920 ലെ 17-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

പട്ടിക.

(8-ാം വകുപ്പു നോക്കുക.)

ഒഴിച്ചുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വകുപ്പുകൾ.

വകുപ്പു			ഏതൊക്കെ ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ എന്നു.
6-ാം വകുപ്പു	..	..	മുഴുവനും.
8-ാം വകുപ്പു	..	..	(i) ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ബോഡാഫിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിലേയും ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ബോഡാഫിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോടതികളിലോ മറ്റു അംഗത്തിനു ആവശ്യമെന്നുള്ളിടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലോ സ്വയമോ നിയമാനുസൃതം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പകരമായി ബോഡാഫിനെയോ കിട്ടുന്നതായ ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയും നിയമനത്തിലും, (ii) എന്നു മാത്രമായ.
11-ാം വകുപ്പു	..	..	കൂടി ബോഡാഫിനെ ആവശ്യം വരിക എന്നു മാത്രമായ.
15-ാം വകുപ്പു	..	..	മുഴുവനും എന്നു മാത്രം
23-ാം വകുപ്പു	..	..	നോട്ടീസ് മുഴുവൻ.

എ. പി. ഉമ്മിച്ചൻ,

ഇന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറി സെക്രട്ടറിയും നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,

Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ആക്ടിനു 1920 മാർച്ച് 23-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. XXI of 1920.
1920 ലെ 21-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ENACTMENTS AMENDING TEMPORARILY THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910
1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് താൽകാലികമായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമങ്ങളെ ഏകീകരിക്കുകയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് താൽകാലികമായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമങ്ങളെ ഏകീകരിക്കുകയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെപറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1910 ലെ 2.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കുന്ന കാലവും.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1920 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് (താൽകാലികമായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആക്ട്) എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

(2) ഇതു 1920 ഒക്ടോബർ 1-ാം തീയതിവരെ പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

1910 ലെ 2.

1910 ലെ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് 19-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. (ഇതിനു വഴിയെന്നപ്പേടി ആക്ട് എന്നു പറയുന്ന) 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് 19-ാം വകുപ്പു ആ വകുപ്പിലെ "ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലും തൽകാലം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഗവർണർ ജനറലും നാണയടിക്കുന്നതിനും ആയവക മറ്റു താൽകാലിക കൃഷ്ണവൃത്തിനോ ചക്രവർത്തി ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യാധിപൻ്റെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിലേയും ഗവർണ്ണരോ ഭരണകർത്താവിൻ്റെ അധികാരത്താൻ കീഴിലോ ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽക്കു വേണ്ടി കൈയൊപ്പു ചെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല സർവ്വ നാണയമോ വാങ്മയ ഉപപ്പെടെ തൽകാലം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്നതു ചേർത്തിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെ വായിച്ചുറയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1910 ലെ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് 21-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

3. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 21-ാം വകുപ്പു ആ വകുപ്പിലെ "ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്കെങ്കിലും" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്കെങ്കിലും ചക്രവർത്തി ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യാധിപൻ്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിലും ഗവർണ്ണർക്കെങ്കിലും ആ വക വല്ല ഗവർണ്ണരുടെയും ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽക്കെങ്കിലും" എന്നതു ചേർത്തിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെ വായിച്ചുറയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1910 ലെ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് 22-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

4. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 22-ാം വകുപ്പു ആ വകുപ്പിലെ "പതിനാലുകോടി" എന്നതിനു പകരം "നൂറിരുപതുകോടി" എന്നതു ചേർത്തിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെയും ആ വകുപ്പിനുള്ള ക്ലൂപ്പു വിട്ടകളഞ്ഞിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെയും വായിച്ചുറയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ആലോചനാസഭയിലെ ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെയും ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലിൻ്റെയും അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

5. മേപ്പടി ആക്കിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ—

(a) ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്കോ ആലോചനാസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലിനോടോ വേണ്ടി ഭരണകർത്താവിൻ്റെ കൈയൊപ്പു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സർവ്വനാണയമോ വെള്ളിനാണയമോ സ്വർണ്ണവാളുമോ വെള്ളി

വാടകയോ മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 19 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗ്രഹ മൂലധനത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ,

(b) അമേരിക്കയിലെ ഐക്യ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അയച്ചുപോരുന്ന സ്വർണ്ണമായോ വെള്ളിനാണയമായോ സ്വർണ്ണമായോ വെള്ളിവാളായോ അങ്ങിനെ അയക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയ്ക്കോഴിക്കോട് ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ട്രഷറിയിലോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും കച്ചേരിയിലോ ഇന്ത്യാ സ്റ്റോറ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്കോ മറ്റുമായ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഭണ്ഡാരത്തിലെക്ക് വേണ്ടി ഇന്ത്യയിലേക്ക് അയക്കുന്നതിനും കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തങ്ങിനെ കൈവശം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലയളവ് മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ 19 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗ്രഹ മൂലധനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും,

എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ കല്പനയാൽ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

6. ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായി മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് എഴുപ്പട്ടത്തി കടലാസ്സു നാണയഹെഡ് കമ്മിഷനർക്ക് അയക്കുന്ന വട്ടം ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങളുടെ ആദ്യാവസരത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഭണ്ഡാരത്തിൽ വിലക്കവാങ്ങിയ ഉറുപ്പപത്രങ്ങളായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതും കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ഹെഡ് കമ്മിഷനർക്ക് ആയക്ക ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങൾ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ദിവസം അതുപോലെയുള്ള ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങളുടെ ഞങ്ങാടി വില. അങ്ങിനെ എഴുപ്പട്ടതിയ ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങൾ വിലക്കവാങ്ങിയ വിലയായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ വിലക്കവാങ്ങിയ ഉറുപ്പപത്രങ്ങളെ പറയിയുള്ള എല്ലാ സൂചനകളും മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിൽ കാണുന്നിടത്തെല്ലാം അതിനെ എഴുപ്പട്ടത്തപ്പെട്ട ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടി ബാധകമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതികളും അങ്ങിനെ വിലക്കവാങ്ങുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെലവഴിച്ച സംഖ്യകളെയോ അതിനു വേണ്ടി കൊടുത്തവിലകളെയോ പറയിയുള്ള എല്ലാ സൂചനകളും അങ്ങിനെ എഴുപ്പട്ടത്തപ്പെട്ട ഉറുപ്പ പത്രങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആ അതാതിടത്തിലെയ്ക്ക് ബാധകമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള വിധത്തിലുള്ളതും മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് അപ്രകാരം ഭേദഭേദമില്ലാതെയുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു.

ഉദ്ദേശപ്രഖ്യാപനം.

7. ചട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ നാലാം കൂട്ടിയിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം ഇതിനാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചട്ടിക.

(1 - ാം വകുപ്പ് നോക്കുക.)

കൊല്ലം.	നമ്പർ.	എന്നതാകുന്നു.	എന്നതിലേക്ക് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.
1917	11	1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് (മദ്രാസ്സിലേയ്ക്ക് ദീർഘിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു) ആക്ട്.	ഇവയാകുന്നു.
	19	1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് (മദ്രാസ്സിലേയ്ക്ക് ദീർഘിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു) ആക്ട്.	(1) പ്രതലക്കുറിപ്പിലും തലക്കെട്ടിലുമുള്ള "1917 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് (മദ്രാസിലേയ്ക്ക് ദീർഘിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു) ആക്ട്" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും അക്കങ്ങളും. (2) 1 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പും 2 - ാം, 3 - ാം, 7 - ാം, 9 - ാം വകുപ്പുകളും.
1918	19	1918 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട്.	ഇവയാകുന്നു.
1919	28	1919 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് (ഇനിയും ദീർഘിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതു) ആക്ട്.	ഇവയാകുന്നു.

എ. ചി. ഉധിമൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

No. 120.—Miss. C. A. B. Bartels, on return from leave, to act as first Assistant Inspectress, Coimbatore girls' range, during the employment of Miss T. Lazarus on other duty or until further orders.

Ootacamund, June 11, 1920.

No. 121.—M.B.Ry. Cuddalore Duraiswami Chetti Subrahmanya Chetti Avargal, Special Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (temporary), to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service with effect from the 24th May 1920.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 7, 1920.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,725 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of play-ground to Bangari Zamindari School; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.

	Sq. yds.
House-site, T. S. No. 479, belonging to Naga Kanna Annual and Krishnamma Medali of Chittoor, bounded on the north by Madagadi street, east by grist road; south by compound walls to school; west by new conservancy road	4,725

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.

	Acs.
Classified wet land No. 1578-435, belonging to Kondamadi Narasamma, Kondamadi Varadayya and Ekamreya Krishnamma, bounded on the north by Nos. 1574-419 and 1575-434, east by Nos. 1576-433 and 1575-434, south by Nos. 1575-419 and 1576-438, west by Kilamaguntam road Nos. 1576-434, 1576-432 and 1576-461	3 88

Ootacamund, June 12, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 881 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the A.M.C.C. Higher Elementary School building at Melur; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Melur taluk, Melur village.

	Sq. yr.
Reserve No. 251, poramboke, belonging to Chinnasami Chetti, bounded on the north by road; east by Ramaswami Chetti's shop; south and west by mission compound	244
Reserve No. 251, poramboke belonging to Kuthubgani Rowther, Ibrahim Rowther, Kaduvana Rowther, Sathkara Rowther, Gulam Moideen Rowther, Syed Rowther, C. Kadir Moideen Rowther, Sega Rowther, Abdul Rahuman Sahib and Kasanjiam Rowther, bounded on the north by road; east by mission house; south by mission compound; west by mission vacant site	416
Reserve No. 251, poramboke, belonging to Kuthubanni Rowther, Ibrahim Rowther, Kaduvana Rowther, Sathkara Rowther, Gulam Moideen Rowther, Syed Rowther, C. Kadir Moideen Rowther, Sega Rowther, Abdul Rahuman Sahib and Kasanjiam Rowther, bounded on the north by road; east by mission vacant site; south by mission compound; west by lane	221
Total ..	881

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his relief is granted to M.R.Ry. H. Ramachandra Rao, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Nellore, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot Girls' range, and M.R.Ry. K. S. Varyantha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Saidapet range, is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot Girls' range, in the third class of the mdre of Sub Assistant Inspectresses of girls' schools during the absence of M.R.Ry. H. Ramachandra Rao, on leave or until further orders. To join expeditiously on the expiry of his leave.

Madras, 17th June 1920.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Sub-Assistant Inspectors are ordered:—

S. Muhammad Anwaruddin Sahib, from the Tinnevelly Muhammadan range, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Madras Muhammadan range, sub. *pro tem.* To join forthwith on the expiry of his leave.

Shaikh Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, from the Madras Muhammadan range, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Tinnevelly Muhammadan range, sub. *pro tem.* To join expeditiously on relief.

Madras, 9th June 1920.

(1) M.R.Ry. Kotekar Rama Rao, First Assistant, Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore, to act as First Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Bellary. To join forthwith.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Madhava Rao, First Assistant, Government Training School, Rayachoti, and acting First Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary, to be sub. *pro tem.* Second Assistant in the latter school.

(3) M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Rao, sub. *pro tem.*, Second Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary, to be sub. *pro tem.* First Assistant, Secondary Training School, Mangalore, in the probationary class of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools. To join forthwith.

H. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 11th June 1920.

LEAVE.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, is pleased to grant to M.R.Ry. S. Suryanarayana, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Eluru range, privilege leave for one month with effect from 4th June 1920. The Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Eluru sub-range, will be in charge of the range during the absence of M.R.Ry. S. Suryanarayana and be authorized to conduct the annual inspection of schools.

ABDUR RAHIM,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Camp, Kaikaluru, 10th June 1920.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month, with effect from 15th June 1920 or from the date of availing himself of it, to M.R.Ry. P. T. Narayanachariyar, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Hindupur range (temporary), and to place the Supervisor of Schools, Hindupur sub-range, in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's office during the period.

A. RAMA RAO,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Bellary, 9th June 1920.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 7th June 1920 on behalf of M.R.Ry. K. S. Nateea Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchendur range, and to place the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tiruchendur sub-range, in charge of the current duties of the office during the absence of M.R.Ry. K. S. Nateea Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

K. NAIESA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle.

Tinnevelly, 3rd June 1920.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF BOOKS APPROVED DURING 1919-20 AS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

NOTE.—(1) All text-books prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and under the Secondary school Leaving Certificate scheme will be regarded as books approved for use in all recognised schools.

(2) No books other than those approved as suitable shall be used in any recognised school.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
English.		
Indian Women and War	John Travers	Oxford University Press.
School Favourites	R. W. Ross	E. & J. Cooper.
Poetical Selections, Third Series	Do.	Do.
Poems	John Ridges	Blackie & Sons.
The Princess of Balkh	Michael McMillan	Do.
In Wild Mahratta Battle	Do.	Do.
Gulliver's Travels	Dean Swift	Do.
Tanglewood Tales	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Do.
Grimm's Tales	Brothers J. & W. Grimm	Do.
The Heroes	P. Kingsley	Do.
Boys' English Poems	S Rao	N. C. Datt, Calcutta.
English Poetry Readers VI Series	R. W. Ross	E. & J. Cooper.
Oral Composition Lessons based on Pictures Book II.	Do	Do.
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	Macmillan & Co.
Bright Story Readers, Grade I. The Dwarf's Banquet.	Thomas Knightley	E. & J Arnold.
Bright Story Readers, Grade IV. Settlers in Canada.	Captain Marryat	Do.
Manœuvres of Thave by Lt.-Col. J. H. Patterson.	H. Wyatt	Macmillan & Co.
Macmillan High School Readers II	Do.	Do.
Do, Readers III	Do	Do
Hindu Tales from Sanskrit	S. M. Mitra	Do.
Lorna Doone	Blackmore: abridged by F. R. Tomlinson.	K. & J Cooper, Bombay.
Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens	Oxford University Press.
Golden Book of English Verse	Frank Jones	Blackie & Sons
Jack Readers, Book V	T. E. & E. C Jack	T. E. & E. C. Jack.
Longmans English lessons—		
Third year	G. J Smith	Longmans, Green & Co.
Fourth year	Do	Do.
Fifth year	Do.	Do
Sixth year	Do.	Do.
Senior Grammar	Do.	Do.
English Grammar	Do.	Do
Class work in English Book I	Matthews	T. E. & E. C. Jack.
Do. II	Do.	Do.
Do. III	Do.	Do.
Do. IV	Do.	Do.
Do. V	Do.	Do.
Do. VI	Do.	Do.
Do. VII	Do.	Do.
Jack at Oak Farm	Gladys Davidson	Do.
Story of the Robins	Do	Do.
The Water Babies	Do.	Do.
The Snow Queen	Do.	Do.
Hop O My Thumb	Lucy Chisholm	Do
Jack and the Beanstalk	Do.	Do.
Ivanhoe	Abbe F. Jenkson	T. & A. Constable.
Forest Days	Do	T. E. & E. C Jack.
Hereward the Wake	Do.	Do.
The Talisman	Do.	Do.
Crecy and Poictiers	Do.	Do.
Last of the Barons	C. E Smith	Do.
Stories of the Vikings	Mary McGregor	Do
Stories from English History	Hilda T. Skae	Do
Do. Greek	Ethelwyn Lennon	Do
A Second Book of English	T. C. Rodges	Macmillan & Co., London.
A Third Book of English	Do.	Do.
A Fourth Book of English	Do.	Do.
The Chisholm Readers, Book I	.....	T C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Do Book II	.....	Do.
Do. Book III	.....	Do.
Do. Book IV	.....	Do.
The Jack Readers, Book I	T. C. & E. C. Jack	Do.
Do, Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III	Do.	Do.
Do. Book IV	Do.	Do.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Name of book	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
	ENGLISH—cont.	
The British Navy (The Navy Vigilant).	L. Cope Cornford ..	Macmillan & Co.
English Reader, No. 3	....	Do.
English Composition (Senior Book) ..	Robert S. Wood	Do
Do. (Intermediate Book).	Do.	Do.
Tales of the Saints of Pandharpur ..	C. A. Kincaid	Oxford University Press.
Black Beauty	Anna Sewell	The Educational Company of Ireland.
The Great War	....	Oxford University Press.
Herbert Strang's Reader, Grade 3 ..	....	Humphrey Milford Press.
Silas Marner	George Eliot	Macmillan & Co.
The Education Reader, Book II ..	Clara Lovedey	N. K. Dutt, Sadhanaya House, Dacca.
The Crescent Moon	Do.	Do.
Stories from Tagore	Do.	Do.
Indian Labourers in France	Captain P Kashinath ..	Humphrey Milford.
An Elementary Story of the Great War.	....	Do.
The Tales of Rajvanti	Mrs. Sathyanadhan ..	Macmillan & Co.
Sita, Savitri and Uma	Do. ..	Do.
Draupadi	Do. ..	Do.
Chandramathi	Do ..	Do
Nursery Tales	Paul Woodroffee and Amy Steedman.	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Tanglewood Tales	C. E. Smith	Do.
Stories from Grimm	Amy Steedman	Do.
Stories of Robin Hood	H. E. Marshall	Do.
The Water Babies	Amy Steedman	Do.
Simple Susan	Lucy Chisholm	Do.
Aesop's Fables	Lucia Dalkeith	Do.
Cinderella	Lucy Chisholm	Do.
Little Red Riding Hood	Do.	Do.
The Wolf and the Seven Kids ..	Do.	Do.
Lamb (Tales from Shakespeare) ..	William Magnanis, M.A. ..	The Educational Company of Ireland.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea.	Jules Verne	Do.
Merry Go-Round Story Readers, Book I	Florence Tapsell	Do.
Do. Book II	Do.	Do
Do. Book III	Do.	Do.
Do. Book IV	Do.	Do.
The Lost Lamb	Kate Sealy	The School and College Press.
Alice in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll	Do.
The Pupils' Class Book of English Composition.	Ed. J. S. Lay	Macmillan & Co., London.
The Land of Health and the Land of Wealth.	E. Marsden	Do.
	HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	
A Geography of America	T. Allard Smith	Macmillan & Co.
Modern Indian Worthies	N. Narayanan	Do.
Map Studies for Schools (India) ..	J. E. Parkinson	K. and J. Cooper.
Geographical Exercise Books (Africa) ..	B. C. Wallis	Macmillan & Co.
A First History of England (illustrated).	M. W. Hastings ..	A. & C. Black
Do. Indian Upper classes.	C. F. De la Fosse ..	Macmillan & Co.
Atlas Geography of India	H. C. Wallis	Do.
Children Far away. Human Geography, Book I.	Fairgrieve and Young ..	George Philip & Sons.
Homes Far Away. Human Geography, Book II.	Do. ..	Do.
The British Isles, Book III ..	Do. ..	Do.
Elementary Geography of Ramnad district.	K. A. Viraraghavachariyar	Macmillan & Co.
Do. Trichinopoly district.	Do.	Do.
	MATHEMATICS.	
Arithmetic for High English Schools ..	Radha Govinda Nath ..	G. N. Holder, Calcutta.
Plane Geometry for Matriculation Examination.	Do. ..	Do
Jacks Two Term Arithmetic Book VI ..	J. W. Hiffe	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Do. Book VII ..	Do.	Do.
	PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.	
New Chemical Industries (Special) ..	J. C. Ghose	Butterworth & Co.

SUPPLY FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
TAMIL.		
Tamil First Reader	M. S. Maniyam Pillai ..	S. Kulandasawmi Pillai (Trichinopoly).
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic ..	S. Durasawmi Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Stories for Infants	Louise Forrester ..	Albanian Press.
Atlas Geography of India	B. C. Wallis	Macmillan & Co.
The Round World Elementary Geography	J. Fairgrieve	Do
General Geography for Middle Schools ..	G. A. Sida	Longmans, Green & Co.
TELUGU.		
Dharmapadesam	C. V. Narasimha Rao ..	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.
Vernacular Arithmetic for Schools, Book III	J. N. Dravasaghaya Nader.	Macmillan & Co.
Teja Singu	T. Sivasankara Sastri ..	T. Sivasankara Sastri.
Historical Stories of Andhra Country, Part I.	P. V. Krishnamachari ..	Lilavati Samajam.
General Knowledge for I, II and III Standards.	Do. ..	Rama & Co., Ellore.
General Knowledge for I Standard ..	Do. ..	Do
Do. II do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Do. III do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Parasuramnoi Charitramu	G. Somanna	Do.
Bhagavata Katha Saramu	Do.	Do.
Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book IV ..	S. Durairawtami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Short Stories from Puranas	D. V. Ramana Rao ..	Central Book Depot, Rajahmundry.
Sitaramulu	Do. ..	Do.
Chintamani	Do. ..	Do.
Short Stories	P. Lakshminarasimha Rao.	Do.
Mental Arithmetic	....	Rama & Co.
Bhagavata Kadha Saram	Vidwan P. Somanna Pantulu	Do.
Uttara Ramayana Saram	D. Sitarama Rao ..	Do.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book III.	S. Durthawami Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic, Book IV.	Do. ..	Do.
Short Stories for Composition in Tamil.	....	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Kambaramayanam Balakandam Abridged.	....	Do.
New Tamil Reader, Book I	E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone.	Excelsior Press, Madura.
At Home and Abroad, Part I	....	Macmillan & Co.
The Bala Bodha, First Part ..	R. Seshasayi	T. Krishna & Co.
Do. Second do. ..	Do	The Brahmavasin Press.
Elementary Geography Reader (Salem district).	K. A. Veeraraghavacharar.	Macmillan & Co.
South Indian Tamil Readers IV ..	.. ..	Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press
Nature Reader, Book IV.	Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar.	Macmillan & Co.
Do. Book V.	Do.	Do.
Selections in Tamil Poetry, Part I ..	C. R. Nammalvoyan ..	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Do. Part II ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. Part III ..	Do. ..	Do.
Poets for Schools	S. Venkatasubbiah ..	The Krishna Publishing House.
Padmavyuham	A. Sankara Rao	Do.
Longmans Indian Practical Arithmetic.	S. Durasawmi Ayyar ..	Longmans, Green & Co.
Concentric Reader (Infant Standard) ..	J. Veeraraghavalow ..	Manarajani Press.
The Story of the Ramayana	A. Madhavaiah	Macmillan & Co.
Nature Study Reader, Book No II ..	....	Do.
Science Reader, Book No. 4	M. Sambasiva Rao ..	Rama Press, Ellore.
A Telugu Novel (Jayapalada)	Rukmini Amma	Ananda Press.
Gautama Buddha Charitram	Kanchanapalle, Kanakamma.	....
Kamsanasamu	K. Venkataramu Kavi ..	....
Jayachandra Vijiam	Nidamarti Venkata Narasimha Rao.	Lalita Granthamala, Bhimavaram.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
TELUGU—*cont.*		
Telugu Grammatical Primer	S Venkatasubba Sastri ..	Macmillan & Co.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader I ..	Do. ..	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader II ..	Do. ..	Do.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader III ..	Do. ..	Do.
Queen Mary Telugu Reader IV ..	Do. ..	Do.
Ishthapikumari	K. Venkatasastri ..	M. Subba Rau
Parikshiggattarama	K. Venkataramu Kavi ..	Ammayya, Nellore.
Ramachandravijaya	Lakshimanarashimham ..	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
Seswamaguptudu	Do. ..	Do.
Nande, The Pariah Saint	Do. ..	Do.
Bharata Radha Manjary	Do. ..	Ganeswara Rao, Rajahmundry.
Hasanmajanithamu	S. Venkatasubramaniya Sastry.	....
Bobbili Mottadi	K. Venkatasastry ..	India Printing Works.
Science Reader, No. 3	M. Sambasiva Rao ..	Author.
Desa Charitramu	P. V. Seethapathy ..	Ananda Press.
Guntharna Buddha Charitram	Kanakamma	Krishna & Co.
Vernacular Atlas Geography Series A. K. I. Madras Presidency.	K. Duraiswamy Ayyangar.	C. Coomaraswamy Nayudu & Sons.
Life of G. K. Gokhale	....	Krishna Rao, Nellore.
HINDUSTANI		
Qaid-i-Urdu	M. H. Jalab-ud-din Ahmad Jafar.	Anwarahmadi Press, Allahabad.
Mufid-us-Sarf	Do.	Do.
Dabistan-i-Farsi, Part I	Do.	Do.
Do. Part II	Do.	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Khazina-i-Adal	Do.	Do.
Sarmaya-i-Adal	Do.	Do.
Ganjina-i-Adal	Do.	Do.
URDU.		
Dabistan Aqlaq, Part I	Maulvi Faizur-ud-din & Sons.	Kazbi Ram Press, Lahore.
Do. Part II	Do.	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Do. Part IV	Do.	Do.
Muntakbi Urdu-Gulistan	Do.	Do.
Rastan Aqlaq	Do.	Do.
MALAYALAM.		
Lower Primary Arithmetic, Part II ..	K. R. Venkateswara Ayyar,	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.
KANARESE.		
An Elementary Indian Botany, Part I ..	Rev. T. Pfleiderer, M. Gopal Rao, Translator.	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.
Priyamvad	R. Kalyanamma	R. Kalyanamma.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES.

ENGLISH.

Lord Kitchener	Donald Mackenzie ..	Blackie & Sons.
The Gardener	Rabindranath Tagore ..	Macmillan & Co.
Gitanjali	Do. ..	Do.
Chitra	Do. ..	Do.
The Post Office	Do. ..	Do.
Reynard The Fox	H. A. Treble	Do.
Francis Burney	Alice D. Greenwood ..	Do.
Bible Stories for Children	Smythe	The Talbot Press, Dublin.
Progressive India	Akshaya K. Ghosh ..	S. C. Sanial & Co., Calcutta.
Merry Readers, Book I	H Ada Bunny	T. C. & E. C. Jack, Ltd., London.
Do. Book II	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III	Do.	Do.
The Crown of Wild Olive	John Ruskin	Macmillan & Co.
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.		
Oil, Gas, Petrol Engines	A. Ramasami Ayyar ..	Gentleman & Co., Tanjore.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES—*cont.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page	Name of publisher or bookseller
TAMIL.		
Maruthi Vijayam	V. T. A. Subrahmanya Bharati.	R. Venkatachalam & Co.
Mira Bai	M. S. Sundra Sarma ..	Kavali Publishing House, Madras.
Sivaji Maharaj	Do. ..	Do
Value of Friendship	Do. ..	Do.
Kumara Rajan	Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do.
Thirukkural Vasanam	P. D. Ratnaswami Pillai..	P. D. Ratnaswami Pillai.
Pathivrathangal Charitram	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar	& Venkatachalam.
Pathivirthalankaram (Sukanya Charitram).	Do.	Do.
The Children of the New Forest ..	....	C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons.
Asoka	....	Do.
Robinson Crusoe	....	Do
Manonmany	P. K. Krishnamachariar ..	Do.
Arjuna the Pilgrim	M. Muthuswami Ayyar ..	Do.
The Boy Judge	....	Do.
Miss Florence Nightingale	S. Velayudam	Do.
The Unfastened Door	....	Do.
The Dog and Its Intelligence.. ..	....	Do.
Transmigration	....	Do.
Try Again	....	Do.
The Sea Side	....	Do.
The Merchant	....	Do.
The Loving Sister	....	Do.
The Three Giants	....	Do.
Kannappa	S. Narasimhachari ..	Do.
Kanakavalli	....	Do.
Lives of the Alwars	K. T. Sundara Raja Acharyar.	G. A. Vaidyaraman & Co.
Persian Gems	....	Do.
Ravi Varma	J. Lakshmana Pillai ..	Paskara Press.
Vaalmeekatham	Do ..	Addison & Co., Madras.
Collected Poems	Do.	Paskara Press
Ananta Vignaya Bhagirathi	P. A. Nana Sastriar ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press.
Junior School Dictionary	P. N. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	D. M. Chalhah Pillai.
Vivekapura Vadiyar	T. S. Natesan	K. Munuswami Mudaliyar & Sons.
Prahladha or The Ideal Devotee ..	P. S. Duraiswamy Ayyangar	The Hogarth Press.
Haider Ali	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar..	R. Venkateswaran & Co.
TELUGU.		
Adithana Surakavi	B. Sheshagiri Rao ..	....
Prabanthakosamavali	C. V. Narasimha Rao ..	Manorama Press.
Lord William Bentinck	Do. ..	Do.
Vachana Kalapamodayam	Do. ..	Do.
Ghanakaryamala	P. Satyanarayana Pantulu.	....
Pamayanasara Natakam	K. Sitaramaraju and M. Narayanan.	....
Parasurama Charitram	Vidwan P. Somanna Pantulu.	Rama & Co.
Aesop's Fables (in Telugu Verse) ..	....	Macmillan & Co.
Veeresalingam's Critical Biography ..	Thulari Venkatasubba Rao	D. V. Ramana Rao.
Sivyala Charitrama	K. Suriya Rao ..	British Model Press.
Sushalata or Varasulkam	Vemparala Subramanyam ..	V.H.G. Press, Vizagapatam.
Cantibidda	A. Lakshmipathy ..	A. Lakshmipathy.
Madana Sayakamu	T. Jeganatham	Lakshmi Vilas & Co., Ellore.
Ayaprobhabhavamu	S. B. Sankarna	S. B. Sankaran, Ellore.
Dharmaja Rajasuyamu	N. Venkatasubraya Sastri..	Manjuvani Press, Ellore.
Upanyasa Parijatamu	N. Calapaty Rao ..	Do.
Karpuramanjari	Lakshmanarasimham ..	M. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry.
Manmanjuri	Do. ..	Do.
Krishna Rani	Do. ..	Scape & Co., Cocanada.
Sadhasarachandramu	Do. ..	M. Subba Rao.
Tales of Rajastan, Part I	Do. ..	Manorama Press.
Delhi Empire	K. Narayana Rao ..	Manorajjini Press, Cocanada.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES—*contd.*

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
MALAYALAM.		
Selections from Malayalam Poetry, Part I.	J. Parameswara Menon ..	Sundara Ayyar & Sons, Trichur.
Selections from Malayalam Poetry, Part II.	Do. ..	Do.
SANSKRIT.		
The Anekasthasamuchchayya of Saavata.	S. Sesavasu Sastri ..	Oriental Book Supply Agency.

SUITABLE FOR TEACHERS—

ENGLISH.		
Hindu India from Original Sources ..	S. K. Iyengar	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
The New English Book, Book I ..	W. F. Glover	George Philip & Sons, Limited.
Do. Book II ..	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III ..	Do.	Do.
A first Book of English (for Teachers' only).	T. O. Hedges	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
The New English Primer	M. A. Sabarayadu ..	Rama & Co.
English First Reader	Do. ..	Do.
English Syllabus	A. Tavamattara Nayudu ..	Do
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		
A General Geography for Middle Schools.	G. A. Eide	Longmans, Green & Co.
A first Book in Geography	C. Morrison	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
MATHEMATICS.		
The Three Term Arithmetic, Book I.	J. W. Hiffe, ...	T. C. & E. C. Jack, London.
Do. Book II.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book III.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book IV.	Do	Do.
Do. Book V.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book VI.	Do.	Do.
Do. Book VII.	Do.	Do.
Jack's Two Term Arithmetic Book I.	....	Do.
Do. Book II.	....	Do.
Do. Book III.	....	Do.
Do. Book IV.	....	Do.
Do. Book V	....	Do.
Intermediate Arithmetic ..	G. H. Bradford	Do.
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.		
Elementary Chemistry of Agriculture ..	S. Allinson Woodhead ..	Macmillan & Co.
TAMIL.		
The Kindergarten system	Miss C. Gordon	Macmillan & Co.
TELUGU.		
Andhra Sahitya Kalpataruvu, Vol. I ..	Pamarty Suriyaprakasa Sarma.	
Stories from South Indian History ..	C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.	Longmans, Green & Co.

Madras, 3rd June 1920.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1921.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1921 :—

1. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required* :

I. Stories of Greece and Rome by Hilda Johnstone (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Rs. 1-4-0.

II. Tales of Indian Chivalry by Michael Macmillan (Blackie & Son, Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 1-2-0.

III. The Great War—Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 0-11-0.

IV. The Personal History and Experience of David Copperfield the Younger by Charles Dickens—Abridged and Edited for Schools by H. A. Treble English Literature for secondary schools series (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Re. 0-11-3.

2. Text-book of which a detailed knowledge *will be required* :

Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be announced later; the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 29th May 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four additional scholarships of the monthly value of Rs 60 tenable in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will be available for award to *graduates in chemistry* for undergoing a course of training in general analytical work on minerals, ores, oils, essential oils, coals, etc., or for those who require training in water, sewage, fertiliser analysis and fermentation work. The scholarships will in the first instance be tenable till 1st April 1921. The scholarships are liable to discontinuance in the event of the Director receiving adverse reports regarding a scholar's progress or conduct. Applications giving full particulars of the educational career and qualification together with copies of testimonials from professors which will not be returned should be sent to the undersigned before 30th June 1920.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications are invited for a vacant Government of India State Technical Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum tenable for not less than two years or more than five years in Europe or America. Candidates should have already interested themselves practically in some industry. They should not be more than twenty-five years of age and should be physically fit to undergo a course of life and study abroad. Copies of the rules and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 494, Egmore, Madras.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 3rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that instruction in Group I (Mathematics) of the B.A. pass course will be provided in this College for junior students from the 28th June 1920. Students intending to take up the subject are requested to submit their applications before the 25th June 1920.

The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, 8th June 1920.

A. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

RULES OF ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS—SESSION 1920–'21.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Principal *as soon as possible after* the list of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders eligible for admission to university courses is published, or, in the case of Matriculates, *after* the results of the Matriculation Examination are published. Forms can be had on application to the College head clerk, enclosing a half anna stamp to cover postage.

2. The applications of Matriculates will be considered only after the marks of the Matriculation Examination have been received from the University.

3. The courses offered are groups i, ii and iii. Under group iii, only the following options are allowed, namely—Ancient History, Modern History, and Logic or one of the languages, namely—Malayalam, Tamil or Sanskrit.

4. Applicants will be admitted into those groups for which their marks in the Matriculation Examination or their attainments as certified by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates show them to be qualified.

5. Applications from holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates *will not be considered unless they are accompanied by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.* (Copies will not do.)

6. Each applicant selected for admission will receive intimation from the Principal to that effect, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates of rejected applicants will be returned to them with as little delay as possible by book-post, unpaid.

7. Accepted applicants should pay their fee or one instalment of their fee, and submit their transfer certificates on the day on which the college reopens. Seats will not ordinarily be reserved after the reopening day for accepted applicants failing to do so.

8. The fees of the Intermediate class are Rs. 45 for the long term and Rs. 33 for the short term or Rs. 24 and Rs. 31, respectively, if paid in one sum at the beginning of the term. An admission fee of Re. 1 per head and a reading room and games fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for the long term and Rs. 1-8-0 for the short term payable in advance will also be charged in addition. Students of Groups I and II will be required to pay also a laboratory fee of Rs. 3 per term.

9. In the case of students not living with their parents or other guardians approved by the Principal, residence in the College hostel will be compulsory.

10. The College hostel provides furnished accommodation for 100 students. The charge per head, room rent, establishment charge, club fee and boarding fee included will come to about Rs. 15 a month. Each boarder will be required to pay an admission fee of Re. 1 and to deposit an advance of Rs. 25 which will be adjusted towards his accounts at the time of his leaving the hostel.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Palghat, 17th April 1920.

GOVERNMENT BRENNEN COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY.

Revised rule VIII of the "Rules regulating the admission of candidates into the college classes of the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, 1920-21" published on page 250, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th April 1920.

VIII. The following scholarships are available for students of this college only :—

(1) The Brennen scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each.

(2) The Pattath Marar scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 a year payable in two instalments of Rs. 30 each.

(3) The Srinivasa Bagath scholarship of the value of Rs. 40 a year payable once in two years.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Principal.

Tellicherry, 20th May 1920.

GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN COLLEGE (GOVERNMENT MADRASA-I-AZAM), MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

I. Applications from Mahammadan students for admission to the junior Intermediate class should be sent as soon as possible after the results of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public Examination have been published.

II. The college will re-open after the summer vacation on Wednesday the 30th June 1920.

III. The college prepares students in Groups (ii) in the following subjects :—(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) Arabic, (e) Persian and (f) Urdu.

IV. Application for admission to the college should be made in the following form :—

(1) Name of applicant in full.
(2) Father's or guardian's name with permanent address.
(3) Occupation of father or guardian.
(4) Monthly income of father or guardian.
(5) Date of birth.
(6) Whether vaccinated or has had smallpox.
(7) School or college in which the student last studied.
(8) Subjects in Group "C" of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.
(9) Combination in Group (ii) the candidate wishes to take.
(10) Register number at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.
(11) Address of candidate.
(12) The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should accompany the application.

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward an addressed post card with their application.

VI. Selected students should join the college on the day it re-opens and a transfer certificate from the school or college last attended should be produced.

VII. Students wishing to join the senior Intermediate class in Group (i) (History, Logic, Arabic, Persian and Urdu) should see the Principal in person on or before the 30th June 1920.

VIII. Students admitted will be required to reside in the college hostel unless they reside with their parents or guardians. Applications for admission should be made at once to the undersigned.

W. C. DOUGLAS,
Principal.

Madras, 20th May 1920.

LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE TRIVANDRUM LAW COLLEGE.

Object.

1. The College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. Degree Examinations of the said University and for the Pleadership, the Civil and Criminal Special Tests and such other examinations in law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Travancore Government.

Control.

2. Subject to the control of the High Court, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to any higher authority must be forwarded through him.

Staff.

4. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, five Elective Lecturers and a Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

5. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law, or a Vakil of the High Court, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing in either case; the two Senior Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law of not less than three years' standing or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than five years' standing; and the five Elective Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.

6. The Senior and Elective Lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the five working days of the week and the Principal one hour a week.

7. The duties of the Lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

Course of Instruction.

8. The course of instruction for the B.L. Classes shall be as laid down in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the First Examination in Law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the F.L. Class and who have passed the necessary class examinations shall be prepared for the B.L. Degree Examination. The course of instruction for the Pleadership Classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years of four consecutive terms.

Classes.

9. The College shall contain the following classes:—

I. B.L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the B.L. Degree Examination.

II. F.L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the F.L. Examination.

III. Pleadership Classes—to consist of students preparing for the Pleadership Examinations.

Strength of Classes.

10. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in order of the receipt of application by the Principal.

Admission, dismissals and withdrawals.

11. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the first Monday in July for the B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes. Every application must be accompanied by a transfer certificate from the School or College in which the applicant was last attached.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose character or previous conduct has not been satisfactory.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of grave misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed.

Qualifications for admission.

14. Candidates for admission to the B.L. Classes must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by that University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

15. Candidates for admission to the First-grade Pleadership Class must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination. Candidates for admission to the Second-grade Pleadership Class must have passed F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of a British Indian University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto.

Fees.

All fees shall be paid in advance. The Principal may, in addition, levy from each student a fee of not more than eight annas per term for the Law College Association and another eight annas for athletics.

16. Fees shall be levied as under:—

B.L. Class	.. ..	Rs. 63 per term.
F.L. Class	.. ..	" 54 "
Pleadership Class	.. ..	" 45 "

17. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted in the F.L. Class who has appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination and who, having failed in that examination, has to withdraw from the College.

18. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time.

Hours of Instruction.

19. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal. The general scheme of study shall also be arranged by the Principal.

Vacations, Holidays and Leave.

20. The College shall be closed for the Midsummer Vacation for three months from April to July and also for a week during Christmas.

21. The occasional holidays allowed for the College will be notified by the Principal.

22. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reason by application to the Principal.

Registers and Accounts.

23. The following registers shall be kept:—

I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
II. Monthly register of attendance.
III. Register of fees paid showing dates of payment.
IV. Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
V. Library catalogue and register.
VI. Register of expenditure on contingencies.
VII. Inventory of valuable stock.
VIII. Register of marks obtained by each student at College Examinations.
IX. A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

Miscellaneous.

24. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year. No student shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent of the marks assigned for each subject, or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

25. An abstract of these rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, in so far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the *Travancore Government Gazette* in June.

FIRST TERM—1920-1921.

The Law College, Trivandrum.

Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 5th July 1920 and the attendance will count from that date.

New admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the class examinations; and those seeking admission to the F.L. and First-grade Pleadership Classes shall have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the Second-grade Pleadership Examination shall have passed the F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination of any other Indian University as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed the application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

Term Fee.

The term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 54; for the B.L. Class, Rs. 63; and for the Pleadership Class, Rs 46. But Muhammadan students will be required to pay only half the usual fee. All fees are to be paid in advance into the Huzur Major Treasury before Saturday, the 10th July 1920, to the credit of Government under the Head IX A. E. and the receipt filed in the Cash Office.

Application for Admission.

Application forms may be obtained from the College Writer. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College Office with transfer and vaccination certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College Office.

Trivandrum, 28th May 1920.

H. S. CHATFIELD, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW,
Principal, Law College.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

SECONDARY GRADE.

List of candidates selected for training in the secondary grade in the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor, in July 1920 :—

Number and name of pupil.	School in which employed or address.
Local Fund Stipendiary.	
1. V. Narasimha Ayyar	.. Board Elementary School, Elavanagiri.
Provincial Stipendiaries.	
1. G. Sowrammah	.. Rowen Raja's High School, Pungenur.
2. V. N. Sundaravarjan	.. The High School, Srirangam.
3. K. S. Venkatarama	.. Do.
4. J. S. Y. Pelican	.. A.P.M. Middle School, Sholinghur.
5. M. Narayanayya	.. R.C.N. Free Elementary School, Pelara, Vengamangarpalli.
6. N. Krishnarajan	.. Board Elementary School, Kalpudi.
7. M. Rukmavakari	.. S.M. High School, Vellore.
8. L. V. Pattabiramaiah	.. Board Elementary School, Vadamalpet.
9. T. N. Krishnaswami Rao	.. Nagpur Zamindari Middle School, Chittoor.
10. A. Ramaswami Ayyar	.. C/o R. Mahadeva Ayyar, Nepalaya Street, Villupuram.
11. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar	.. C/o Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram.
12. J. Prakasha Rao	.. S.P.G. Elementary School, Chinnalamkuppam.
13. N. Varadachari	.. S.P.G. School, Pallampet.
14. J. Rangasamy	.. Board High School, Pattukota.
15. M. Rangaswami	.. Clerk, Collector's office, Anantapur.
16. P. Subbarayudu	.. Do. Chittoor.
17. G. Krishna Rao	.. Board High School, Kavali.
18. G. Gnanambavada	.. S.P.G. Elementary School, Matlipet.
19. G. Lakshmiarasu	.. R.P.B.S. High School, Kalahasti.
20. P. S. Sadagopatramanja Achari	Do.
21. U. M. Venugopal Naydu	.. Voorhees's College, Vellore.
22. G. Subbaramayya	.. Govinda Naicker's Middle School, Madras.
23. K. Ramakrishnayya	.. Board Elementary School, Tadiki.
24. U. K. Narasimhan	.. 13, Nammalwar Street, Georgetown, Madras.
25. K. G. Jahnya	.. Municipal Elementary School, Tirupati.
26. K. Sadagopa Ayyangar	.. Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram.
27. G. S. Chakravarti Raghavachari	.. Board Elementary School Park Mare,
28. S. J. William	.. D. E. L. M. School, Chandragiri.
29. A. Sadagopa Ayyar	.. Municipal Elementary School, Venkatamudi.
30. D. Raghavan	.. C/o Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Camp, Chidambaram, 7th June 1920.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, BELLARY.

The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary grade (Higher and Lower) who seek admission into this school that applications are invited from them for admission for training in July 1920.

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher Elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Lower Elementary stipendiaries	5	8	0
Hindu mistresses	10	8	0
Panchamas	9	8	0

A guardian allowance will be given to caste Hindu women whose parents do not permanently reside in Bellary.

3. The period of training is two years.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their application for admission with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Head teacher of a recognized College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary Girls' Range, Bellary, not later than the 20th June 1920. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be with reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of the appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules (i.e.) (the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 35 years) will not be selected.

6. There will be a selection examination between the 25th and 30th June 1920.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the eighth standard in the case of Elementary Higher grade and the fifth standard or Primary examination in the case of Lower grade, and who have been fit for promotion to the next higher class are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher and Lower grades, respectively. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms can be had from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary Girls' Range Bellary. Further particulars may be obtained from the Sub-Assistant.

A SERGEANT,
Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Old College, Nungambakam,
Madras, 7th June 1920.

CLASS FOR THE TRAINING OF SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

A class for the training of Surveyors and Draughtsmen will be opened at Bellary on Monday the 5th July 1920. Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission to the class. They should be submitted in the enclosed form so as to reach this office not later than 30th June 1920. Applicants with a knowledge of Telugu will be preferred. Candidates will be given a course of training for six weeks During the training period they will be given half pay, i.e., Rs. 15. Successful candidates will, after completion of training, be appointed as Surveyors on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 8, war allowance and as Draughtsmen, some on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 6 and some on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 6, according to their qualifications. They must, however, give a binding that they will serve in this party for not less than one year.

Form of Application

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name.
3. Residence and address.
4. Age.
5. Qualifications.

Note.—A specimen of the candidate's Telugu handwriting should accompany the application.

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Special Settlement Officer.

Bellary, 8th June 1920.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS, JULY 1920.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the annual examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Madras in July, 1920, will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 5th July 1920 and following days. The *viva voce* examination in Test E in Hindustani at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 5th July 1920 at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in July next has been arranged to be held on the 12th July 1920 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST E (*VIVA VOCE*).

The *viva voce* examination in Test E will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 10th July 1920 at the respective centres. Candidates appearing for Test E in Hindustani are directed to communicate with their Assistant Commissioners and to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for their examination in Hindustani at their centres. If Assistant Commissioners cannot make the necessary arrangements, the candidates should with the permission of their Assistant Commissioners report themselves to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras, on the day due for their first examination.

2. The *viva voce* examination in Test E in Hindustani at Madras will be held at 12 noon on the 5th July 1920 at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, where all the tests are held.

3. The time-table for the Salt tests to be held in July 1920 will appear in the third week of June 1920.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1920.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 5th July 1920 and following days:—

Date and Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
Monday, 5th July ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Tuesday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test Bxii—Salt.
Wednesday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Surveying and Levelling ..	Test D-i—Engineering.
Thursday, 8th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Plan Drawing	Test D-iii—Engineering.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 9th July ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m. ..	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Saturday, 10th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act ..	Test G-ii—Customs.
	1 to 2 p.m. ..	Translation into vernacular ..	Test E—Linguistic.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 15th June 1920.

J. W. BOREHAM,
Secretary.

ERRATUM.

For "The Headquarters of the *Madanapalli Range*", *read* "The Headquarters of the *Punganur Range*" in line 2 of the notification published on page 868, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and two subsequent issues.

H. G KRISHNA RAO,
Assistant Inspector of Boys' Schools, Chittoor District.

Chittoor, 3rd June 1920.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a senior History and Geography Teacher, strong in English, for the High School Department of the Government Victoria College, Palghat, on a salary of Rs. 75 per month.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th June 1920. They should state the candidate's age, caste, nationality, examination qualification, previous service and present employment, if any, with salary, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials. It should also be stated whether the applicant is married or single.

Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal, Govt. Victoria College

Palghat, 31st May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of librarian in the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 30—2—40 with the usual war allowance.

The applications should contain the following particulars and be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 25th June 1920 :—

(1) Name, (2) age, (3) caste or race, (4) school in which studied, (5) general educational qualifications, (6) technical qualifications, if any, (7) previous service, if any, and (9) present employment.

Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be sent.

D DE LA HEY,
Principal.

Queen Mary's College for Women,
Madras, 1st June 1920.

WANTED an Estate Overseer on Rs 50 per month plus allowances for the Madras Forest College. An excellent house not rent free is provided. Applicants should apply at once to the Principal, enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned. They must, if necessary, be prepared to present themselves before the Principal for an interview. Pensioned trained Forest Rangers of active habits with good control over labour will be preferred.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Principal.

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
4th June 1920.

WANTED a librarian for the Government Victoria College, Palghat, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem (including local allowance).

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, examination qualification and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920.

Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

WANTED a Physics B.A. as Demonstrator for the College Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem plus Rs. 4 local allowance. The appointment is temporary and will last up to 17th June 1921.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920. Selected applicant will have to join on the 1st July 1920.

Palghat, 7th June 1920.

WANTED an M.A. or B.A. (Hons.), L.T., as Assistant Lecturer in History (pay Rs. 100) for the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating candidates' age, caste, examination qualifications and previous appointments held, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 1st July 1920.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

P. SHANKUNNY,
Principal.

Govt. Victoria College, Palghat,
9th June 1920.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

GRANT-IN-AID CODE of the Madras Educational department with appendices corrected up to 1st March 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 4. (6 p.)

HANDBOOK ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS BY A. G. NEWMAN, 1920. Re 1 (1s. 6 p.)

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, fifth edition, reprinted embodying the modifications approved by Government up to November 1919. Published 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 3. (7 a.)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 11, Syllabus in drawing for Indian Schools. 1st edition, 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. A. 1. (6 p.)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of Illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—60—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 61—75 issued 1918–19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-3-0 a copy.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Home Department (Judicial).

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered:—

(1. With effect from 18th May 1920.)

Consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. R. Raghunathaswami Raghava Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar, first grade:—

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Sambamurthi Ayyar, from first grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to first grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Appavu Amirtanayakam, from second grade, permanent, to first grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tiruchuli Ramaswami Mangaleswara Ayyar, from second grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to second grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Arnot Kuppuswami Sastri, from third grade, permanent, to second grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(11. With effect from 25th May 1920.)

Consequent on the promotion of M.R.Ry. Kavuri Chinnajiyi, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar on probation:—

M.R.Ry. Tiruvallur Pattanji Srinivasa Achaela, from second grade, permanent, to first grade, sub, *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Yellore Mangesa Rao, from third grade, permanent, to second grade, sub. *pro tem.*

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, 7th June 1920.

17-1

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

PROMOTIONS.

I. Consequent on the death on 9th May 1920 of M.R.Ry. Sirukalattur Vambu Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, third grade, with effect from the 7th May 1920.—

M.R.Ry. Ponnani Annadurai Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Dhanyanraza Subba Rao, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tatla Rajagopala Ankarla, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Ambalakat Gopala Menon, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry Krishna Ardhanari Ayyar, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry Cargudi Ramaswami Panchapagesa Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Kirti Srimannarayana, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry Nihtala Subrahmanyam, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Nadukandiyil Paramban Krishnan, from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Kappaswami Nagaswami Syrkey Rao, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

II. Consequent on the retirement from service of M.R.Ry. Raghunathaswami Raghava Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, with effect from the 15th May 1920 :—

M.R.Ry. Tirukkoyilur Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Sivamanbu Ayyar, from fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Sundaresa Kottadiar, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Aaron Ratnaswami Thomas, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Frederick Soosa, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Bheekarabotla Venkatesam, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Palangesh Raghavan Nayar, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Rv. Ramachandra Krishna Rao, from seventh grade to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Bastwal Ramakrishna Rao, from seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent

M.R.Ry. Valiparambath Muhammaddy Pokker Sahib, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub *pro tem.*

III. Consequent on the promotion of M.R.Ry. Kavuri Chinnayi, Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar on probation, with effect from the 25th May 1920—

M.R.Ry. Tiruvakshi Subbarameyya Venkatasubrahmanyayya, from fourth grade to third grade, sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Namanasamudram Swami Parameswara Sastri, from fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Shanmukham Pillai Shanmukham Pillai, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Nadhoor Adimurti Venkataramu Ayyar, from seventh grade, to sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Nadadur Krishnama Acharya, from eighth grade to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem*

(*Vice* M.R.Ry. Shanmukham Pillai Shanmukham Pillai, Sub-Registrar, *suspended.*)

M.R.Ry. Madabusi Srinivasa Venkatacharya, from sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(*Vice* M.R.Ry Nadadur Krishnama Acharya, Sub-Registrar, on other duty as sub. *pro tem.* clerk, Inspector General's Office.)

M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Subrahmanya Pillai Vallinayakam Pillai, from eighth grade, to seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Consequent on the abovementioned vacancies and the opening of two new offices at Kovvur and Muttukur with effect from the 1st May 1920 the following Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade, with effect from the date mentioned against each :—

Mankal Narasimha Acharya, 1st May 1920

Manjeri Thodiyil Raman Nayar, 1st May 1920.

Muhammad Luqman Khan Sahib, 7th May 1920.

Chavali Suryaprakasam, 16th May 1920.

POSTINGS.

M.R.Ry Mantal Narasimha Acharya, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, acting at Pungamuru, to Pungamuru (Chittoor district).

M.R.Ry Manjeri Thodiyil Raman Nayar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, acting at Pennagaram, to Pennagaram (Salem district).

Muhammad Luqman Khan Sahib, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, acting at Tittagadi, to Tittagadi (South Arcot district).

M.R.Ry. Chavali Suryaprakasam, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, acting at Huvinhadagalli, to Huvinhadagalli (Bellary district).

Postings.—M.R.Ry. Parthasarathy Jayaram Pillai, on return from leave, to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Guntur.

M.R.Ry. Salapakkam Manikkam Pillai, on return from leave, to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Masulipatam.

Madras, 8th June 1920.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

No. 49. Posting.—The following posting of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry Tiruvalangadu Narayana Krishnamurti Vajapeyar Avargal is, on the abolition of the second Additional District Munsif's Court, Madura, posted to Pattukkottai.

N.B.—(1) This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Lakshminarasimha Ayyar Avargal to Pattukkottai ordered in High Court Notification No. 44-III, dated the 23rd April 1920, published at page 884 Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th April 1920.

(2) M.R Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, who has been posted to Kasargod (Additional) (New Court) in the said notification will open the Court on the 5th July instead of on the 7th June 1920.

No. 50. Extension of Leave.—M.R Ry. Ramaswami Lakshminarasimha Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Ongole (on leave), is granted furlough for three months till 2nd September 1920 (inclusive) under articles 277, 283 and 339, Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave already granted to him in the High Court notification No. 43, dated the 21st April 1920, published at page 864, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th April 1920.

High Court, Madras,
7th June 1920

No. 51 Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Yellapeddi Sriramulu Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Central Sadr, District Court, Guntur, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Kurnool. (To join forthwith.)

High Court, Madras,
10th June 1920.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Tyagarajamudram Vaidyanatha Sivarama Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, first grade, from the Ellore to the charge of the Erode circle. To join as soon as possible.

This cancels the posting of Mr. N. G. Deane to the Erode circle.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
10th June 1920.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry Y. Peddalakshmaya Nayudu, Ranger, sixth grade, Kurnool West, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from date of relief.

Waltair, 1st June 1920.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R Ry. M. Subba Rao, Ranger, sixth grade, Upper Godavari, in this office S O No. 70/20, dated 30th April 1920, is extended by ten days

Waltair, 6th June 1920.

C. M. HODGSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Transfers—(1) Mr. E. W. Fernandez, Ranger, fifth grade, in charge of Kanigiri range of Nellore district, is posted to the charge of Madanapalle range of Chittoor district. To join expeditiously after handing over charge to the Range officer, Udayagiri.

(2) M.R Ry T. Subroilu Nayudu, Ranger, first grade, in charge of Madanapalle range, Chittoor district, on relief by No. (1), to the charge of Kanigiri range, Nellore district.

Postings—(1) M.R.Ry. M. P. Halasyanatha Ayyar, Forester, first grade, and acting Ranger, seventh grade, on special duty in Bellary district, is posted to the charge of Sathiavedu range Chingleput district (to join expeditiously on relief).

(2) Mr. H. MacBride, Ranger, fifth grade, in charge of Sriperumbudur range, Chingleput district, to hold additional charge of Sathiavedu range of the same district as a temporary measure till relieved by No. (1).

Madras, 8th June 1920.

H. C. BENNETT,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers—(1) M.R.Ry. Seriakulam Subrahmanya Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, from the Cuddapah division, III Circle, to the VII Circle.

His transfer to the VI Circle ordered in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 18th May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

(2) M.R Ry. Natesa Mutthi Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, provisionally substantive, from the South Arcot division, VII Circle, to the III Circle.

Cancellation of Transfer.—The transfer of M R Ry Ramaswami Ayyangar Parathasarathi Ayyangar, Overseer, second grade, temporary rank, from the Madura Drainage division, VI Circle, to the III Circle, ordered in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th May 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Ootacamund, 7th June 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. V. P Sambasiva Ayyar, Overseer, from duty under the Forest Engineer, Salem to the IV Circle. To join on return from leave.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Ootacamund, 11th June 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 70, Godavari Conservancy division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 29th May 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. D. N. Somayajulu, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, on relief in the Vizagapatam division, is transferred to the Koraput division.

L. H. GREG,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 11th June 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. U Rameswara Rao, Overseer, first grade, is posted as a temporary measure for charge of Tanks subdivision in relief of M R Ry. N. V. Saryanarayana Ayyar Avatgal, transferred to I Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 249-D, dated 3rd June 1920.

L. D. VENKATARAMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 7th June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, M R.Ry. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, Madanapalle division, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief

Bellary, 7th June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from the 29th April 1920 forenoon is granted to M R Ry. P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Overseer, Cuddapah division.

Bellary, 9th June 1920.

Leave.—Under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Jayarama Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 14th June 1920 or date of relief.

Reporting.—M.R.Ry. Natesa Mauthi Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's No. 3664-C, dated 3rd June 1920, is reported to the Cuddapah division. To report himself to the Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, at Cuddapah.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 11th June 1920.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for fifteen days granted to M.R.Ry. P. C. Joseph, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 100, Tank Restoration Scheme division, in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1920, is extended by fifteen days.

Trichinopoly, 7th June 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. D Mahalinga Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 80, is granted, under article 240, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief

Transfer.—M.R Ry. S. Raghava Ashari, Overseer, second grade, provisional, is transferred from the Trichinopoly division to the Tank Restoration Scheme division. To join expeditiously

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 8th June 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 3664-C, dated 3rd June 1920, is posted to South Arcot division, Cuddalore, in relief of M.R Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, transferred to the III Circle

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 11th June 1920.

POLICE.

Extension of Leave.—Mr. G. S. P. Percival, Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, extension of privilege leave for ten days under article 240, Civil Service Regulations.

P. R. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 10th June 1920.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. K. Ganapathi Ayyar, L.M. & S., in charge of Provincial Cholera Party "C", is hereby granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Madras, 9th June 1920.

Extension of leave.—The three months' privilege leave granted to Civil Assistant Surgeon L. S. Rajamanickam, B.A., L.M. & S., in this office notification published in page 809, Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1920, is hereby extended by three months from 7th July 1920.

Extension of leave.—The seven weeks' privilege leave granted to Major J. F. Gibson, I.M.D., in this office notification published in page 935, Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1920, is hereby extended by six days from 26th June 1920.

(*By order*)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 10th June 1920

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTIFICATION.

With the approval of the Collector of Vizagapatam, the Vizagapatam District Board hereby notifies under section 33 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that the toll-gate at Ellamanchili at the 5th furlong of the 25th mile of the Trunk road shall be removed to 5th furlong of the 26th mile of the same road and that a check-gate shall be located at the 3rd furlong of the 25th mile of the same road.

K. NARASIMHA RAO,
Vice-President, Vizagapatam District Board.

8th June 1920

EXAMINATION FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO ELECTRIC WIREMEN.

Results of the examination for the grant of certificates of competency to electric wiremen held on the 21st May 1920 at the Government Trades School, Madras:—

Of the fourteen candidates that appeared for the examination, only one candidate—A. Balasundaram of 85, Rangachai Naidu Street, Saravellur, Perambur—has passed; the rest have failed; but those who appeared for the first time and failed in this examination will be permitted to appear at the next examination to be held in November 1920 without payment of a further fee and the others will be charged half the usual fee—Rs. 2-8-0—for such candidate

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

(1) There were 17 applicants out of which three applications were rejected as they did not conform to rules and hence only 14 appeared for the examination.

(2) The examination was conducted by

Mr. Clay of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
" Webb of Crompton Engineering Company
" Chari of the Public Works Department.

(3) Of the fourteen students examined only one passed, namely, A. Balasundaram of 85, Rangachai Naidu Street, Saravellur, Perambur.

(4) To begin with all students were asked to make a T joint in 7/16 cable and finish it off. As a result of this 11 students were sent away and only 3 were detained. The work of the 11 was not satisfactory in many ways such as twisting, soldering, taping, etc. Many of the students had only a very crude idea of jointing and it could be plainly seen that they have not been 'taught' to do the job as it ought to be done.

(5) The three students who got through the joint test were set further questions both theoretical and practical and one student came out successful in both and the remaining two having failed to satisfy the examiners.

(6) The main object of the examiners was kept in view namely, to keep up the standard to such an extent as to enable only those men with sufficient practical experience and also with a reasonable acquaintance with the theory of the subject to get a pass. The poor result is accounted for as many of the students did not come up to this standard which is not after all in any way very high.

P. V. CHARI,
President of the Board of Examiners.

Chepauk, Madras, 2nd June 1920.

11-3

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that in the month of November 1919, a treasure consisting of 42 small gold coins of the value of five annas each was found from the recesses of the foundation of the southern wall of the Siva temple at Sriparambathan village, Udayarpalayam taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Trichinopoly on the 13th July 1920 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Trichinopoly, 27th February 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 22nd May 1920.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from January to March 1920.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to March 1920.	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly ..	6,008		1,056			6,511		11,840					
Salem ..	71	Nil	107	1,610	5,104	2,565	5,649	2,477	19,826	33,837			
Cambodia ..	1,070		1,531			14,619		4,748					
Northern and Western.	516	1,202	782	623	1,111	7,104	3,715	6,178	13,391	20,751			
Coimbatore ..	52		6			311		179					
Outside cotton ..	185	Nil	467	Nil	467	4,852	Nil	5,584	Nil	5,584			
Total .	4 146	1,202	4 051	1,933	6,874	39 062	9,367	36,512	33,218	64,372	(c) 19,166	(c) 4,377	91,013

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by 12 mills.

(b) Do. in the current week by 11 mills.

(c) Exports by sea in current week are—Madras 648; Tuticorin 1,310; Coconada nil.

(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula line 17,281; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway line 34; Exports to (1) Pondicherry 1,396; (2) Calcutta 443.

(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from Bombay Presidency 3,153; from the Hyderabad State 1,224.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the ginning factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 22nd May 1920.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year				In current year				Director's estimate of the 1919-20 crop.
	Number ginned in week ending 24th May 1919.	Number ginned from 1st February till 24th May 1919.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 2nd February till 24th May 1919.	Total cotton accounted for from 2nd February till 24th May 1919.	Number ginned in this current week.	Number ginned from 1st February to date.	Unginned cotton received at mills from 1st February to date.	Total cotton accounted for from 1st February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	3,476	98,961	867	6,6857	4,885	84,026	1,947	31,583	108,200
Salem	Nil	110	1,617	1,7-7	105	103	827	1,930	60,000
Cambodia	6 650	46,830	2,388	49,418	1,717	36,951	4,071	41,022	201,000
Northern and Western	2,697	28 487	Nil	28,487	3,050	43,777	961	48,777	149,200
Coimbatore	269	8,073	108	8,178	308	7,494	191	7,710	36,200
Total ..	13,500	119,978	5,010	116,674	10,074	114,127	5,269	119,499	613,100

Madras, 7th June 1920.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing PLAGUE RETURNS AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1868 to 12th June 1920.

[D = Deaths | R = Returns]

—		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris. The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cocanada Range.	Godavari Plains.	Kistna Plains.	Nellore Plains.	Vizagapatam Plains.	Penukonda Subdn.	Total.
First period (August 1868 to June 1898)	R	338	338																														8,776
	D	324	309																														8,060
Second period (July 1898 to June 1901)	R					200																											7,211
	D					65																											334
Third period (July 1900 to June 1902).	R																			1,000													1,000
	D																			1,110													1,110
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1903)	R	63	3,000																	1,000													9,000
	D	50	2,000																	1,001													8,132
Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	R	180	2,000		71	710														2,000		1,310											17,310
	D	163	2,000			670														1,000		1,004											14,201
Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905)	R	1,062	9,000		55	4,157	201																										10,911
	D	1,000	1,000		50	3,170	170																										10,210
Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906)	R	1,251	10,371			3,975	202					215																					10,278
	D	1,244	9,000			3,110	70					170																					14,000
Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907)	R	7	2,000			917																											3,000
	D	0	2,000			304																											1,000
Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	R	15	800																														800
	D	7	800																														800
Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).	R	382	3,100			100														1,000													3,000
	D	450	3,000			102														1,000													3,000
Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).	R	56	310			3,154																											
	D	56	197			1,000																											
Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	R	—	—			4,111																											
	D	—	7			2,000																											
Thirteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	R	13	1,115			3,000																											
	D	10	900			1,000																											
Fourteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	R	800	10,000		101	5,000																											
	D	800	10,000		100	3,000																											
Fifteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	R	867	870		370	1,200																											
	D	500	300		104	1,000																											
Sixteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	R	70	697		100	2,000																											
	D	61	300		100	2,000																											
Seventeenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	R	650	1,000		100	500																											
	D	500	1,000		100	500																											
Eighteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	R	1,000	1,000		100	2,000																											
	D	1,000	1,000		100	2,000																											
Nineteenth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	R	600	2,000		100	2,000																											
	D	600	2,000		100	2,000																											
Twentieth period (July 1918 to June 1919).	R	8,000	8,000		100	5,000																											
	D	4,000	10,000		100	5,000																											
Twenty-first period (July 1919 to June 1920).	R	500	1,000		100	1,000																											
	D	300	1,000		100	1,000																											
Twenty-second period (1st July 1920 to 12th June 1920).	R	181	1,000			1,000																											
	D	181	1,000			1,000																											
Grand Total	R	15,017	48,000	154	900	45,000	1,100	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	36,10	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	D	10,000	60,000	100	400	31,000	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	30,007	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

UNDIGITIZED COPY NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 13th June 1920 as compared with two previous weeks

Districts, towns and port.	Reported during the week ending 30th May 1920.						Reported during the week ending 6th June 1920.						Reported during the week ending 13th June 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada town and port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagalapuram district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palghat town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulicat town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paumbamboni pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vellore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	7	7	7	7	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Madras, 13th June 1920.

R. L. PERRY, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 15 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that, from and after the 25th June 1920, appeals from the decrees and orders of the District Munsifs of Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam and Kodaikanal shall be preferred to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Dindigul.

High Court, Madras,
9th June 1920.

In modification of High Court Notification, dated the 23rd March 1920, published at page 720, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th March 1920, regarding the opening of an Additional District Munsif's Court at Kasaragod in the South Kanara district, the High Court directs that the Court shall be opened on the 5th July instead of on the 7th June 1920.

In continuation of High Court's Notification, dated the 10th May 1920, published at pages 932-934, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1920, the High Court hereby directs and notifies under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said notification, the Court of the District Munsif of Vayattur at Cuttack shall continue to hold three sessions each year at Vayattur, as mentioned in High Court's notification, dated the 9th January 1919, published at page 109, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st January 1919.

High Court, Madras,
7th June 1920.

MIR AMIR-UD-DIN,
Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an additional Subordinate Judge's Court for the district of Madura and directed that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Madura with effect from the 28th day of June 1920, the District Judge, under section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, and in modification of this Court's notification, dated the 10th April 1920, hereby directs that the said Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Madura, shall, with effect from the 28th day of June 1920 have and exercise local jurisdiction over the village of Tiremukar in the taluk of Madura and that the Subordinate Judge of Madura shall, so long as the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court exercises such jurisdiction, cease to have or exercise jurisdiction over the said village.

District Court, Madura,
11th June 1920.

P. O. LOBO,
Acting District Judge.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

The undermentioned articles are lying unclaimed from a long time in this court in the suits mentioned opposite to the description of the articles. Persons who have claims to them are informed that unless they put in claims in proper form before 15th July 1920, the articles will be sold by public auction and the proceeds will be credited to Government :—

(1) Gold chamanthibilla (2) Seal ring (3) Pair of ear-rings of red stones (4) Studs (pair) (5) Pair of taks (6) Two buttons	O.S. No. 816 of 1899.
(7) Silver saris	O.S. No. 521 of 1900

District Munsif's Court, Gooty,
4th June 1920.

K. GOPALA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

(1) Solava Kavandan, son of Rangai Kavandan and (2) Rangai Kavandan, son of Solava Kavandan, residing at Sukkanur, Kinathukadavu Sthe, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Debtors.*

K. Kuppusami Chettiyar, son of Kali Chettiyar at Chettipalaiyam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this court praying that the debtors may be adjudged insolvents. Hearing 19th July 1920.

No. 12 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

C. V. Shanmuga Kavandan, son of Vyaperi Kavandan, residing at Vesia street, Coimbatore .. .. *Debtor.*

N. K. S. P. Nallakaruppan Chettiyar, son of Subrahmanya Chettiyar, at Raja street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor)*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this court praying that the debtor may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 19th July 1920.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 7th June 1920.

No. 11 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Chukka Appalaswami, Kotla Satyanaiah and Mamidi Buchayya, all of Rajahmundry .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*

V. K. Subrahmanya Pillai of Valvettitorai, Ceylon .. *Counter-petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 10 of Act V of 1920 that the abovenamed creditors have applied to this Court, by a petition, dated 14th April 1920, for adjudicating the abovenamed counter-petitioner insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing to 15th July 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

(By order).

V. KONDAYYA,
Serishtadar.

Rajahmundry, 8th June 1920.

No. 5 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Aggani Fittee Narayanaswami of Tadpatri .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Jannagadla Govindappa and eight others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 2nd June 1920, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent.

K. GOPALA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Gooty, 4th June 1920.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Hospet.

Ujjinimatatha Chenivirayya, son of Gurusiddayya, resident of Chigateri, Harpanahalli taluk, at present residing at Chitradgi, Hospet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Lingana Gowdra Kare Gowd and others .. .. .. *Creditors (Respondents).*

Under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Ujjinimatatha Chenivirayya was adjudged an insolvent by this court on 10th day of June

1920, that all the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

10th June 1920.

No. 1 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Vattaluru Kupparatnam Setti, son of Chengalvaraya Setti, residing at Hindupur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Patti Narayanappa and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 8th day of June 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to this Court in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 8.

K. JAGGARAYUDU,
District Munsif.

Penukonda, 9th June 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1920

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up .. .	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .	1,25,97,755	0	3
Reserve Fund	44,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments ..	9,99,641	3	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 1,07,64,995 5 7				Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,99,17,275	0	1
Public Deposits at Branches 80,16,619 12 8	1,87,81,609	2	8	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	4,26,02,590	2	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,50,61,492	0	5	Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,10,65,932	10	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,74,457	3	11	Balances with other Banks	30,58,176	5	9
Sundries	57,16,844	10	12	Bullion	8,630	14	3
				Dead Stock	19,71,351	4	7
				Stamps	31,606	2	10
				Sundries	67,162	1	8
					12,12,67,160	5	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	5,54,17,672	3	7
Total ..	17,56,76,911	1	11	Total ..	17,56,76,911	1	11

* Includes 4,475½ Sovereigns = Rs. 67,132-6-0.

(By order of the Directors)

S. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 9 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 43·78

Bank of Madras, Madras, 14th June 1920.

LOST.

Allotment letter No. 2210 M/1 of the 6½ per cent War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100 issued by this office in the names of Ravuri Garurappa and Penala Koteredді, Rajasamudram village, Pedda division, Gurazalakonda post, Kurnool district, being reported to have not reached the allottee, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and interest warrant in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the aforesaid allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned allotment letter.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

Allotment letter No. 3203 M/1 of the 6½ per cent War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100 issued by this office in the name of V. M. Vaithilinga Modali, cloth merchant, Shyali, being reported to have not reached the allottee, notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, is about to be asked to issue the War Bond and interest warrant in respect of the above allotment letter in favour of the aforesaid allottee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned allotment letter.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Offg. Accountant-General.

Madras, 10th June 1920.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned,—

Register number, H 524 (19-20) ; number of the note, $\frac{T.D.}{16}$ 49781 ; value, Rs. 100; name of claimant, Venkatachala Thevar, son of Karuppanna Thevar, school master, Singanellore village, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district.

Madras, 8th June 1920.

S. A. VANEswar,
Assistant Accountant-General
in charge of Paper Currency Department.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED NOTES.

It is hereby notified that on the 4th May 1920 fourteen ten-rupee notes, eight five-rupee notes and some correspondence were found tied in a handkerchief on the floor of the third-class passengers' shed in the Madras Harbour.

The owner of the above notes, etc., should claim them without delay.

Custom House, Madras,
14th May 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 101 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, and in supersession of the notifications published on pages 782 and 1336 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th May 1861 and 11th October 1865, respectively, the Collector of Customs, Madras, as the Chief Customs Officer, hereby declares that the rates of rent for the rooms in the public warehouse at Madras appointed under section 16 of the Act shall be as follows:—

Rs. 15 per mensem for each of the small rooms.
Rs. 30 " " " large rooms.

Daily rates prescribed for outports under section 128 of the Sea Customs Act will be levied on all articles deposited in the general store room in the public warehouse at Madras, and at outports also the same daily rates will be charged on all articles deposited in the public warehouses appointed under section 16 of the Act. These rates shall be chargeable from the date of receipt of the goods in the warehouse to the date of issue, the day of receipt and the day of issue being reckoned as one day.

Under section 125 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, the Chief Customs Officer hereby appoints the main corridor of the public warehouse at the port of Madras as a place where the following descriptions of goods may be temporarily deposited:—

(1) landed goods pending transfer to the private or public rooms for storage therein or after removal therefrom for clearance;

(2) goods falling under clause (2) of the proviso to section 29 of the Sea Customs Act; and

(3) goods stored pending reshipment, or those stored under special circumstances without being bonded.

If goods so deposited are not removed from the corridor within one clear working day after receipt in the warehouse or delivery from the rooms, rent thereon will be levied at the rates prescribed under section 128 of the Act for outports, provided that a further rent at not exceeding double such rates will be charged on all goods kept in the corridor unless sufficient cause for their non-removal is shown.

Under section 129 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, and in supersession of the notification, dated 3rd February 1910, published on pages 284 and 285, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, the Collector of Customs, Madras, as the Chief Customs Officer, prescribes the following rules for the levy of wharfage or godown rent on goods deposited in Custom houses, including such portions of the foreshore as are used for the storage of goods:—

(1) At the port of Madras wharfage or godown rent will be levied under the rules or by-laws in force for the time being under the Madras Port Trust Act II of 1905.

(2) The following rules apply to all other ports in the Presidency and to all goods including personal effects landed or brought for shipment at such ports.

(3) Goods will be allowed to remain in any Custom-house free of charge for three whole working days; the day of landing and the day of clearance will not be reckoned in this period.

(4) After this period rent will be charged for any period of seven days or less at the rates given in the table below.

(5) After seven days treble the rates will be charged. These penalty rates, may, however, be reduced at the discretion of the Customs Collector.

(6) No charge will be made for Sundays or holidays or for periods during which goods were detained in consequence of the inability of the Custom-house officers to examine or pass them.

(7) The lowest charge made under these rules will be one anna. Sums of less than half an anna will be disregarded and fractions of an anna equal to or greater than half an anna will be counted as one anna.

(5) Rules 3 and 4 do not apply to free export goods which will pay rent for the whole period of their storage.

(6) In case there is not enough space in any Custom-house to accommodate both import and export goods, preference will be given to the former.

SCHEDULE OF RATES OF WHARFAGE OR GODOWN RENT.

Description of packages.	Rate per day. A. P.
1. Bags and bales—	
Small, not weighing more than 350 lb	0 6
Large, weighing more than 350 lb.	0 3
2. Cases and crates—	
Not exceeding 2 cubic feet	0 1
Over 2 and not exceeding 6 cubic feet	0 2
" 6 " 12 "	0 4
" 12 " 24 "	0 6
" 24 " 50 "	0 9
Above 50 cubic feet	1 8
3. Casks, kegs, drums and jars—	
If contents are liquid—	
Not above 30 gallons capacity	0 6
Above 30 gallons and not above 60 gallons capacity	0 9
Above 60 gallons capacity	2 0
4. Metals of all kinds, including pipes and tubes, copper yellow metal sheets, hardware, also loose articles, such as bricks, tiles, stones, rear iron bars, iron tie bundles), shrouds (in bundles), etc., per cwt.	0 3
5. Carriages and motor cars, each	6 0
6. Machinery unpacked, per cwt.	0 3
7. Cowhorn tips	*
8. Valuables viz., bullion, silver lamels, silver thread, jewellery and silver goods	†
9. Timber per ton at 50 cubic feet	0 6
10. Articles not enumerated, per cwt.	0 3

* Treble the rates quoted for packages of similar size.
† Quadruple the rates shown for packages of smaller size.

Custom House, Madras,
8th June 1920.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter from the Field Remount Section, dated at Shaikh Othman, Aden, the 20th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 905710 (Gnr. A/Sgt.) Cohen, C. H. Maurice; age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; colour of complexion, swarthy; hair, black; eyes, dark; trade, brass moulder; date of enlistment, 19th September 1913; place of enlistment, Paignton; parish and county in which born, Dartmouth; date of desertion, 24th July 1919; place of desertion, India; last address, C/o T. J. Cohen, 116, Chapel Street, Meerut; no furlough in India.

C. K. CALDER, Captain,
Officer Commanding Field Remount Section, Aden Field Force.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, dated at Kuldana, the 31st day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 6/1873, Private James Lewis; age, 24 years 3 months; trade, labourer; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, black; date and place of enlistment, 28th August 1916, Glasgow; parish and county in which born, Glasgow Lanarkshire; date and place of desertion or absence, Kuldana Barracks, Murree Hills, 14th May 1920; marks, scar left cheek; in uniform as far as we know; under five years' service.

F. A. LEE, Major,
2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, the 7th day of June 1920.

Number, rank and name, 32732 Private O'Connor; age, 19 years 96 days; height, 5 feet 5½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, farm labourer; date of enlistment, 24th October 1919; place of enlistment, Wexford; parish and county in which born, Dublin, Dublin; date of desertion or absence, 22nd May 1920; place of desertion or absence, Jutogh, Simla Hills; marks, scar above left elbow; under one years' service.

[Illegible], Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 6th to the 12th June 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920. June 6 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Rajah" ..	2,634	B	H. W. Palmer ..	Calcutta ..	South quay No. 7 and East quay.
,, 7 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Khedesang"	887	BI	A. S. Wright ..	Rangoon ..	Nos. 6 and 8
,, 6 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Vedara" ..	3,303	I	E. Berghaia ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 3.
,, 9 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Varela" * ..	1,982	B	....	.. ..	No 1 and South quay.
,, 6 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gyrochus" ..	2,451	B	D. J. McGowan.	Rangoon ..	No. 5.
,, 6 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,651	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 2
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "City of Manchester."	3,586	B	D. M. Brasner.	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Boundfor.	Berth occupied
1920. June 6 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Suryaja" ..	1,303	B	A. S. Poole ..	Calcutta ..	No. 6
,, 7 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rajput" ..	3,516	B	T. M. Post ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and East quay.
,, 7 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	1,346	B	T. B. H. Whytehead	Do. ..	South quay and Nos. 3 and 5.
,, 7 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macbrayne."	2,976	B	T. G. Westcapp	London ..	West quay Nos. 1 and 3.
,, 7 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gamaria" ..	1,132	B	A. J. Evans ..	Do. ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 9 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Varela" * ..	1,982	B	.... ..	.. ..	No. 2 and South quay.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Vedara" ..	3,303	I	E. Berghaia ..	Vizian ..	West quay No. 3.
,, 10 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Khedesang" ..	887	BI	A. S. Wright ..	Rangoon ..	Nos. 6 and 8
,, 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,651	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	South quay.
,, 12 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Gyrochus" ..	2,451	B	D. J. McGowan.	Mesimaia ..	No. 5.
,, 12 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Ross" ..	2,953	B	W. G. M. Christian.	London ..	West quay No. 1.

B = British. BI = British Indian I = Italian.

* Hired transport. Other particulars are not available.

Harbour Office, Madras,
the 14th June 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salved within the limits of the port of Kilakarai and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification, before the Port Conservator, Kilakarai :—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One bag dry chillies, weighing 1 qr 10 lb.	30th April 1920.	Near Pallivarlyan tope about ½ mile west from Kilakarai port.

இதனால் 1880-ம் வருஷம் Vஉ சட்டம் நம்பர் 7-ன் 78-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அனுசரணையாக கீழ்க்கண்ட சாமான் கிளாகரை துறைமுகத்தின் எல்லைக்குள் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டதாகவும் இந்த சாமான் விஷயமாக ஏதாவது தாவாக்கள் இருக்குமானால் இந்த அறிவிப்பு தேதியிலிருந்து ஆறு மாதத்திற்குள் துறைமுக பாதுகாவலரிடம் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியது.

விபரம்.	கண்டெடுத்த தேதி.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
56 வாட் 10 பவுண்டு நிறையுள்ள காய்ந்த மிளகாய் மூட்டை ஒன்று.	1920-வது வருஷம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 30-ந் தேதி.	கிளாகரை துறைமுகத்திலிருந்து மேற்கே ½ மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள பல்லிவாரியான் தோப்பு.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Madura, 31st May 1920.

H 4

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 26th June 1920 for the sale of the undermentioned unserviceable articles of this Jail :—

Disinfectant spraying machine	1	Cooking pots, iron	2
Rice strainer	1	Iron buckets for garden	2
Iron mhatis, large and small	21	Razors	3
Forks, garden	2	Irrigator stand	1
Bench	1	Arm and armless chairs	4
Lamps	2	Pudding tray lined with aluminium sheeting	1
Fish scoop	4	Latrine buckets	2
Ragi grinding stones	1	Fly catcher	1
Wooden food covers	3	Iron latrine vessels	14
Do benches with iron legs	2	Iron caldrons	2
Shelves for records	4	Urinal tub	1
Lanterns, hurricane	2	French cooks knife	1
Punches	4	Galvanized buckets	10
Whistles	2	Mal Razor	1
Meat tray	1	Rat trap	1
Silt cart	1	Bicycle	1
Commodes with enamel pans	3	Stove	1
Enamel urinals for Europeans	12	Fire buckets	8
Do. Hospital	7		

Madras, 11th June 1920.

G. W. MACONOCHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons

SALE OF RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCT OF TREES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufruct of trees, collection of shells, etc., noted below will be conducted at the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

Conditions of the sale.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of dispute the right will be sanctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer.

(4) No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms of canal. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(5) The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufruct, etc., as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput Division.

Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction
	JULY.		
	North subdivision.		
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 10/0 to 92.	One year from 1st July	Kristnapatnam	10th July.
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 92 to 81.	Do	Do	Do.
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 84 to 94.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 84 to 97.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 97 to 98.	Do	Do	Do.
Right of cutting grass on banks and berms and for grazing cattle in margin main canal from miles 21 to 100.	Do.	Kodur	Do.
Enjoyment of produce of palmyra trees from miles 100 to 104.	Do	Do	11th July.
Right of cutting grass miles 102 to 102 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do. 102 to 104	Do	Do.	Do.
Enjoyment of palmyra produce in miles 104 to 106.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enjoyment of cutting grass in miles 104 to 106 ..	Do.	Do	Do.
Do. in miles 106 to 108 ..	Do.	Sulurpet	12th July.
Do. in miles 108/4 to 111.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. in miles 111 to 113/4.	Do.	Pennar south bank ..	13th July
Do. in Pennar south dock bank from 0 to mile 7 furlongs.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Description of produce to be sold	Period of lease	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
	JUNE—*cont.*		
	North subdivision—cont.		
Enjoyment of cutting grass in Pennar left flood bank from 0 to 4 miles 7 furlongs	One year from 1st July.	Pennar south lock	13th July.
Enjoyment of cutting grass in Pennar left flood bank from 2 miles 7 furlongs to 6 miles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enjoyment of cutting grass in Pennar left flood bank from 3 miles 7 furlongs to 4 miles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enjoyment of cutting grass in main canal from 115 miles 6 furlongs to 116 miles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do do. 116 to 121 miles.	Do.	Pydoru south lock	14th July.
Do. In main canal from 121 to 122 miles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. from 122 to 122 miles 4 furlongs.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. from 122 miles 4 furlongs to 127 miles.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. from 127 to 130 miles.. ..	Do.	Chippalora south lock	15th July.
Do. from 130 to 134 miles.. ..	Do	Do	Do.
Enjoyment of tamara and palmyra produce in miles 132 to 132 miles 4 furlongs	Do	Do	Do.
Do. from 133 to 134 miles.. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do do. Chippalora right flood bank from 133 to 134 miles ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Right of cutting grass on main canal from 133 to 134 miles	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. from 134 to 139 miles	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. 139 miles to 143 miles 6 furlongs	Do	Do.	Do
Right of enjoyment of tamara produce from 140 miles 4 furlongs to 142 miles	Do.	Ramapatam	16th July.
Right of enjoyment of palmyra produce from 142 to 149 miles	Do.	Do.	Do.
Right of enjoyment of coconut produce from 146 to 150 miles	Do.	Do. ..	Do
Right of enjoyment of mango produce in 149 miles 6 furlongs	Do.	Do.	Do.
Right of cutting grass from 151 to 155 miles ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. from 155 to 160 miles ..	Do.	Manaveru south lock	16th July.
Right of enjoyment of palmyra produce from 155 to 164 miles	Do	Ramapatam ..	16th do.
Right of cutting grass from 156 miles 4 furlongs to 158 miles	Do.	Manaveru south lock	16th do.
Do. from 162 miles to 167 miles 7 furlongs	Do.	Palaru lock	16th do.
Do. In Palaru right flood bank to 160 miles	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. In Manaveru left foot bank ..	Do.	Manaveru south lock	14th July.
Do. In Ramathirtham stop bank at 171 miles 3 furlongs	Do.	Pydoru south lock	Do.
Right of cutting grass in main canals from 170 to 174 miles.	Do.	Kothapatam ..	12th July.
Enjoyment of tamara produce from 170 to 173 miles.	Do	Do. ..	Do.
Right of cutting grass in 176 to 180 miles ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Enjoyment of tamara produce from 176 to 180 miles.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Right of cutting grass from 180 to 191 miles	Do.	Kanaparti ..	13th July
Do from 180 to 187 miles	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Right of cutting grass in Gandalacumma left flood bank 182 miles	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Enjoyment of tamara and palmyra produce in Gandalacumma left flood bank 187 miles	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Enjoyment of date and palmyra produce in 191 miles to 198 miles 2 furlongs	Do.	Paddagatjam ..	19th July.
Right of cutting grass in 191 to 196 miles 4 furlongs.	Do	Do. ..	Do.
Right of cutting grass in 195 to 197 miles ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
	South subdivision.		
Right of cutting grass from Ocoom lock to Lloyds bridge.	One year from 1st July.	Cocoim lock ..	12th July.
Right of cutting grass from Lloyds bridge to Cuttaberry bridge.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Right of cutting grass from Cuttaberry bridge to Adyar north lock	Do.	Do. ..	Do
Right of collecting shells from Adyar bar to Adyar south lock and from Adyar south lock to end of south canal.	Do.	Adyar south lock	3rd July.
Enjoyment of coconut produce from 6 miles to 10 miles 2 furlongs	Do.	Ennore south lock	9th July.
Enjoyment of palmyra produce from 8 miles to 12 miles 2 furlongs	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enjoyment of coconut and palmyra produce from 10th to 16th mile	Do	Covelong south lock	Do.
Palmyra produce 11 miles 3 furlongs to 13 miles	Do.	Pallidivakkam	8th July
Coconut produce 14 to 25 miles	Do.	Chintamanay lock	8th July.
Palmyra produce 18 to 25 miles	Do.	Do.	Do.

Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
JULY—cont.			
South subdivision—cont.			
Produce of 15 coconut trees at 47 miles 6 furlongs south canal	One year from 1st July.	Palar south bank ..	6th July.
Do. do. at Palar south bank.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. do. 37 miles to 38 miles.	Do.	Coromandel bank ..	Do.
Do. of palmyras at 38 to 38 miles ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. do. 38 to 38 miles.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. do. 38 to 38 miles.	Do.	Pumbli bank ..	16th July.
Do. coconut trees	Do.	Do	Do.
Palmyra produce miles 69 to 75	Do.	Swarnamukhi bank ..	Do.
Do. do. 75 to 83	Do	Sittavattam mile 79-3 ..	13th July.
Do. do. 83 to 90	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
Coconut produce 83 to 90	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
AUGUST.			
Mount subdivision.			
Dhoppi produce in inspection bungalow at Kanchi.	One year	Kalachetti resthouse ..	16th August.
Do in Malpadavur resthouse	Do ..	Malpadavur	16th do.
Do. Kambakkal 1 and 2 miles	Do. ..	Kambakkam Road and Kurum	17th Do.
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER—NIL.			
South subdivision.			
Produce of Erukkal leaves in junction canal	1st October to 31st December	Cooum bank	1st October.
Right of collecting shells in canal banks miles 2 to 27.	One year	Ennore south bank ..	16th auctioned to end of 1920
Do. do. 27 to 30.	Do.	Coromandel bank ..	17th auctioned to end of 1920.
NOVEMBER—NIL.			
DECEMBER.			
Mount subdivision.			
Vajal produce in Kambakkal 10th mile ..	One year ..	Malpadavur bungalow ..	16th December 1920.
Tamarind produce Kambakkal 1—6	Do. ..	Kurum village	Do.
Do. 6 to 15	Do. ..	Irumbakkam Railway station.	Do.
Do. 15 to end ..	Do. ..	Malpadavur bungalow ..	Do.
Tamarind produce from Govindavadi channel mile 1 to end.	Do. ..	Kardoor	26th and 27th December.
Tamarind produce in inspection bungalow at Malpadavur	Do. ..	Kurum village	27th November.
Tamarind produce in inspection bungalow at Balachetti.	Do. ..	Malpadavur inspection bungalow.	26th Do.
Tamarind produce inspection bungalow at Sriperumbudur.	Do ..	Balachetti inspection bungalow.	27th do.
		Inspection bungalow, Sriperumbudur	28th do.
Trivellore subdivision.			
Tamarind produce in Trivellore anicut compound in Ammanambakkam limits.	January to July ..	Trivellore anicut inspection bungalow compound.	10th November.
Tamarind produce in left upper flood bank, Serubakkam limits.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Tamarind produce in Boothul, Alliput limits ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do. Kalikuppam limits ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do. Red Hills tank bund ..	Do. ..	Red Hills Sub-Overseer's quarters.	Do.
Do. Cholaveram tank bund and foreshore	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do Lower supply channel ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Do. Vallur anicut bungalow compound	Do. ..	Vallur anicut inspection bungalow compound.	10th December.
Tamarind produce in left bank of Kortilliar river below Vallur anicut in Simapuram limits.	Do. ..	Do	Do
Tamarind produce in Vallur channel banks ..	Do. ..	Do	Do.
Do. in the left bank of Kortilliar river above Vallur anicut in Vanmeepakkam limits.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Tamarind produce in the left bank of Kortilliar river above Vallur anicut in Nallur limits.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Tamarind produce on the right bank of Kortilliar river above Vallur anicut in Mudiyur limits.	Do. ..	Do.	11th December.
Tamarind produce on the right bank of Kortilliar river above Vallur anicut in Nagar limits.	Do	Do.	Do.
Tamarind produce in Sremeparam limits ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do
Right of passing mills in the island in the Kortilliar above Vallur anicut.	January to December.	Do	Do.

Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
Dharapuram subdivision.			
South subdivision.			
Tamarind produce in miles 5-5 to 8-1 in Sankaridrug rural.	1st December to 31st May	Adjoor south look	1st December.
Tamarind produce in miles 8-1 to 12-5	Do.	Pappucharadi wharf	3rd do.
Do. 37 d to 42-0	Do.	Sadras	7th do.
Tamarind and mango produce in Sadras bungalow	1st December to 30th June.	Do.	7th do.
Do. in miles 6-0 to 10-3.	1st December to 31st May.	Ennore south look	8th do.
Do. in miles 11-3 to 13.	Do.	Palidivakkam	6th do.
Do. in miles 16 to 26	Do.	Chintamoney	7th do.
Do. at miles 27 to 33.	Do.	Coromandel look	8th do.
Do. in miles 38 to 44.	Do.	Pambli look	9th do.
Do. in miles 59 to 76.	Do.	Swarnamukhi look	10th do.
Do. in miles 75 to 83.	Do.	Sidhavaram	11th do.
Do. in miles 83 to 90.	Do	Do.	12th do.
Woodapple produce in miles 5 to 10-2	1st December to 31st March.	Ennore south look	5th do.
Do. 11-3 to 13	Do.	Palidivakkam	6th do.
Do. 16 to 26	Do.	Chintamoney look	7th do.
Do. 27 to 33	Do.	Coromandel look	8th do.
Do. 38 to 44	Do.	Pambli look	9th do.
Do. 59 to 75	Do.	Swarnamukhi look	10th do.
Do. 76 to 83	Do.	Sidhavaram	11th do.
Chingleput subdivision.			
Tamarind produce in the inspection bungalow at Karungali.	January to July.	Karungali Inspection bungalow.	20th December.
Tamarind produce in the inspection bungalow at Chingleput.	Do.	Chingleput Inspection bungalow.	30th do.
Tamarind produce in the Public Works Department Subdivision office compound, Chingleput.	Do.	Chingleput Public Works Department Subdivision office	20th do.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 2nd April 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC., TO THE HEAD-QUARTERS HOSPITAL, OOTACAMUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd June 1920 by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, The Nilgiris, Ootacamund, for the supply of Articles as per annexed schedule, viz :—

1. Articles of diets, etc., will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for nine months from 1st July 1920 to 31st March 1921 and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills.

2. The rate of each article with its description given in this notice must be separately quoted in the tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any article specified in schedule shall fail to deliver the same as required his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders should be in duplicate and must be accompanied with sample of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure and those of cloth one yard each. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or Government promissory note equal to Rs. 10 per cent of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers hereafter termed the 'contractor' must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge a security of Rupees 100 and execute a bond for the fulfilment of the contract and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the article of daily supply which must be fresh and of good quality at 8 a.m. for inspection by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or any other officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The contract must not be sublet, without the express sanction in writing of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

9. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money confiscated to Government in case of failure to undertake the tender I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article which is not specified in my tender, should I be required to do so, by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Nilgiris."

SCHEDULE.

Serial number and name of article.	Rate per
1. Arrowroot, first sort	One pound.
2. Barley do.	Do.
3. Coffee powder do.	Do.
4. Sago do.	Do.
5. Rice do.	Do.
6. Do. second sort	Do.
7. Table rice first sort	Do.
8. Chillies, old and dry	Do.
9. Coriander, new and well cleaned	Do.
10. Turmeric do.	Do.
11. Pepper, first sort, black and dry	One ounce.
12. Cummin seeds, first sort	Do.
13. Vendyam do.	Do.
14. Garlic do.	One pound
15. Mustard, country do. brown	One ounce
16. Do. English do.	One pound.
17. Dhall, first sort, without husk	Do.
18. Tamarind, without seed, new and well cleaned,	Do.
19. Salt, new and well cleaned	Do.
20. Milk, fresh	One pint.
21. Bread, white and good quality	One pound
22. Do. brown	Do.
23. Sugar, white	Do.
24. Chickens, half fowl, to weigh 10 oz. each when dressed.	One.
25. Tea, good	One pound.
26. Mutton, first sort	Do.
27. ,, do.	Do.
28. Mutton bones	Do.
29. Onions	Do.
30. Butter, first quality	Do.
31. Eggs, fowl, each 1½ ounce	One.
32. Soap, new and pure	One pound.
33. American Goat, new and pure	Do.
34. Hogwash, 2 lb. each	One.
35. Oil, cocoanut, new and pure	One pound.
36. ,, kerosene do.	One tin.
37. ,, gingelly do.	One pound.
38. ,, castor do.	Do.
39. ,, linseed do.	Do.
40. ,, castor do.	Do.
41. Fish, fresh	Do.
42. Meat do.	Do.
43. Ditto	Do.
44. Curry powder including all ingredients.	Do
45. Rice, wheat, good	Do.
46. Vinegar, English	Bottle.
47. Do. country	Do.
48. Jaggery, good	One pound.
49. Sugar, Sahiganum, good	Do.
50. Soda water, aplin, do.	One.

Serial number and name of article.	Rate per
51. Lemonade	One.
52. Brandy, John Exshaw, No. 1	One bottle,
53. Do. No. 3	Do.
54. Fluxseed, well dried	One pound.
55. Asafœtida, good	One ounce.
56. Washing soda	One pound.
57. Vermicelli	Do.
58. Cheese	Do.
59. Dry ginger	One ounce.
60. Aloes	Do.
61. Cubebs	Do.
62. Vegetables, English and country to be supplied wherever indented for fresh and good quality.	One pound.
63. Soap, bar	Do.
64. Soap, carbolic	Do.
65. Soap, brown	Do.
66. Soap, Pears	Do.
67. Toilet paper	One pound or packet.
68. Chimneys	Roll
69. Wicks	One.
70. Match box, star	Yard.
71. Knife, polish	One box.
72. Nail brush	Dozen.
73. Blow pipe	One.
74. Coal tar	One.
75. Sand	One pound.
76. Wire nets	One.
77. Ladles, cocoanut	One.
78. Straw baskets	One.
79. Charcoal, good	One bag.
80. Brooms of sorts	One.
81. Honey	One bottle.
82. Chatties of sorts	One.
83. Khuskhus	One.
84. Borax	One pound.
85. Lemon, fresh	Dozen.
86. Fruits of sorts	Do.
87. Plantains	Do.
88. Thread ball No. 140	One.
89. Do. reels No. 4060	One.
90. Cloth, unbleached long for bandages 1½ yards broad.	One yard.
91. Cloth, bleached long for plaster	Do
92. Cotton, short	One pound.
93. Glasgow mull	One yard.
94. Goa paper	One quire
95. Safety pins, large and small	One packet.
96. Muslin, 1½ yards breadth	One yard.
97. Gauze cloth	Do.

The Nilgiris, Ootacamund,
5th June 1920.

E. A. ROBERTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1881, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Three cases (contents not known) ..	MoD. & Co. Madras, 8, cartridges, Kynoch, Birmingham.	1920. 27th May ..	Madras Harbour.
Five cases (contents not known) ..	MoD. & Co., Madras 20, 24, 18, 9 & 4, cartridges, Kynoch, Birmingham.	27th ,, ..	
Four cases (contents not known) ..	N.V.R./Madras No. 2, 21, 16 & 23, Kynoch, Birmingh m cartridges.	28th ,, ..	
Two cases (contents not known) ..	N.V.R./Madras, No. 9 & 4, Kynoch, Birmingham, cartridges	31st ,, ..	
One case (contents not known) ..	MoD & Co., Madras, Kynoch, Birmingham, cartridges	31st ,, ..	
Two flat iron bars	Nil	1st June ..	
Two round iron bars	,, ...	1st ,, ..	
Two bundles teakwood scantlings ..	,, ...	1st ,, ..	
Three teakwood scantlings	,, ...	1st ,, ..	
One flat iron piece	,, ...	1st ,, ..	
One round iron bar	,, ...	2nd June ..	
Two pot sleepers	M.S.M.	2nd ,, ..	
One bundle firewheels	Nil	2nd ,, ..	
One G.I. corrugated sheet ..	,, ...	2nd ,, ..	
Sixty-five yards of shirting cloth ..	,, ...	3rd ,, ..	
One jungle wood plank, 18' × 7" × 1½"	,, ...	3rd ,, ..	
One jungle wood scantling, 16' ..	,, ...	3rd ,, ..	
One empty deal wood case	Cutler, Palmer & Co.	3rd ,, ..	
Three square iron bars	Nil	3rd ,, ..	
One round iron bar	,, ...	4th ,, ..	
One teakwood scantling	,, ...	4th ,, ..	
Three teakwood planks, 10½', 6½', 7½' × 8" × 1½".	,, ...	4th ,, ..	

இதனை 1920-ம் ஆண்டுத்திய 7-வது மூதல் 10-வது செலவுவரை விடையிலிருந்து மாதம் மாலை, மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்தில் கடலிலும் கரையிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இதனுடன் விவரித்த சாமான்கள் மாவட்ட காவல்துறை ஆணையாளர் முன்பு ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. சொந்தமுடைய சரக்கை அனுபவிக்கும்படி இதன்மூலம் நோட்டீஸ் செய்கிறது. சரக்குகளை அடையாளம் கண்டு அதன் மேல் எடுபடுவதற்குரிய சொந்தக்காரர் ஒருவரும் வராவிடில் அந்த மாதம் முடிவுபடுவதற்குள் சுங்கச்சட்டப்படி ஏலம் செய்யப்படும்.

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	கண்டெடுத்த தேதி.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
3 பெட்டிகள் (உள்ளடக்கம் தெரியாதது)	MoD. & Co., Madras, 8 cartridges, Kynoch, Birmingham	1920-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 27-ம்	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
5 பெட்டிகள் (உள்ளடக்கம் தெரியாதது)	MoD. & Co., Madras, 20, 24, 18, 9 and 4 cartridges, Kynoch, Birmingham.	,, 27-ம்	
4 பெட்டிகள் (உள்ளடக்கம் தெரியாதது)	N.V.R./Madras, No. 2, 21, 16 and 23, Kynoch, Birmingham, cartridges	,, 28-ம்	
2 பெட்டிகள் (உள்ளடக்கம் தெரியாதது)	N.V.R./Madras, No. 9 and 4, Kynoch, Birmingham.	,, 31-ம்	
1 பெட்டி (உள்ளடக்கம் தெரியாதது) ..	MoD. & Co., Madras, Kynoch, Birmingham, cartridges.	,, 31-ம்	
2 தட்டை இரும்புச் சட்டங்கள் ..	குறியீடு	ஜூன் மாதம் 1-ம்	
2 உருண்ட இரும்புக் கம்பிகள் ..	,, ...	,, 1-ம்	
2 கட்டு தேக்கு மரச்சட்டம் ..	,, ...	,, 1-ம்	
3 தேக்கு மரச்சட்டம்	,, ...	,, 1-ம்	
1 தட்டை இரும்புத் துண்டு ..	,, ...	,, 2-ம்	
1 உருண்ட இரும்புக் கம்பி ..	,, ...	,, 2-ம்	
2 சமிள் சக்கரம்	M.S.M.	,, 2-ம்	
1 கட்டு தகரம்	குறியீடு	,, 2-ம்	
1 வளையும் இரும்புத் தண்டு ..	,, ...	,, 2-ம்	
65 கஜம் சாயம் போன துணி	,, ...	,, 3-ம்	
1 தேக்கு மரச்சட்டம், 18' × 7" × 1½" ..	,, ...	,, 3-ம்	
1 தேக்கு மரச்சட்டம், 16 அடி ..	,, ...	,, 3-ம்	
1 காலி மரத்தாலான பெட்டி	Cutler, Palmer & Co.	,, 3-ம்	
3 சதுர இரும்புக் கம்பிகள்	குறியீடு	,, 4-ம்	
1 உருண்ட இரும்புக் கம்பி	,, ...	,, 4-ம்	
1 தேக்கு மரச்சட்டம்	,, ...	,, 4-ம்	
3 தேக்குப் பலகைகள், 10½'—6½'—7½' × 8" × 1½".	,, ...	,, 4-ம்	

Harbour Office, Madras,
7th June 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st June 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st May 1920. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

Madras Treasury Manual, Vols. I and II. One hundred and second list of corrections. As. 1–6, (3 *p.*) One hundred and third list of corrections. 1 anna (3 *p.*).

List showing the names of towns and villages constituting the several Registration sub-districts in the Registration districts of Palghat and Calicut corrected up to 31st January 1920. Foolscap folio. Board. Each, As 4. (1 *a.*).

Madras Supplement to Civil Service Regulations. Addenda and Corrigenda No. 10. Each. As. 1–6. (3 *p.*)

Local Boards Manual as per G.O. No. 122 L., dated 10th February 1920. Imperial 8vo. Cloth Rs 2-8 (8 *as.*).

Report of the Salaries Committee, 1920. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 1–12 (4 *as.*).

Revised Forms of Village Accounts for South Kanara District. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

Revised Forms of Village Accounts for the Nilgiri District. Fifteenth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

Income-tax Manual, 1918. Fourth list of corrections. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

Memorial Rules, A, B, C and D, for 1920. Each. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

Public Service Notifications, corrected up to 31st March 1920. Foolscap folio. As. 2–6 (6 *p.*).

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Revised Forms of Village Accounts (General). Twentieth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*)

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The Villager's Calendar for 1920–21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. English, Tamil and Telugu. Each. A. 1 (1 *a.*).

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st June 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

Government College, Coimbatore, Calendar for 1920–21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (6 *p.*).

Madras Quarterly Civil Medical List, corrected up to 31st March 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1–8 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

Local Boards Union and Local Fund Audit Forms 1920. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3. (5 *as.*).

Madras Famine Code 1914 Edition. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

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Madras Steam Boilers Inspection Rules, 1920. English. As. 4 (1 *a.*)

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Records of Fort St. George—Letters from Fort St. George, 1698, Volume 6. 1920. Foolscap folio. Board Re 1-12. (4 *as.* 3 *p.*).

Madras Registration Manual, Part I, 1915. Twentieth list of corrections. Pies 6 (3 *p.*).

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UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 6 (9 as.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of temporary surveyor on Rs. 60 per mensem which includes travelling allowance for ordinary tours within a range. The appointment is being sanctioned year after year and will last for a number of years.

A. RAJU NAYAKAR,
District Forest Officer, South Salem.

20th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a typist and camp clerk on Rs. 30—2—40 (increment annual) in the office of the Sylviculturist, Coimbatore. Applicants who must have passed at least the Elementary Type-writing test should possess the minimum general educational qualifications necessary for any post in the superior service.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of forest office work. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 20th June 1920.

K. R. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Sylviculturist.

Coimbatore, 21st May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test, College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer in Peddapuram taluk in this district on Rs. 30—2/2—36 per mensem.

2. Candidates must be well acquainted with Telugu.

3. Applications should reach the Collector on or before 1st July 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Cocanada, 21st May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of acting Assistant to the Kanarese Translator, Government Translators' Department, on Rs. 100—5—150 per mensem. The vacancy will last for two years and may become permanent. Applications should be in the following form and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. They should reach the undersigned before the 25th June 1920 —

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name, (3) Caste; (4) District in which born; (5) Age; (6) College in which educated, (7) Examinations passed, with year, class and rank; (8) Present profession or appointment, if any, with pay; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) Relatives in Government service.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal (Legislative) Dept.

Ootacamund, 21st May 1920.

H 8

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified for the posts of a surveyor-draughtsman and assistant draughtsman on Rs 40 plus local allowance and Rs. 30 plus local allowance respectively in the District Forest Office, Central Coimbatore.

The above posts are at present on the temporary establishment and continue year after year, but they are likely to be eventually brought on to the permanent strength.

Only persons either holding the certificate granted by the College of Engineering, Madras, or the Draughtsman's group certificate need apply. Those having experience of forest work will be preferred. The applicants must be less than 25 years of age.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June 1920.

29th May 1920. E. V. PADMANABHA PILLAI,
District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the posts of (1) temporary overseer on Rs. 60 + 20 and (2) temporary sub-overseer on Rs. 40 per mensem, to work under the Deputy Tahsildar, Gollapalle Agency.

The qualifications required for the posts are as follows:—

(1) The overseer should have had experience in the alignment of roads, should be an accurate leveller and surveyor and should be able to prepare estimates. (2) The sub-overseer should be able to draw plans, understand an estimate, be able to measure up works executed and maintain records of measurements in running accounts. Preference will be given to a man who has been engaged on road works. Applications from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents. Applications should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Narasapatam, before the 15th July 1920.

Vizagapatam, 28th May 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the temporary typist's post on Rs. 20—1—25 plus Rs. 3 the usual local allowance in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput. Applications from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents.

Applications should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, not later than the 15th July 1920.

Vizagapatam, 1st June 1920. J. B. HUGGINS,
Agent to the Governor.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a typist in the Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Bellary. A candidate who has passed the Intermediate test in typewriting with short-hand will be preferred. Pay Rs. 20—1—30, with allowance that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointments in the Revenue Settlement Party No III, Bellary, as clerks, classifiers, surveyors and draughtsmen on salaries ranging from Rs 20 to 35 with the usual allowances that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time. Experienced and qualified hands will be preferred. Knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications giving full details of address, age, qualifications, past service and testimonials, if any, should be made to the Special Settlement Officer, Bellary.

Bellary, 30th May 1920. J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Special Settlement Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited on or before 30th June 1920 from candidates qualified under the examination rules for the post of head clerk on Rs. 40—2 (annual)—60 per mensem in the Office of the Forest Research Officer, Coimbatore.

Preference will be given to men having Forest office experience and a knowledge of Typewriting. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

Coimbatore, 30th May 1920. E. H. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Forest Research Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified and experienced men for the post of a surveyor on Rs. 60 per mensem. The pay of Rs. 60 includes travelling allowance. The candidate must have passed the Surveyor's test and must know how to use prismatic compass and circumferentor, etc. He must be able to understand Forest notifications. Preference will be given to men who have already been Surveyors in Forest Department. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach this office before end of June 1920. The appointment is likely to last up to end of February 1921. The selected candidate will have to work about continuously in camp and his principal work will be demarcation of coupes, and verification of reserves, etc., boundaries.

Bellary, 30th May 1920. F. R. MADAN,
District Forest Officer.

WANTED Applications for the post of a temporary draughtsman in this office on Rs. 30 per mensem The appointment is a long-standing one.

30th May 1920. F. V. MANIKKAM,
Executive Engineer, T.R.B. Division, Vellore.

APPLICATIONS from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering for the posts of acting draughtsmen on Rs. 30 plus the sanctioned local allowance, in the offices of the Executive Engineers, Coimbatore division, Coimbatore, and Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, Vellore.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 30th June 1920.

Coimbatore, 1st June 1920 R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 in the Minor Irrigation establishment of this district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential None except those who completed the Lower Subordinate course of the College of Engineering, Madras, or an examination equivalent to it as published in the Public Service Notification need apply.

Vizagapatam, 2nd June 1920 J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for second clerk's post in this court on Rs. 35 plus Rs. 5 war allowance The post is now temporarily vacant but will become permanently vacant in August next. Only those who have previous office experience in the Judicial Department and good knowledge of Telugu and Kannarese need apply. Preference will be given to persons knowing short-hand. Applications should reach the undersigned before 30th June 1920.

District Munsif's Court, Rospet
4th June 1920 T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified for the post of draughtsmen in the District Forest Office South Malabar The vacancy is at present only for four months, but it may continue longer Man with experience in Forest Department are preferred. The application should reach the undersigned on or before 20th June 1920.

Nilambur, 8th June 1920 G. C. ROBINSON,
District Forest Officer, South Malabar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or other higher qualifications for the post of an acting clerk on Rs. 20 with the usual war allowance in this court. The appointment is, for the present, only an acting one, lasting for three months from the 21st instant.

District Munsif's Court, Peranamallee
8th June 1920. S. R. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS from passed typists are invited for a temporary typist's post in the III Circle, Public Works Department, on a salary of Rs 20—1—25 per mensem

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th June 1920.

Bellary, 9th June 1920. J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 25th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Madras, 17th May 1920. AKUR SUNDARACHARI.

On or after the 27th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 19th May 1920. P. S. VENKATAVARADA ACHARI.

On or after the 13th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 29th May 1920. K. S. SUBRAMANIAN.

On or after the 20th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Arimayakpuram, 20th May 1920. S. RAMASUBBAN.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Gudiyattam, 22nd May 1920. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 22nd May 1920 T. N SRINIVASA SASTRI M.A., B.L.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Saidapet, 24th May 1920. N. BABU RAO.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 24th May 1920. C. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 4th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Chemmangalam, 24th May 1920. A. VASUDEVA MENON.

On or after the 10th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Parassurham, 25th May 1920. V. SUNDARESAN.

On or after the 3rd August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Elmevelly Bridge, 27th May 1920. P. V. KRISHNASWAMI

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Durgagoshtam, 27th May 1920. C. S VENKATACHALAM, M.A., B.L.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof,
Madras, 26th May 1920. S. CHINNASWAMI.

On or after the 5th August, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Palghat, 26th May 1920. C. S. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Karaikudi, 29th May 1920. K. V. RAJAGOPALAN.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Madras, 31st May 1920. A. MADHAVA MENON.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd June 1920. P. V. SRINIVASACHARI.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Srivaikuntam, 7th June 1920. M. MUTHUGOPALAN.

On or after the 19th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Byndoor, 2nd June 1920. B. SIVARAMA HOLLA, B.SC., B.L.

On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mambalam, 11th June 1920. V. BALARAMAN.

On or after the 12th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Trichoor, 5th June 1920. PATTATHIL BALAKRISHNA MENON, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 15th July, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 8th June 1920. P. K. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR.

ESTATE OF M. ETHIRAJIAH (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 28th day of May 1920 the undermentioned portion of the estate of M. Ethirajiah, late of Madras but now deceased, under a deed of transfer executed on 28th May 1920 under the provisions of section 25 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 9th day of July 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 1st June 1920. D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE OF FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (VII) of 1913 and of the East India and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Joint Liquidators, No. 1, Jaffer Serang Street, Georgetown, Madras, on Thursday the 16th day of July 1920 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon precisely for the purpose of laying before the meeting the account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of giving any explanation thereof and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 4th day of June 1920.

J. R. UNGER,

K. C. DESIKA ACHARIYAR,
Liquidators.

Take notice that Insolvency Petition No. 3 of 1920 filed by Vuruthu Mahanandam of Chintalapudi, Tenali taluk, in the Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur, is posted to 2nd July 1920 for objections.

M. V. NARASIMHACHARLU,
Vakil for petitioner.

Guntur, 26th April 1920.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified :—

Mr. C. R. Beckley to be Agent at Coimbatore, *vice* Mr. H. E. Holmes granted leave.
Mr. J. R. Wells to be Agent at Alleppey, *vice* Mr. J. Sutherland retired on pension.
Mr. J. A. Gill, to be Sub-Agent at Erode, *vice* Mr. J. R. Wells

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 8th June 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the Madras Observatory Registers.

1920.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
June	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.			Miles.	Inches	Hrs	Hrs	
7th Mon. ..	29·635	86·1	77·4	99·7	72·5	147·2	59	S. by W.	148	..	5	8·9	Fine.
8th Tues. ..	·631	85·1	77·0	101·8	85·2	150·7	66	S S W.	329	..	25	8·1	Do.
9th Wed. ..	·580	88·4	76·0	98·1	84·3	152·6	57	S. by W.	177	..	18	9·4	Do.
10th Thurs ..	·655	89·3	77·6	99·6	84·9	154·0	61	S.W. ..	163	..	80	7·8	Thunderstorm.
11th Fri. ..	·538	89·6	77·2	103·1	82·1	147·8	56	S W. ..	194	..	43	9·3	Fine with passing clouds.
12th Sat. ..	·650	90·1	77·8	104·8	83·9	148·6	53	S.W ..	182	·002	40	7·9	Distant thunderstorm
13th Sun. ..	·672	87·8	76·5	102·5	79·9	148·3	46	S.W by S	113	.	32	7·7	Passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 7·03 inches, the average fall for the same period being 5·13 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in May 1920 compared with the average of past years

Mean values of	1920	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·756	0·032 above	29·764
Temperature of air	87·6	0·6 ,,	88·7
Do. of evaporation	79·6	0·7 ,,	78·3
Percentage of humidity	68	1 ,,	67
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	151·3	8·8 ,,	142·0
Maximum in shade	99·4	1·8 ,,	97·6
Minimum in shade	80·9	3·1 ,,	80·8
Do. on grass	73·5	0·6 ,,	73·9
Rainfall in inches on 3 days	2·25	0·87 below	3·12
Do since January 1st on 10 days	6·97	2·87 above	4·10
General direction of wind	S. by E.	Normal	S. by E.
Daily velocity in miles	156	92 below	327
Percentage of cloudy sky	37	1 ,,	38
Do. of bright sunshine	56·0	0·6 ,,	60·6

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	3	36	East.	2	16	South	29	198	West.	12	54
N by E.	..	..	E by S.	9	47	S. by W.	39	252	W. by N.	17	128
N.N.E.	4	12	E.S.E.	3	21	S.S.W.	25	123	W. N.W.	8	43
N.E. by N.	1	3	S.E. by E.	38	197	S.W. by S.	19	77	N.W. by W	3	19
N E	2	12	S E.	87	537	S.W.	12	58	N W	4	18
N.E. by E.	..	..	S.E. by S.	182	1376	S.W. by W.	5	28	N W by N.	3	15
E.N.E	11	27	S.S.E.	86	467	W.S.W.	11	45	N.N.W.	4	15
E. by N.	5	29	S by E	45	294	W. by S.	18	71	N. by W.	1	4

There were 81 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a E.5 E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 97 miles.

Madras Observatory,
14th June 1920.

C. CHENGALVARAYA MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

IV-ാം ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 15, 1920.

നമ്പർ 14.] കോട്ടയം; ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച ജൂൺ 15-ാം തീയതി, 1920 [വില, 4 അണ 4 പൈ.

മദിരാശി ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ബിൽ

BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

നിയമത്തിനും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും വിധേയമായി ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ആലോചന സഭയുമായി ചേർന്ന് നിയമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം നൽകുന്നതിനും അതിനോടു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ബിൽ.

നിയമത്തിനും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും വിധേയമായി ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗവർണർ അവർകളുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ആലോചന സഭയുമായി

(1920 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ) മദിരാശി പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിപ്പാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ച സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായ താഴെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾ താഴെപറയുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട് സഹിതം ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

" 2. നാടു കൊള്ളാം വണ്ണം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആദ്യത്തെ ബിൽ 1909 ലെ ഇംപ്രൂവ്മെൻറ് ഓഫ് ടൗൺ പ്ലാനിങ്ങ് ആക്ടിലെ 2-ാം ഭാഗത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ ആധാരമായി പരിഷ്കരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. ആ കാലത്തെ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധ വർദ്ധിക്കയിട്ടേയുള്ളൂ. പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനു സഹായിക്കുന്നതിലും മേൽനോക്കുന്നതിലും സർക്കാർ പ്രയത്നത്തിലേറെയധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തോന്നുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സാഹിത്യവും നിയമനിർമ്മാണവും വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. 1909 ലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ആക്ടിൽ യഥാർത്ഥമായി നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായ അനുഭവങ്ങളെ ആധാരമായി നടപടി ക്രമങ്ങളിലും കാലതാമസം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും ചെലവു കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും ചെയ്യുന്ന വഴികളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു ആ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഹൌസിങ്ങ്, ടൗൺ പ്ലാനിങ്ങ് മുതലായവയെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന 1919 ലെ ആക്ട് കൊണ്ടു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ചില ഭേദഗതികളും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുകയും ചിലതു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. 1915 ലെ ബോമ്പായി പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ആക്ടു അനുകൊല്ലമായി ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. യുണൈറ്റഡ് പ്രോവിൻസിൽ വിസ്തരിയോടുകൂടിയ ആ പട്ടണ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ആക്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു. കാൽകട്ടാ ഇംപ്രൂവ്മെൻറ് ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ പ്രധാന ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണവും പട്ടണാഭിവൃദ്ധിയും നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ട്രസ്റ്റ് കമ്പനി ഉണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നതാകുന്നു. പിന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായ നേരെ എല്ലാ അഭിവൃദ്ധി

കളെയുംപറ്റി ഞങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നിരിക്കയും അതു ഹേതുവായി കൊണ്ടു വന്നപ്പെട്ടപ്രകാരം ബില്ലിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെ സംപ്ലവ ഉപയോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു മാറ്റിനാലു കരയിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കായിവരികയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വിപത്തുകളെ കുറച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും തുകയിലെ അഭിവൃദ്ധികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട കൂട്ടുപ്പാടുകളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഞങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ബില്ലിലെ മുഖ്യപ്രമാണങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും കേടുപ്പെടുത്താതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ട വണ്ണം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

3. തുടർന്നു ബില്ലിൽ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളെ ശുദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സൂക്ഷ്മ ഹേതുവായും ഞങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങളും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളും ഹേതുവായും അദ്ധ്യായങ്ങളുടെവിന്നും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തി എഴുതുന്നതും മാത്രം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലുള്ള ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെവിന്നും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തെഴുതുന്നതും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

4. ഞങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഭേദങ്ങളെയുംകൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളേയുംപറ്റി താഴെപറയുന്ന പ്രകാരങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു.

2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

5. 3-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പണിയുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതോ എടുപ്പുകൾ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായോ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ നിലം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കാമോ എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു തക്കതായ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി 1919 ലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദം (2) എന്ന ഉപ ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു.

പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ കഴിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ തക്കതായ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ തീർപ്പു അവസാന തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുമെന്ന (4)-ാം ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രകടമാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു.

6. 4-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിൽ എടുപ്പുകളെയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഈ ഖണ്ഡം വിസ്തരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

(d)-ം, (f)-ം ഉപഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ.—ഈ (പുതിയ) ഉപഖണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ക്രമം നടത്തുന്നതിനായി നിലം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനും അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നല്ലവണ്ണമാകുന്നു.

പട്ടണങ്ങളെ വിസ്തൃതപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായ ക്രമം (g) മുതൽ ഉപഖണ്ഡമായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

തിരക്കുവാനും കുടിക്കാങ്ങായ പരിക്ഷേപംവേണ്ടി വീടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും വൈദ്യസംബന്ധമായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവൺമെന്റുവകയും മുൻസിപ്പാൽവകയുമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ എടുപ്പാക്കുന്നതും പൊതു ജനാവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങളാകുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ന്യായമായി സ്ഥലം നീക്കിവെക്കുകയോ കരുതിവെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാമെന്നു കാണിക്കുവാനാകുന്നു (k) ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ മേൽത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു.

(e) 1908 ലെ 1-ാം നമ്പർ എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് നിലം ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഒരേറ്റ നിലം കൈവശമുള്ള കുടിക്കാരനു ആ നിലം കുടി ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മരത്തിനെ വിലക്കു തന്നോ തടാതെയോ കുറവുവരാതെയോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഗ്യപ്രയുണ്ടു. ഈ ഭാഗ്യത്തെ വിരോധമായി ഒരു കുടിക്കാരൻ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ വസൂലിപ്പിപ്പാനുള്ള പ്രതിക്രിയയിലേക്കു രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മുതലായോ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരം അതേ ആക്ടിലെ 151-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിലുടമസ്ഥനു സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. ഉടമാവകാശമുള്ള എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ ഒരു നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടു തന്നിൽ വിരുദ്ധമായിവരുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഈ ഭേദഗതിക്കുള്ള ഉത്തമമായ വഴി ഒരു നിർമ്മാണ

ക്കുന്നതാൽ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിന് നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്നതുമെന്ന നിയമിക്കുകയാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്നതിനുള്ള തുലോമന കാരണങ്ങൾ നിർണ്ണയത്തിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമേ അവകാശമുള്ള കക്ഷികൾക്കു വിരോധമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു അവസരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും കരുതുന്നു.

7. 5-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—4-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട നിബന്ധന (ii) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡമാകുന്നു. വാടകകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെയും അതിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന വീണ്ടും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറ്റി അതിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. 5-ാം ഖണ്ഡം, വീണ്ടും നിർണ്ണയം എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്താണെന്നു വിവരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടു 1915 ലെ മ്യൂനിസിപ്പൽ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ആക്ടിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കിയതായാണു്. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒരു നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടു ഇന്നതെ സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു നിബന്ധനകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ സാധാരണമാക്കുന്നതിനു പലേ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ചേർന്നു ചെറിയ നിലങ്ങളെയൊന്നു നിറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഇന്ത്യയെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൽ പ്രയാസമായിത്തീരുന്നതും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ അധികമായി നിലമെടുക്കേണ്ടിയും ആവശ്യമുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ അധികം പണം പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയും വരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

8. 6-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—(1)-ാം ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തോടു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സ്കെയിലിനു പകരം അതിന്റെ സ്ഥാനം എടുപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനും അധികം സ്പഷ്ടമായുള്ളതുമായ മാതൃകയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ഉപപത്തി ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

3-ാം ഭാഗ്യോദയം.

9. 7-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ആക്ടു നടപ്പായിവരുന്ന ഉടനെ തന്നെ ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രൈമർക്കുമെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു. തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങൾ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ വേണ്ടുവണ്ണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്നു എന്നു നോക്കുന്ന മുതല അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ആവശ്യമുള്ള തസ്തികയോടും ഉപകരണത്തോടും കൂടിയ ഒരു തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉപയുക്തമായ പലേ കാര്യങ്ങളും സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളും ഗവർണ്മെന്റും തമ്മിലുള്ള എഴുത്തു കുത്തു കാര്യമായ ഉപായത്തിനു നടത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ പലേ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ അദ്ദേഹം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും നടത്തുന്നതും കാലതാമസമുണ്ടാകാതെ നടത്തുന്നതും ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ പ്രയാസങ്ങളെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളെ സഹായത്തോടെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീർപ്പിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പലേ വിഷയങ്ങളിലും തീർപ്പു കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉപദേശം വിലപിടിച്ചതായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നടത്തിവരുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെ വിവരം വിവരമായി ബില്ലിൽ കാണിക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളാലോ കരണനിർവ്വഹണ കല്പനകളാലോ ആ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ തിരിച്ചയക്കുന്നതു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണു്. മാത്രമല്ല തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിലും വിധത്തിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ സകല ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തസ്തികയുടെയും ചെലവു സംസ്ഥാന സംബന്ധമായ ഒരു ചെലവായിരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങൾ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടു ഉപദേശം വാങ്ങേണമെന്നു തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സർവ്വാധികാരിയുടെ അധികാരം കുറച്ചിരിച്ചു തദ്ദേശത്തിലെ പ്രധാന ശുമർത്തെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറെയും അതിനാൽ ന്യായം കെട്ടു

ത്തിക്കൊടുക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു അഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടു. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഉപദേശം എടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു കാര്യം അവസാനം തീർപ്പിന്നായി ഗവർണ്ണരിന്നു അയക്കണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകമായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

10. 8 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലെ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണനിയമത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന ഭേദഗതി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതായ 1919 ലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ആക്ട് 46 - ാം വകുപ്പിനെ ഉദ്ധരിക്കയാണിവിടെ കന്നട ഒരു ഖണ്ഡം എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു. 1923 ജനവരി 1 - ാംതീയതിക്കു ഇതിപത്തിനായിരത്തിൽ അധികം നിവാസികളുള്ള ബറോകളും (ചെറു പട്ടണങ്ങളും) നഗരം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്കും ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതായി അവയുടെ അധികാരത്തിന്നിയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ നിലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും ആ തീയതി മുതൽ നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന കൊല്ലത്തിനകത്തിൽ ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ആക്ട് നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

ആക്ട് എഴുതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ബിൽ മുഖ്യമായി അവലംബിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇക്കാര്യം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തോടു കൂടിയതായിരുന്നു. പതിനായിരത്തിലധികമോ നിവാസികളുള്ള വല്ല മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയും ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു അതിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നു. നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയിൽ അധികം നിവാസികൾ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സങ്കേതങ്ങളും അവയുടെ അധികാരത്തിന്നിയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ നിലത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തിന്നുള്ള സാദ്ധ്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചു ഗ്രഹിപ്പാട്ടുത്തിയ ഒരു കാലത്തിനകത്തിൽ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അയച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു. സൂക്ഷ്മമായി ആലോചിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം നിവാസികളുടെ പരമാവധി സമ്മതമായിരിക്കണമെന്നും സമയത്തിനകത്തു കിട്ടുന്ന 1923 ജനവരി 1 - ാംതീയതി ഉൾപ്പെടാതെയിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

11. 9 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—1919 ലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ആക്ടിലെ 42 - ാം വകുപ്പു അനുകരിച്ചു ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നുള്ള മൂന്നു ആലോചനകളെ ഒരു തദ്ദേശ അധികാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണരിന്റെ അനുമതി വാങ്ങുന്നതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ മുൻകൂട്ടി അനുമതി വാങ്ങണമെന്നുള്ളതു വിട്ടുകളയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ താമസത്തിനു അധികമായ കാരണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമാകുന്നു. സാഹചര്യമായൊ ശ്രമത്തോടു കൂടിയൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പ്രതിബന്ധമായി മതിയാവുന്നതോതോളം രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിയമിക്കുന്നതായാലും മതിയെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ആലോചന ആദ്യമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഹർജ്ജികൾ വിവേചനം ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൈക്കൊള്ളുവാനും ആ വിവേചനം ന്യായമായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനും മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകളിന്മേൽ ഭാരം ചുമത്തുന്നതിലും ആണു ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ഡയരക്ടരുമായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതു ഉചിതം പറമെയുള്ള ഒരു രക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. . അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണരെ ചട്ടം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു അവർക്കുള്ള അധികാരപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയമായും നിയമിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അതിനു തന്നെ തയ്യാറാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു തോന്നിയില്ല. നിലവരസ്ഥന്മാർ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കരടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം (രേഖയുടേയുള്ളടിയൊ ചിത്രമെയൊ) അവക്കു സമീകരിക്കയും കൂടി ചെയ്യാമെന്നു (1) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു.

(2) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡം.—ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ അതിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിന്നകത്തിനു പുറമേയുള്ള പ്രദേശം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതിയിലും ആ പുറമേയുള്ള പ്രദേശം എല്ലാ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡിന്റെയൊ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെയൊ അധികാരത്തിനകത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതൊ അവരുടെ സമ്മതം കൂടി വാങ്ങേണ്ടതുണ്ടു എങ്കിലെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു.

(3) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡം.—"സമീപം" എന്ന പദത്തിനു ശരിയായി അർത്ഥ വിവരണം ചെയ്വാൻ കഴിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും അതിന്റെ ശരിയായ വ്യുത്പത്തിയെപ്പറ്റി വ്യവഹാരം ഉണ്ടാതെ, കഴിക്കുന്നതു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വല്ല നിലവും ഒരു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ പ്രദേശത്തിനു സമീപമാണോ എന്നതിനെ പ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തർക്കം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിനായി തീപ്പു അവസാനതീപ്പായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

12. 10-ാം വണ്ഡം.—ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള സകയുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം അപ്രാസണൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി വേണ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു വണ്ഡം കൊണ്ടു നിയമിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു ശേഷം വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപദേശസൂചനകൾക്കും വേണ്ടി അറുപതു ദിവസം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനു പിന്നെ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി അവസാനമായി തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞവയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു തന്റെ തീരുമാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അതിനെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

13. 11-ാം വണ്ഡം.—(10)-ാം (3) വണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള അവസാനമായ തെ തീർപ്പു നിശ്ചയം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനാണെങ്കിൽ ആ തീർപ്പു നിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ ശേഷം സംഗതികൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു നടപടി (1) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡം വിവരിക്കുന്നു. കരടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ബില്ലിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പന്ത്രണ്ടുമാസ കാലാവധി പലേ സംഗതികളിലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നു വരാമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. അതിനാൽ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ന്യായകൂത്തിനു യുക്തംപോലെ പന്ത്രണ്ടു മാസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത മതി അധിക കാലത്തേക്കു തരുവാധി നീട്ടുവാനധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു".

ഉദ്ദേശനാൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി നടപടിയെപ്പറ്റി (2) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറയുന്നു. ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണക്രമം താത്കാലികമായി ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നാണു്.

14. 12-ാം വണ്ഡം.—1912 ലെ ഇംപ്രൂവ്മെന്റ് ആക്ടിലെ 47-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഏതൊരുനിലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു അതുപോലെയുള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം നിശ്ചയിച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെയുള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം നിശ്ചയിച്ചുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഒരിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ വല്ല ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു തന്നെയും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

15. 13-ാം വണ്ഡം.—ഇവിടെ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദഗതി ഒരു പുതിയ കാര്യം (e) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പാകുന്നു. അതു വേണ്ടിവന്നതു 5-ാം വണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഹേതുവായിട്ടാകുന്നു.

16. 15-ാം വണ്ഡം.—അനുവദിച്ച ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകളോടു വല്ല അവകാശപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എന്നു കാണുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കുകൂടി വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉപദേശസൂചനകൾ കൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള സമയം കൊടുപ്പാനുവേണ്ടി ന്യായമായ ഒരു അവസരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ വാക്യം (2) എന്ന ഉപവണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു.

17. 17-ാം വണ്ഡം.—ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രത്യേകമായ വല്ല ഏർപ്പാടുകളോടുകൂടിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഭേദഗതിക്കുന്നതായ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഓരോ തീയതിയിലത്തേയും മുമ്പത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ 18-ാം വണ്ഡപ്രകാരം വിരുദ്ധിയിരുന്നതു, പിന്നീടു ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കു

വാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസ്തുപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം ആരംഭിക്കുകയോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ചെലവിനെയോ ഗണപ്പെടുത്തലിനെയോ പറ്റി കൂടി ഹർജി കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാര്യത്തിനായി ആരോഹിക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള 14, 8 (f) വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന. ഒടുവിലത്തെ നിബന്ധന ഉടമസ്ഥനാകുന്നു ദീതി. കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു". പക്ഷേ തീർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പണി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ, ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തീയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കരാറുപ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നാൽ, പണ്ടാരത്തിനും കുടിയാന്മാർക്കിടയിലും ഏതുവക പണികളോ കരാറുകളോ വസ്തുവിന്റെ ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥൻ നടത്തുന്നതിനെ കേവലമായി വിലക്കുന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനുള്ള ചെലവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായി തോന്നുവകയുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ വിലക്കുന്നതു തദ്ദേശ യോഗത്തിന്റെ ഗുണത്തിനായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിനെ പറ്റിയുള്ള വസ്തുവിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വസ്തുനികുതിയും ഒരു കുറിനായും ഇരിക്കയും, ഞങ്ങൾ കൊടുപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരമുള്ള 17-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ യോഗത്തിന്റെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും മറ്റും പുതുക്കുന്നതു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ഒരു 15, (1), (a)-ാം, (3)-ാം വകുപ്പിലെയും 1919 ലെ ട്രഷറിങ്ങ് ഈക്ട് 45-ാം വകുപ്പിലെയും പ്രമാണത്തെ അതിൽ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

18. 19-ാം വകുപ്പ്.—തുടർന്നുള്ള 21-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനെ പകരം ചില ചട്ടങ്ങളായ ദേശത്തികളോടുകൂടി ബോസായി ഒരു കൂടിലെ 43-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പും അതിൽ അധികം വിവരങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും ആ തിലെ പദപ്രയോഗരീതി അധികം നല്ലതായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. (3) എന്ന് ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ക്ലോസിനെപറ്റിയും ഒരു കോടതിയുടെ ഉത്തരവിനെയും കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഒരു അപ്പീലുകളും അല്ല മതിയായി പട്ടണത്തെയോ മറ്റു ഗ്രാമസിപ്പാൻ പ്രയോഗത്തെയോ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായാലും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു മുമ്പാകെ യോ ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്താനുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു വാദം അതിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

4-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

19. ഒരു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ദോഷം തട്ടിയേക്കുന്ന കൊട്ടുകൊണ്ട് പ്രതിഫലവും ഏതുവക ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ നിലത്തിനു വേണ്ടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു പ്രതിഫലവും തമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി അപ്പീലുകൾ കേൾപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു പുറമെ പ്രസ്തുത സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഈ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലും ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ 7-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു അടക്കപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രതിഫലത്തിനും ഉള്ള അവകാശത്തെയും അതു കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറയിപ്പെട്ട പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ ബന്ധിതമായി ഒന്നുതന്നെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ മതിയാകുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നു. നിലം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉള്ള പ്രതിഫലം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമാണം തന്നെ കൊടുപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിലത്തിനു അതിനു നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും, എന്നാൽ ദോഷം തട്ടിയതിനുള്ള പ്രതിഫലം അപ്പോഴത്തെ അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നാനാ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനും പ്രത്യേകമായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടതെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നും കൂടി ഞങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

20. 20-ാം വകുപ്പ്.—17-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും കെട്ടിടം നല്ലവണ്ണം ഒരു ഗൺസിപ്പാൻ സഭ നിരാകരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടായി വല്ല ദോഷവും തട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാകുന്ന ഒരു വകുപ്പിൽ കൂടുതൽ പകലും ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

21. 21-ാം വകുപ്പ്.—ഇതൊരു പുതിയ വകുപ്പാകുന്നു. ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു

ടുപ്പെട്ടുന്നതിനിടയിലുള്ള നിലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വല്ല എടുപ്പിനെയോ ചെയ്യുകയാതിനോ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ക്രിയാലോപം ആയവ എടുപ്പിക്കുകയോ കൂടാതെയോ 17-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള അന്വേഷണത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതെപക്ഷം കൊടുക്കുകയോ അതിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

22. 22-ാം പ്രസ്താവം—1909 ലെ ഇഷ്ടാർജ് നിയമം 59, (1)-ാം വകുപ്പ് കൂടാതെ (3) എന്ന ഉപബന്ധത്തിനു അടിസ്ഥാനമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

23. 23-ാം പ്രസ്താവം.—ആദ്യത്തെ വിഷയത്തിലെ ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയെ പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടെന്നപോലെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നിയമനിർമ്മാണകർത്താവിനു ഒരു ഭൂമിയുടെ കുറെ ഭാഗം ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള ഭാഗത്തിന്മേൽ ഒരു ഗ്രഹണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു പാടില്ലെന്നു തോന്നി. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഭൂമിയിൽ സമമായ നീതിന്യായ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിനുപകരം ഒരു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുകണ്ട ബോർഡിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അപേക്ഷയുടെ കാരണമായ സകാശ്ച വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിലയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ മതിപ്പു വർദ്ധനവിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയായിരിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള മതിപ്പു വർദ്ധനവു പൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടോ ഭാഗമായ വർദ്ധനവു കൂടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമില്ല. അതിനാൽ മതിപ്പു വർദ്ധനവുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുവിനെ കഴിയുന്നോടത്തോളം എന്നാലും ഉത്തമമായി വരത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു വഴിയെ പിടിക്കുന്നതിനാകുന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിച്ചിരുന്നതു. ആദ്യത്തെ ഖണ്ഡിച്ചിലെ 18-ാം പ്രസ്താവപ്രകാരം ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനായി ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെയുകളെ കുറിച്ചു ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടായ ഗ്രഹണീകരണ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഉടമസ്ഥനെ വസ്തുവിൽ കടിയിരിക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നു. പണി പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായ ഒരു കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ അവകാശവസ്തുവിന്റെ വിലയിൽ ഉണ്ടായ മതിപ്പു വർദ്ധനവിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ളടി തുകകൂടുതലുള്ളതെന്നു ഉടമസ്ഥനെ കടിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയിരുന്നു. ഇതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഉപദ്രവപോരാ മുണ്ടാകാതെ കരുതി. അതിനെ കഴിയുന്നോടത്തോളം പരിഷ്കരിപ്പാനുതിനു ഞങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയായതു ചുരുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആദ്യത്തെ ഖണ്ഡികയിലുള്ള ഉപപ്രമാണങ്ങൾ—

(1) ഒരു നിശ്ചിതമായ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനുള്ള ഹേതുവായി വിലയിൽ വർദ്ധനവു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളുടെ സംഗതിയിലൊഴികെ അതു വസൂലാക്കിക്കൂടാ എന്നും,

(2) ആയ വിലവർദ്ധനവിന്റെ പകുതിയിലധികം തുകയിൽ അധികാരം കൂടുതലായി എടുത്തുകൂടാ എന്നും,

(3) ഉടമസ്ഥൻ ഒരു പകുതി സംഖ്യ തന്നെയുംകൊടുത്തു തീർന്നതു മുതലായ ഗഡുക്കളായി ബാക്കിയുള്ള തുക തീർന്നതിനു സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ കഴിയുംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും കൂടെ കൊള്ളാം കൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും പറയുന്നു.

ഈ പ്രമാണങ്ങളെ ഞങ്ങൾ നിർത്തിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ആദ്യത്തെ കാര്യമായി സംബന്ധിച്ചിരുന്ന കുറെത്ത ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെ മടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനായുള്ള ഒരു പണി ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ പണി പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഒരു സകാശ്ച വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിലയിൽ കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു ഉടയുള്ള സംഖ്യ എങ്ങനെയെങ്കിലും ഭൂരിഭാഗമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നു മുമ്പുള്ള അവസ്ഥയിലാക്കുന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു. വില കൊല്ലാറായും മാറിമാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണു ഇരിക്കുന്നു. വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന സംഖ്യയെ കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിൽ എത്ര കാലത്തേക്കു മുമ്പു കണക്കാക്കുന്നുവോ അതിനെ നാം തുടക്കംതോറും നാം അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഉടമസ്ഥനും മറ്റേ യോഗത്തിനും അധികമായി നീതിപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നതാണു. യതിനാൽ,

(a) ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ ചുമതലാവുന്നതായ സകാശ്ച സംഖ്യ കണക്കെടുപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള രേഖ ഒരു നിശ്ചയക്രമം അനുസരിച്ചുവിനു ഉപകരം ആദ്യാസന്നത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും,

(b) ഗ്രഹണീകരണത്തിനായുള്ള പണിയുടെ കാലംതിരിയും വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിലയിന്മേൽ ഏതുകാലത്തോടും ഗ്രഹണാധികാരി പാടുള്ളതെന്നു അതിനെന്നുള്ള സംഖ്യയും

ധിയും ആ കാലത്തിൽ കൊല്ലന്തോറും പുതിയതായ ഗ്രാമീകരണ അഭിപ്രായമോ ഇന്ന ശതമാനപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കണമെന്നും നിർണ്ണയത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാ ണെന്നും,

(ii) നിർണ്ണയത്തിൽ പുതിയ അംശമായകണ്ടിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനുകൂടി നിശ്ചയിച്ച സംബന്ധമായ അവധിയിന വിലയിൽ ഏറ്റവും കവിഞ്ഞ വർദ്ധനവിന്റെ നൂറിന്നു അന്തരിൽ കവിഞ്ഞതുടാതെയാകുന്നു.

24. 24-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഈ ഖണ്ഡം പുതിയതാകുന്നു. ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിന്നുള്ള അംശമായകം എത്ര പ്രമാണങ്ങളനുസരിച്ചു കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു ആ പ്രമാണം ഒതിയ പറയുന്നു. ഇവയെ എടുപ്പുനിലിൽ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു തെക്കുംക്ക മബോദ്ധ്യമാണ്. ഗ്രാമീകരണപ്രവൃത്തി ഇടയ്ക്കുനിന്നുപോയിതന്നെ ഒരു കാലത്തുക തരുമായി ഉപയിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ഭേദമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും യാതൊരു സംശ യവുമില്ല. ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ മുഴുവിൽ ചേർത്ത ക്ലസ്സും തെക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. അതിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒഴിവു നിലപ്പന്റെ വിലയിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന വർദ്ധനവിന്റെ മുക്കുന്ന എല്ലാതരം നികുതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും നല്ലവണ്ണം സംരക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

25. 25-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—വസ്തുനികുതി മുഴുത്താത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിന്നുള്ള അംശമായകം മുഴുന്നുന്നതിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നതിന്നും വേണ്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്നു അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നതിന്നാകുന്നു ഈ ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽപെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

26. 26-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഈ നിയമത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ 20-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ പ്രകാരം ഇതിൽ നില നിൽക്കുന്നു. വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കൊല്ലത്തിലും വസ്തുവിന്റെ വില കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ അഗ്രാസനർചെയ്യുന്ന ചതിപ്പു അധികരിച്ചുപോകാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു വേണ്ടി ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിന്നുള്ള അംശമായകത്തിന്നു പാത്രീഭവിച്ചുപോയ വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥനു ഒരു രക്ഷ അതുകൊണ്ടു സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. ഉടമസ്ഥനു തന്റെവസ്തു യാതിന്റെ അത്താടി വിലക്കു സർ എടുക്കേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാനുള്ളതായ ഒരു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥനു നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു തെക്കും ചേർപ്പെട്ടതിയ എപ്പോൾകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിന്നുള്ള അംശമായകത്തിനു അധ്യക്ഷത്തുള്ള പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പൊട്ടിപ്പോ രും ഒരു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഉടമസ്ഥനു തടസ്ഥമില്ലാതെയാകുന്നതാകുന്നു, അയാളിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചെടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ന്യായമായ അംശമായകം കൊടുക്കാതെ കഴിപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അയാളുടെ വസ്തുവിന്റെ വില കൊച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതിനേക്കാൾ എന്നുള്ളതു തീർപ്പായും സംഭവിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ കൊച്ചു പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന്നവേണ്ടി ഒരു രക്ഷ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെ ഗ്രാമം രൂപലാഭിച്ചാൽ അവർക്കുവേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അധികരിച്ച വിലമതിപ്പിനെ പുനർ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ അന്യായം പറയും ഒരു പ്രത്യേകകൊല്ലത്തിൽ പുതിയതായ അംശമായകം സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ഷേപിക്കയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അയാളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു തന്നിൽ ന്യായമായ വില ഇന്നതാണെന്നു പറയുവാനുള്ള അയാൾക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുണ്ടെന്നും അംശമായകം പുതിയതു ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായിട്ടു അയാൾ വിലമതിച്ച സംഖ്യയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു നിലത്തിനുമേലുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളോ പ്രവൃത്തികളോ ഒഴിച്ചു നിലത്തിനു പ്രതിഫലമായി ഉടമസ്ഥനു കിട്ടുവാൻ അർഹതയില്ലന്നും തെക്കും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

ഭേദഗതിയുടെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം.

27. ഈ ബില്ലിലെ 28-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ (k) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഈ സംബന്ധമായി ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയും പ്രതിഫലമായും ഗ്രാമീ

കരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകരത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്നതായി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്റെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ചുമതലയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിയമങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്റെ ബില്ലിൽ ഇതിലും കൂടിയ പ്രാധാന്യം നല്കണമെന്നും, ചില പ്രത്യേക കാര്യങ്ങൾ അപ്പീൽ കോടതിയുടെ തീർപ്പായതിനുശേഷം മാത്രം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്റെ പുനരവലോകനത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക തീരുമാനം ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു.

28. ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടിയതിനുശേഷം തന്നിഷ്ടപ്രകാരമോ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്റെ നിശ്ചയത്തിനെതിരായോ ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്റെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണമെന്നു 27-ാം വകുപ്പു അനുശാസിക്കുന്നു.

29. ബോമ്പായി ആക്ടിലെ 30-ാം വകുപ്പു അനുകരിക്കുന്നതായ 28-ാം വകുപ്പു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പറ്റി വിവരിച്ചു പറയുന്നു. പ്രതിഫലമെന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ, വീടിനും തൊഴുത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയുള്ള തറയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽമാത്രമാണു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ചുമതലയുള്ളതെന്നു ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാമീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകരത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ കരുതൽധനമായ വസ്തുക്കൾ ഇന്നവയാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും 10 (1) എന്ന ബന്ധപ്രകാരമോ 12-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കു ശേഷമുള്ള അങ്ങാടി വില ഇന്നതാണെന്നു മതിപ്പു കണക്കു തയ്യാറാക്കി എഴുതിവെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക മാത്രമാകുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ.—

(a) വളപ്പുകൾ വീണ്ടും നിശ്ചിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും,

(b) അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ 5-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രകാരം ആവശ്യമായിവരാവുന്ന കല്ലിൻ കല്പിക്കുകയും, മുറക വളപ്പുകളും 4 (b) വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു നിലനിറുത്തപ്പെട്ടതോ, കൂടിവെക്കപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ പ്രദേശങ്ങളെയും തരംതിരിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യുമാത്രമാകുന്നു.

അനുവദിച്ച നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തെ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞുനടത്തുന്നതിനു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടനു യാതൊരധികാരവും ഞങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു സംഗതിയിലും മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ബോമ്പായി ആക്ടു അനുകരിക്കുന്നതു അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

30. 29-ാം വകുപ്പു.—മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ഇങ്ങിനെ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം, അയാളുടെ തീർപ്പു എല്ലാ സംഗതിയിലും അവസാനത്തീർപ്പായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

6-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

31. പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണകൃത്യങ്ങളുടെമേൽ നല്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു നിബന്ധനയും മുമ്പത്തെ ബില്ലിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഗൌരവമായുള്ള വീഴ്ചയെന്നു തോന്നുകയും കരുതുന്നതിനെ തീർക്കുന്നതിനുമാകുന്നു ഒരു അദ്ധ്യായം ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു.

32. 30-ാം വകുപ്പു.—നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാനായി എല്ലാ ഓരോ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലും പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേകനിധി കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു 30-ാം വകുപ്പു നിയമിക്കുന്നു. പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനല്ലാതെ മറ്റു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ആ നിധിയിലെ വല്ല മുതലും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു ഞങ്ങൾ വിലക്കുന്നതാണു. അതിനാൽ ആ നിധിയെ വക പ്രത്യേകം കണക്കുകൾ വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതിനു മാത്രമല്ല തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിയുടെകൂടാതെയും ആ നിധിയെ വേറെ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചെലവിടുന്നുള്ളതല്ലെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ള ചെലവു (പ്രധാനമായി അഭിവൃദ്ധിയോടുകൂടിയ സഞ്ചാരത്തിലുള്ളതാകകൊണ്ടു) കാലക്രമത്തിൽ ആകെയുമായിരിക്കുമെന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ അസ്സൽ ചെലവായി ആദ്യംതന്നെ വലിയ സംഖ്യകൾ

ചെലവിടേണ്ടതായിവന്നേക്കാം. കടംവാങ്ങിയ തുക മുതലിനും വേണ്ട ഉതലെടുപ്പു ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. എന്നാൽ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങൾ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ ചെലവിന്റെ സാധാരണ ഗതിക്രമത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നതാകയാൽ അവക്കുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽനിന്നു ന്യായമായി നടത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു തൽകാലമുള്ള നികുതികളിൽനിന്നും പതിവു കടം വാങ്ങലിനും ഒരു ദീർഘകാലത്തിലും സംബന്ധമായ പദ്ധതിനിമിത്തം തുക മുതൽ കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു അനുവദിക്കുന്നു. ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളുടെ പുറമെയുള്ള വകുപ്പിൽ പദ്ധതിനിമിത്തമുള്ള എതുതരം ചെലവുകൾ തൽകാലമുള്ള (കറന്റ്) നികുതികളിൽനിന്നോ എതുതരം കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലൂടെയോ മറ്റു രീതിയിലോ വരവിനത്തിന്റെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനു ഞങ്ങൾ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

33. 31-ാം വകുപ്പു.—ഒരു മുൻകരുതലായിട്ടു ചേർത്തതാകുന്നു. പദ്ധതിനിമിത്തം ക്രമങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥ കടപ്പത്രം മുഖേന പ്രകാരം മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകൾ കടംവാങ്ങാമെന്നു അതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു.

34. 32-ാം വകുപ്പു.—പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു നേരിട്ടു കടംവാങ്ങുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകൾക്കു ഇപ്പോഴും തടയുണ്ടു. ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായ ഏതാനും ചില വ്യക്തികളുടെയിടയിൽ അവരുടെ ഉറപ്പു പറ്റുന്നതുപോലെ ചെറിയ വ്യാപാര സ്ഥലത്തിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ യാതൊന്നു അറിവും ഇല്ല. പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ കടപ്പത്രം കണക്കിൽനിന്നു അവർക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ കടപ്പാടുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന സംഖ്യ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടു സംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക തന്നെ കടപ്പത്രം വിറ്റിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ചെറിയ സംഖ്യയായിരിപ്പാനെ തരമുള്ളു. പട്ടണനിമ്നോന്നതകൾക്കു പിടിക്കുന്ന ആദ്യ ചെലവു വളരെ അധികമായിരിക്കെ ആവക നിമ്നോന്നതത്തിൽനിന്നു അവയെ പൂർത്തിയാക്കി വളരെ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷമാത്രമേ വസൂലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടു ഒരു പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ പട്ടണനിമ്നോന്നത ഗ്രൂപ്പു സ്ഥാപിക്കേണമെന്നു ശിപാർശു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതുമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ആവക ഒരു ഗ്രൂപ്പത്തിലേക്കായി ആദ്യം മുതൽ കൂട്ടുന്നതു ഒരു പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ ഭാരമായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതിന്റെ കരണം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കൈവശം ഇരിക്കേണ്ടുന്നതൊ അവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടുന്നതൊ ആയിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽനിന്നൊ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിൽനിന്നൊ ആവക ഒരു ഗ്രൂപ്പു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതും ആ ഗ്രൂപ്പത്തിലേക്കു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകൾക്കു കടപ്പാടുള്ള അംശമായകൊ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിശ്ചയങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ ആയാലെന്നു 32-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

7-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

35. 35-ാം വകുപ്പു.—ശ്രേണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശമായകം കണക്കാക്കുകയും കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ക്രമത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചെയ്വാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾ ഹേതുവായി ആദ്യത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ 14 (4) വകുപ്പിൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുപ്രകാരം നിലവെട്ടുന്ന കാലത്തു തന്നെ സാധാരണയായി ശേഖരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാതെവരുന്നതാണു് ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഉപവകുപ്പു ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതു ഞങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

(2) (ഒ) ഉപവകുപ്പു.—നിലം എടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു നിലത്തിന്റെ അതാതിടവിലെ നിന്നുകിട്ടുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായ തിയതിയിലെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ (14) (2) (ഒ) വകുപ്പു ആ തിയതി കരടനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനു ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അനുമതി സിദ്ധിക്കുന്ന തിയതിയാണെന്നു തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ 14, (3) (f) വകുപ്പു ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമയത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തിയതിക്കു ശേഷം ഇടയ്ക്കുകയൊ നടത്തു

കയോ ചെന്നിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ചെലവിന്റെയോ അടിവ്യവ്യയുടെയോ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൊടുത്തുകൂടെന്നും നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇതു ഫലത്തിൽ 14 (2) (a) ഖണ്ഡം കൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച ഫലം ഇല്ലാതാക്കിതീർത്തു.

ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയ്ക്ക് സാധാരണയായ ഒരു ദീർഘകാലം അവശ്യം കഴിയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആ ഇടക്കാലത്തു നിലത്തിനും വേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങൾ കിട്ടേണമെന്നു മോഹത്തോടുകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്ന വ്യാപാരത്തിനിന്നു തദ്ദേശ യോഗത്തിനു രക്ഷ നല്കാത്തപക്ഷം ചെലവു തരുവാൻ മനസ്സുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രായേണ അതു വലുതായി അവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ കാലത്തു വിലയിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വർദ്ധനവു നിമിത്തം നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയുടെ പ്രായേണ നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഫലമായിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു തന്നെത്താഴോക്കിത്തീർത്ത ഒരു വർദ്ധനവിനു പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സഭക്കു ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥത ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു അന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അങ്ങാടി വില നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതു ഏതു തീയതി ആലോചിച്ചു് ഏതു തീയതി സഭ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ 10 (1) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള പണ്ടു തീയതിയായിരിക്കേണമെന്നും, ഒരു പ്രത്യേക നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ഒരു സഭയോടു കല്പിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ 12-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള തീയതിയായിരിക്കേണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതിനാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചെന്നിത്തായി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതു. അതുപോലെയുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളാൽ 24 (1) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഭൂമീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരമായതു കണക്കാക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പത്തെ അങ്ങാടിവില നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു് (3) (b)-ൽ, (3) (f)-ൽ ഉപഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുമേൽ തീയതികളെ തന്നെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(3) (b)-ൽ (4)-ാം ഉപഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലും (2) (a) ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ കൂടിച്ചേർത്തുവാക്കുകളിലും, 1919 ലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ലാന്റ്, അക്വിസിഷൻ (നിലം ഏറ്റെടുപ്പു) ആക്ടിന്റെ (പ്രതിഫലം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി) സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

8-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

36. 37-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഖ്യ കാര്യങ്ങളായ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം അറിയിക്കുക, അതു ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുക, കരടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനു അനുമതി കൊടുക്കുക, അതുപോലുള്ള മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ സഭക്കോ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിക്കോ തീർച്ചയാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കുക, ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളായി ആലോചിക്കുക, എന്തിനെയുള്ളതായി വിവരങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തേണ്ടവയും സഭ അതുപോലെ നടത്തുന്നതിനു പറ്റുന്നതുമായവയും ആയ കാര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു. പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ക്രമപ്രകാരം കമ്മിറ്റികളെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും അവർക്കു അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട നിയമങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ആയതു കമ്മിറ്റികളിൽ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിലോ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ, കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ വിലയ്ക്കുവാങ്ങുന്നതിലോ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ അംഗങ്ങളല്ലാതെയിരിക്കുവാനും വേണ്ടുന്നവരായ ആളുകളെ നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനും അവരെ വിലയ്ക്കുവാങ്ങുന്നതിനും അവയിൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി അവരെ നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും പുറമേയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു പുതുതായിട്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതും കൂടി ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. 1920 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റീസ് ആക്ട് 23-ാം 24-ാം വകുപ്പുകളെ ഭേദഗതിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണിവിടെ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു.

37. 38-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—രണ്ടു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളോ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡും ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയും ചേർന്നോ ഒരു കൂട്ടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിലുംകൂടി ഒരു കൂട്ടു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾ നിയമിക്കുന്നു.

38, 39 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—പത്തിനായിരമോ അതിലധികമോ നിവാസികൾ ഉള്ള മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾക്കുമാത്രം സാധാരണയായി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനു ആധാരമെന്ന നിലയിൽ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിലും ചെറുതായുള്ള മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾക്കും യൂണിയനുകൾക്കും ബില്ലിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനു അതിലെ 39 - ാം വകുപ്പു അനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുന്നതിനു സാധാരണയായി എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾക്കും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പത്തിനായിരം നിവാസികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള ക്ലൗസ് ഞങ്ങൾ ബില്ലിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ക്ലൗസ്പ്പോട്ടത്തിയ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ നിവാസികൾ ഉള്ള മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അനുഭവത്തിലുള്ളതു. 1884 ലെ തദ്ദേശ സ്വയം ഭരണ നടപ്പിലുള്ള വല്ല യൂണിയന്റെയും മറ്റു തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെയും ഒരു ബില്ലിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പുതിയ 39 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതക്രമം ഫലപ്രദമായി വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ഉണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുന്നതു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനുള്ളതിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനു ഉള്ളിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി അതുപ്രകാരം സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെ ധാരാളമായി ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമായ അധികാരങ്ങൾ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി നിയമിക്കുന്നതായ (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പും ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു.

39, 41 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി നടത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പല മുൻസിപ്പാൽ യോഗങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ പരസ്പരവിരോധങ്ങളുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തരമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യകമായ പരസ്പര വിരോധങ്ങളെ തീർത്തു ലോകനന്മയ്ക്കു തീർക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാത്ത സംഗതികളിൽ അവകളെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു അവസാനമായി തീർച്ചചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധന ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

40, 44 - ാം വകുപ്പു.—ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പുതിയ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വകുപ്പു വിസ്തരിപ്പെട്ടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. മറ്റു വല്ല വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക അധികാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു നല്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ ഒരു ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും കൂടി അവ യുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു വ്യക്തമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "അവർക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു" എന്നതിനുപകരം "അവർക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു" എന്നു ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ (2) (D), (2) (K), (2) (L), എന്നീ ഉപവകുപ്പുകളും ഞങ്ങൾ ലിസ്റ്റിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. അവ എല്ലാം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രമാണങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി എഴുപ്പെട്ടത്തിയതാകുന്നു.

9 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

41. ആദ്യത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ പ്രമാണങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകളും തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡുകളും ആയാലും വേണ്ടതില്ല, അവക തദ്ദേശ മേയാഗങ്ങളുടെ ശരിയായ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണെന്നാകുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതിനുള്ള ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതികളിൽകൂടി ഒരു പ്രമാണം നിലനിർത്തുന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. മദിരാശി, മധുര, തിരുനെൽവേലി തുടങ്ങിയ വിശാലപട്ടണം എന്നിങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വലിയ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിൽ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ ശരിയായുണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുന്നതിൽ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകളുടെ വേണ്ടതു സമയവും ശ്രദ്ധയും അവർ വിനിയോഗിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിഷ്ഫലമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ബലമായി കാണുന്നു. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞങ്ങൾ യോജിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ സംഗതികളിൽ പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണം ഫലപ്രദമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെറിയവയും

പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ അധികം ശ്രദ്ധയുള്ളവയായ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളെ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും, നിർമാണകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുന്ന കരുവശ്രദ്ധതിനെപ്പറ്റി പൂർണമായുള്ള തീരുമാനം യോഗങ്ങളുടെ മുമ്പായി യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, കരുവശ്രദ്ധമാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. പട്ടണനിർമാണത്തിനും പട്ടണാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുമുള്ള എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പൽ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ട്രസ്റ്റുകൾ മൂലം നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു 1919 ലെ യുണൈറ്റഡ് പ്രൊവിൻസസ് പട്ടണ നിർമാണ ആക്ട് മുന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുത്തനും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ ഒരുക്കമില്ല. തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ മിക്കവയിലും . ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള തദ്ദേശ അധികാരത്തിനെ പ്രവൃത്തി ഇപ്രകാരം നടത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങളും വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിർമാണകൃത്തിന്റെ വലിപ്പം ഹേതുവായോ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അധികാരപരിധിയുടെ സംപ്രേ വളരെ അധികമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടോ അവരുടെ സാധാരണ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കു തന്നെ അവർക്കു മുഴുവൻ സമയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ കരുവശ്രദ്ധയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ട്രസ്റ്റുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതിനായി നിബന്ധന ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നു. അതിനാൽ പട്ടണ നിർമാണ കരുവശ്രദ്ധങ്ങൾക്കു ട്രസ്റ്റുകളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ 45-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ഞങ്ങൾ അധികാരം നല്കുന്നു.

42. 46-ാം വകുപ്പ്.—ട്രസ്റ്റുകളെ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരുമായി കരണാധികൃതന്മാരായി ഇരിയ്ക്കേണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന വിചാരം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടുവോളം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ട്രസ്റ്റിലും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അഗ്രാസനത്തിലും തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളുടെ അംഗങ്ങളോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ ആയവരെ എന്നാൽ അവരിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുവാനും ആയ അഞ്ചിലധികം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് പ്രതിനിധികളോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചിലധികം അംഗങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ സംഖ്യ തദ്ദേശ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതിൽ കവിയരുതെന്നുള്ള പ്രധാന വ്യവസ്ഥയിന്നുപുറപ്പെട്ടു ഓരോ ട്രസ്റ്റിലും അഞ്ചിലധികം എന്നാൽ ആറു അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടേണ്ട പക്ഷം നിയമിക്കേണ്ടവരായ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യയും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിനായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കരണ നടത്തിലും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തിലും സ്ഥിരത രക്ഷിച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതിനു വേണ്ടി ഓരോ ട്രസ്റ്റിയുടെയും ഉദ്യോഗ കാലാവധി അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലമായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

43. രണ്ടാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലെ സ്വാക്കിയുള്ള വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രകാരമായി യുണൈറ്റഡ് പ്രൊവിൻസ് ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയവയാണു എന്നാൽ വ്യത്യസ്ത സംഗതികളിൽ മാത്രം ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ പ്രകാരം ഓരോ ഘടകപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും യുണൈറ്റഡ് പ്രൊവിൻസ് ആക്ടിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പല സംഗതികളും ചട്ടം കൂട്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ട്രസ്റ്റുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേക നിർമാണക്രമങ്ങളെ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിയ താൽകാലിക യോഗങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആ അവധി കഴിയുമ്പോൾ അവയെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുകയും അവയുടെ വസ്തുവകകളും ബാദ്ധ്യതകളും സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധികാരമുള്ള തദ്ദേശയോഗങ്ങൾക്കു ചേർന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു. യുണൈറ്റഡ് പ്രൊവിൻസ് ആക്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും തന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായ എല്ലാ നിബന്ധനകളും ബില്ലിൽ പിന്നെയും ആവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ മാറ്റുന്നതിനെയും മാറിയ ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ അയോഗ്യതകളെയും ട്രസ്റ്റുകൾക്കു മുതൽ നല്കുന്നതിനെയും അവസാനമായി അവയുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യതകളും വസ്തുവകകളും ട്രസ്റ്റിനെ പിരിക്കുമ്പോഴോ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക പ്രവൃത്തിനടത്തുമ്പോഴോ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശബോഡിനു ചേർക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറഞ്ഞിരിയുള്ള എതാനും ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ മാത്രം മതിയെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ട്രസ്റ്റുകളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ അവയെ പറഞ്ഞിരിയുള്ള എല്ലാ സംഗതികളും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടദ്ധ്യായമാക്കുന്നതിനു

വേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം മറ്റുള്ള ഗവ ർണ്ണേന്നും ഉപചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ട്രസ്റ്റ് കൗൺസിലിനെ തന്നെയും നല്കുന്ന തായ നാം നിയമത്തിലെ നടപടിക്രമത്തെ ചൊല്ലിയും പാർലമെന്റിലോ വിസ്തരിപ്പാൻ തീർച്ചയുണ്ട്.

44. 2 (iv) വകുപ്പിലെ "ട്രസ്റ്റീസ്" എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥവിവരണം അതിനെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റീസ് ആക്ടിലെ അതേ വിവരണത്തോട് യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഡയറക്ടർ വകുപ്പു, പിഴയും നിശ്ചിപ്പെട്ട വകുപ്പും നിർമ്മാണക്രമം എന്നിവയുടെ അർത്ഥ വിവരണങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

45. ഞങ്ങൾ അധികം മാറ്റങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുകയും അധികമായി കൂട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തു ആലോചിച്ചു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രകാരമുള്ള സ്വിത് സംബന്ധമായ ആലോചനക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉത്തമായി വിചാരിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ ശിപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

പി. രാജഗോപാല ആചാരിയർ.
ജി. ജി. ജിഛസ്പ്.
ജെ. ശ്രീനിവാസ അയ്യങ്കാർ.
വി. കെ. രാമാനുജ ആചാരിയർ.
ടി. നരസുരാജു ചെട്ടി
(വിസമ്മതിനുള്ള കുറിപ്പോടുകൂടി).
ടി. എൻ. ശിവജ്ഞാനം പിള്ളൈ.
ബി. വി. നരസിംഹ അയ്യർ
(വിസമ്മതിനുള്ള കുറിപ്പോടുകൂടി).
ടി. ബാലാജി റാവ് നായിഡു.
സി. വി. എസ്. നരസിംഹരാജു.

കറിപ്പ്—(1) സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ ചെയ്ത മോടികളും അവർ കൂടിയിട്ടുള്ളവരും [ ] ൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.
(2) മാർജിനിൽ [ ] ൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളവയുടെ ബിൽ ഭേദഗതി കാണിക്കുന്നു.

No. 3 of 1920.
1920 ലെ 3 - ാം നമ്പർ.

THE MADRAS TOWN-PLANNING BILL, 1920.
[*As amended by the Select Committee*]
1920 ലെ മദിരാശി പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ബിൽ.
[സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരമുള്ളത്.]

പീഠിക

പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെയും ഭാവിയിലത്തെയും നിവാസികൾക്കു സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമായ അവസ്ഥകളും, പാർപ്പിനുള്ള സുഖവും സൌകര്യവും ഭദ്രപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി പട്ടണവർദ്ധന ഗതിയെ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാലും;

1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെപ്പറ്റിയ ആക്ടിലെ 79 - ാം വകുപ്പു (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വേണ്ടുന്നതായ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം ഉൺടായിരിക്കയാലും; ഇതിനാൽ നാമകരണംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

1 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

[1] ചുരുക്കപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.

1. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിന്നു 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ആക്ട് എന്ന പേർപറയാം.

(2) ഇതു മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിക്കും.

[2] അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലല്ലാതെ,—

(1) "അഗ്രാസനൻ" എന്നതിനു മദിരാശി പട്ടണത്തിൽ [മദിരാശി കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ] കമീഷണരെന്നും മറ്റുള്ള ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിൽ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയിലെ അഗ്രാസനനെന്നും അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

[(2) "സ്ഥപതി" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കുന്ന പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ഡയരക്ടർ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.]

(3) "ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി" എന്നതിനു 1919 ലെ മദിരാശി പട്ടണ ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ടിൽ വിവരിച്ചപ്രകാരം മദിരാശി പട്ടണവും 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് [നടപ്പായിട്ടുള്ളതായ] വല്ല തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശവും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(4) "ഉടമസ്ഥൻ" എന്നതിൽ ആ വാക്കു എല്ല വസ്തുസംബന്ധമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊ അതിന്റെ വാടകയാകട്ടെ അതിൽനിന്നുള്ള ലാഭങ്ങളാകട്ടെ തന്റെ സ്വന്തമായോ കയ്യിലോ ട്രസ്റ്റിയോ [ദേവതാരമോ മാനേജരോ റിസീവരോ] എന്ന നിലയിലൊ ആ കാര്യത്തെ വാങ്ങുന്ന ആളോ വാങ്ങാൻ അവകാശമുള്ള ആളോ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

[(5) "വഴി" എന്നതിനു വല്ല പൊതുവായ ആവശ്യത്തിനൊ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ ആവശ്യത്തിനൊ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതൊ നീക്കിവെക്കുന്നതൊ കത്തിവെക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ നിലമല്ലാതെ നടപ്പാക്കു ഉടമാവകാശമുള്ള നിലത്തിന്റെ ഇടയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മാർഗമെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.]

(6) "നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

[(7) "വിറ്റേ എപ്പെട്ടത്തപ്പെട്ട 'വളപ്പു'" എന്നതിന്നു വല്ല പൊതുവായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കോ ഉദ്ദേശിപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കൊവേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ നീക്കിവെക്കുകയോ കത്തിവെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ ആയ നിലം വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും വല്ല വിധത്തിലും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു വളപ്പു" എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.]

[(8) "നിർമ്മാണക്രമം" എന്നതിന്നു ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നതും അതിൽ ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിന്നു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പദം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.]

2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഒരു നിലത്തിന്റെ കണ്ടത്തിൻ എടുപ്പുകൾക്കും ആയക നിലം

3. (1) വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതോ എടുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും ഒരു ആകൃതിയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചായി ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(2) എടുപ്പുകൾ പണിയുകഴിഞ്ഞതോ ഒരു നിലമോ എടുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തതോ ഒരു നിലമോ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതോ എടുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതോ ആയ വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു മുറിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലും [അതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ സാധാരണ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ അധികം നന്നായി സാധിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം] കിടക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ സ്ഥലം [ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്നു തദ്ദേശഭരണസമിതിയോടു] ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം.

(3) "എടുപ്പുകൾ എടുപ്പാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള നിലം" എന്ന വാക്കുകളിൽ തുറസ്സു സ്ഥലങ്ങളായിട്ടോ, വഴികളായിട്ടോ, തെരുവീഥികളായിട്ടോ, ഉദ്യാനങ്ങളായിട്ടോ, മല്ലാസത്തിന്നോ പ്രായാമത്തിന്നോ ഉള്ള ഇടങ്ങളായിട്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇവകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കാര്യത്തിന്നായിട്ടോ ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിലുള്ളതോ അല്ലാതെയൊ ആയാലും വേണ്ടതില്ല ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായുള്ള വല്ല പണിയും നിലത്തിന്റെ മേലെയോ കീഴിലോ, ചെയ്വാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിന്നായിട്ടോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള വല്ല നിലവും, ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) എടുപ്പുകളുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതോ [വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതോ എന്നുള്ളതിനേയും എടുപ്പുകൾ പണിയുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതോ എടുപ്പുകളുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തതോ ആയ വല്ല നിലവും അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ സാധാരണ ഉദ്ദേശം അധികം നന്നായി സാധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണോ എന്നുള്ളതിനേയുംപറ്റിയുള്ള തദ്ദേശഭരണസമിതിയുടെ] തീർപ്പു അവസാനതീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

4 താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ [എല്ലാറ്റിനേയുമോ] വല്ലതിനേയുമൊ പറ്റി ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്നു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാം:—

(a) എടുപ്പുകൾക്കുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കായി നിലം വേർതിരിച്ചു തരംതിരിച്ചു വെക്കുക;

(b) തെരുവീഥികളും നിരത്തുകളും ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ, മേറെ വഴിക്കു തിരിച്ചുവിടുകയൊ, നീട്ടുകയൊ, കേടുപാടുതീർക്കുകയൊ, നന്നാക്കുകയൊ, അടച്ചുകളകയൊ ചെയ്യുക;

(c) എടുപ്പുകളും, പാലങ്ങളും, മറ്റു കെട്ടുകളും പണിയിക്കുകയും മേടിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും നന്നാക്കുകയും പൊളിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക ;

(d) നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിലെ വല്ല നിലവും കെട്ടിടമോ മറ്റോ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളതായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും വിലകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിയോ കൈമാറം ചെയ്യിച്ചോ മറ്റു വിധത്തിലോ എടുക്കുക ;

(e) നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിൻ അടുത്തായിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു മുമ്പുണ്ടായ വഴിപ്പോക്കിനു തടസ്സം വീണ്ടും തിരിക്കുകയും മുമ്പുണ്ടായ വിധം വീണ്ടും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുക ;

(f) സർക്കാർ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതോ അതിനു മുമ്പായി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു മുമ്പുണ്ടായതോ ആയ നിലം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയോ പകരത്തിനു മാറ്റുകയോ പാട്ടത്തിനു കൊടുക്കുകയോ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മറ്റു വല്ല ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യുക ;

(g) കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുക ;

(h) ജലശേഖരിപ്പു ;

(i) വിളക്കുവെക്കൽ ;

(j) ഓരു ഏർപ്പാടും ക്രമിയുടെ ഉപരിഭാഗത്തു വീഴുന്ന വെള്ളം പുറമെ ചാടി ഒഴുക്കിവിടുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ, നീർ ഒഴുകി പോകിപ്പിക്കലും മാറ്റു വഴിക്കു വരുന്ന സാധനം വിടുവഴിക്കലും ;

(k) തെരുവീഥികൾക്കും, റോഡുകൾക്കും, നടസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കും [മരിശ്രമാത്രം വേല ചെയ്യുന്നവരായ പരിഷകളുടെ വാസസ്ഥലത്തിനും] മതസംബന്ധമായും ധർമ്മാർത്ഥമായും ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള എടുപ്പുകൾക്കും, ഇറസ്സസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കും, തോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും, വിനോദസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കും, സ്കൂൾകൾക്കും, മാർക്കറ്റുകൾക്കും, കടകൾക്കും, കൈവേലശാലകൾക്കും, [ആസ്പത്രികൾക്കും, ആയുധശാലകൾക്കും തപാലാപ്പീസുകൾക്കും ടെലിഫോൺ ഓഫീസുകൾക്കും വേണ്ടിയുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കും] പൊതുവിലുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടി നിലം തരപ്പെടുത്തിവെക്കുകയോ അതിലേക്കായി നീക്കിവെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുക ;

(l) പുരാതനവസ്തുനിരീക്ഷണത്തിനു ഉപയോഗമുള്ളതോ ചരിത്രപ്രസിദ്ധമായതോ സ്വാഭാവികമായി രംഗിയുള്ളതോ മതസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതോ പൊതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി മതസംബന്ധമായ കാരണത്തോടെ ആദരിച്ചുപോരുന്നതോ ആയ വസ്തുക്കളെ [എടുപ്പുകളും] സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുക ;

(m) പ്രത്യേകമായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കെട്ടുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന എടുപ്പുകളുടെ മാതിരിയും സഖ്യയും പണിസംബന്ധവും ഉയരവും സംബന്ധിച്ചു, ഏതെങ്കിലും കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി എടുപ്പുകളോ പ്രത്യേകപ്രദേശങ്ങളോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താതെ നിർത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യേണമെന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും, നിശ്ചയങ്ങളും ക്രമങ്ങളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും, എടുപ്പുകളുടെ ചുറ്റും വേണ്ടുന്നത്ര ഇറസ്സസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടായിരിപ്പാൻ തരവണ്ണം ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്കയും അവയെ രക്ഷിച്ചുപോരികയും ചെയ്യുക ;

(n) ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ശരിയാംവണ്ണം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായി [വരാവുന്നടത്തോളം] 1919 ലെ മതിരാശി പട്ടണ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ ആക്ടിലോ, 1920 ലെ മതിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ടിലോ, 1884 ലെ മതിരാശി തഗ്ദീര സഹായയാഗ ആക്ടിലോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മേപ്പടി ആക്ടുകൾപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തിന്മേൽ നടപ്പിലുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല ചട്ടത്തിലൊ ഉപനിയമത്തിലൊ റഗുലേഷനിലൊ ഉള്ള വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും നിറുത്തിവെക്കുക ;

[(o) നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ക്രമമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം 1908 ലെ 1-ാം നമ്പർ മതിരാശി എസ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ് നിലം ആക്ടിലെ പാട്ടനടപ്പു നിലങ്ങളേയും അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗങ്ങളേയൊ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും എടുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന നിലമായി മാറ്റുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുക ;

വിവരണം.—ഒരു ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ പാട്ടനടപ്പു നിലമെന്നതിനു 1908 ലെ മദിരാശി എസ്റ്റൊറൊന്റ്സ് നിലം ആക്ടിലെ അർത്ഥമതെന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.]

(ii) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കു ചേച്ചുകേടില്ലാത്ത വിധം നിസ്സംശയമായ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

[പിന്നീടു ചേർത്തതു]

5. [(1) നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനു വിരോധം എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ വകുപ്പിന്റെയും പേരിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ആകുതിയിലും പാട്ടത്തുകയുടെയും അതിനു മേലിടപെടുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി കോടതിയിൽ ഒരു അപേക്ഷയെങ്കിലും പറയുന്നതായിത്തീർന്നതൊഴിവാക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പിന്നീടു ചേർത്തതനുസരിച്ചു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയതു

(2) ആത്യന്തികമായുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളെ കോടതിയെ ഉണർത്തുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു അധികം പറയുന്നതായി തീർക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ—

(a) ആത്യന്തികമായുള്ള ഒരു വകുപ്പിന്റെ അതിൻകീഴ് മാറി വിരോധം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വകുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും;

(b) ഭൂവുടമസ്ഥന്റെയും ഉടമവകാശം വൈയ്ക്കുന്നയാളുടെയോ കുടിയാന്റെയോ അതിനു മേലധികാരിയുടെയോ ആത്യന്തികമായുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളെ അതിനു ശേഷം അതിൻകീഴ് മാറിയിട്ടോ മാറാതെയോ വിരോധം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വകുപ്പായി പൊതുവായുള്ള ഉടമവകാശത്തിനേൽ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടി ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,

(c) നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ ലഘിയപ്രകാരം വേണ്ടി നിലം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനും ഒരു വകുപ്പു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും,

(d) ഒരാൾക്കു ഒരു വകുപ്പിനുള്ള ഉടമവകാശം മറെറാരാൾക്കു കൈമാറാം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും;

വേണ്ടിയുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

[30]

6. (1) ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ, അതായതു സംഗതിപോലെ 1919 ലെ മദിരാശി പട്ടണ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമോ, 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമോ ഈ സഭയുടെ അധികാരത്തിലുള്ള അപ്പോഴത്തെ ഏറ്റവുമധികം ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തിലും ഒരു പട്ടണ പരിഷ്കരണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം, ആവശ്യപ്രമേയത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവുമധികം നിലത്തിന്റെയും ഭൂസ്വാമികളുടെ ആവശ്യപരിഷ്കരണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം പ്രത്യേകമായി ഗുണപ്രദമായിത്തീരുമെന്നു [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു] അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടാകുന്നതായാൽ, [അവർ] ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയും ആവശ്യപ്രദേശത്തിനു [ആവശ്യമുള്ള വേഗതികളോടുകൂടി] ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ 23 മുതൽ 26 വരെയുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏഴാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലും ആവശ്യപരിഷ്കരണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൻകീഴ് ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാം.

ചില നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു വിധേയമായി പട്ടണ പരിഷ്കരണ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ

[ആവശ്യപ്രദേശത്തിനു 23-ാം, 25-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ 23-ാം വകുപ്പിലും 25-ാം വകുപ്പു (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (a) ഖണ്ഡത്തിലും (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (i)-ാം, (ii)-ാം ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിയതിനേക്കാൾ പകരം ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിന്റെ തീയതി ചേർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

(2) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു] (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി, ആവശ്യ പരസ്യം എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാരണം കാണിപ്പാനായി സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ എട്ടുപ്പുകളുടെയും നിലങ്ങളുടെയും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു നോട്ടീസു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിമുതൽ ആ പട്ടണ പരിഷ്കരണനിർമ്മാണ ക്രമത്തിൻകീഴ് ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി ആയിട്ടു

ഒരു ആഫീസുകാരനും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതിയും ആയിരുന്നാലും, അതിനെയോ അതുപോലെ വസ്തു ഏറ്റെടുക്കാവുന്നതും ഗ്രണിക്കരാനിന്നുള്ള ഒഴിവുദായങ്ങളും ബന്ധമാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കായി പട്ടണപരിഷ്കരണത്തിനു എന്നതിനു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു, ഭൂമിയായിരിക്കുന്ന എടുപ്പുകൾ പൊളിച്ചു, തെരുവിനുകൾ കെട്ടുവാനായി സ്ഥലം ഭരണയാളുകൾക്കു ഇട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന വായുസഞ്ചാരത്തിനോ പിന്നാക്കത്തിനോ ഉതവുസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള കാണുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം എന്നിട്ടു ആകുന്നതിൽ ഒഴിച്ചിച്ചതായ കിടുന്നവർക്കു പകരമായി വീടുകെട്ടുവാനുള്ള വേണ്ടി നിലം ഏറ്റെടുത്തും ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം എന്നതിനെയും കുറിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുകയും റദ്ദുചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുക അധികാരങ്ങളുടെ സ്വഭാവം

[പുതിയത്] 7. [(1) സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലേക്കു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ന്യായകർത്തായി തന്റേതു ഗവർമെന്റു, ഒരുകാലത്തു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതും ഇവിടെ യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതുമായ ശമ്പളവും അനുബന്ധവും തന്നിട്ടുകൂടി ഒരു സമയം ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

പട്ടണ നിർമ്മാണ ന്യായകർത്താവിന്റെ നിയമനങ്ങൾ.

(2) ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ താൽക്കാലത്തിന്റെ തന്നിക്കുക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ചെലവു തന്റേതും ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ ഉത്തരവിൽപ്പിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ പുറമേയും നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലും മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയും ന്യായകർത്താവും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ന്യായകർത്താവും സഭയും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടായാൽപക്ഷം ആ കാര്യം നാട്ടുരാജ്യ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനനുസരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ തീർപ്പു ഒരു സമാനമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.]

[പുതിയത്] 8. [1922 ജനുവരി 1-ാം തീയതിക്കുശേഷം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ പ്രകാരം നാല്പതിനായിരത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ നിവാസികളുള്ള ഓരോ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ സഭയും ആ തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം അതു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞും പക്കാതെ ഒരു ആകൃത്രകാരം ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതായി മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലുള്ളിലോ അതിനു സമീപമായ എല്ലാ നിലത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചതും ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമമോ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങളോ തയ്യാറാക്കി അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിയുമാറാകുന്നതു വേണ്ടി ആ പട്ടണഗവർമെന്റിനു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.]

മുമ്പു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതിൽ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങളുടെ ഉള്ളടക്കത്തിനുള്ള മിക്ക നിയമങ്ങളും ബാധകമായിരിക്കുന്നതു

[6] 9. (1) മുൻസിപ്പൽ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലോ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനു പുറമെ അതിനോടടുത്തോ ഉള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനോ [ആയതു വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനാർ എല്ലാവരുടെയും അവരിൽ വല്ലവരുടെയോ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കരട് നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ദേശാധികാരിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെയോ സമർപ്പിക്കുവാനോ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പൽ സഭയും അതിനെ നിശ്ചയത്തെപ്പറ്റി തീർപ്പു നിശ്ചയംവരെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചതായ പ്രദേശവും പുറമുള്ള നിലങ്ങളും അപ്രകാരം വല്ല തെരുവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതും കാണിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു പടം അഗ്രാസനൽ പിന്നെ തയ്യാറാക്കിച്ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.]

നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനോ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാനോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം

(2) [ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പൽ സഭ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന] യാതൊരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലും [അതിന്റെ കരടിനുകൂടെ പുറമെയും ഉം] വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തേയും [അതായതു സംഗതിപോലെ ആ പ്രദേശം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ജില്ലാധികാരി

ത്തിക്കൂടിലിരിക്കുന്നവോ] ആ ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെയോ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്] ബോഡിന്റെയോ സമ്മതംകൂടാതെ, ഉപയോഗത്തിനുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ സമ്മതം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ്] ആവശ്യം സഭയുടെയോ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്] ബോഡിന്റെയോ വിരോധാഭാസപക്ഷങ്ങളെ ആലോചിച്ച ശേഷം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ആവക പ്രദേശത്തെ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(3) [വല്ല നിലവും തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രദേശത്തിനു സമീപത്തായോ എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തർക്കം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീർപ്പു മേലവസാനത്തിലായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങളുടെ സമീകരിക്കലിനു ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തൽ.

10. (1) 9-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള തീർപ്പനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ആജ്ഞാസനത്തിൽ [നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട] [4] വിധത്തിൽ പരസ്യമായി ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ പ്രദേശത്തിൽ ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ സമയത്തും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി പ്ലാനിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി [ഫയൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള ആ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പറയേണ്ടതും] ആകുന്നു.

(2) അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിമുതൽ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം സംബന്ധിപ്പാനിടയുള്ളതായ വല്ല ആക്ഷേപത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളോ സൂചനയോ മുഴുവനുള്ളതും അറുപതു ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരുവിധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ ആവക വിരോധാക്ഷേപത്തെയോ സൂചനയെയോ പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) [അതിന്നു ശേഷം ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഭേദഗതികളോടു കൂടിയോ കൂടാതെയോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനോ അംഗീകരിപ്പാനോ ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ അവസാനമായി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതും അപ്രകാരം ആ തീർപ്പനിശ്ചയം നിറവേറ്റപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ പരസ്യങ്ങളും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു].

നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ കരടു നിലനിറുത്തൽ.

11. (1) [തീർപ്പനിശ്ചയം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണെങ്കിൽ] 10-ാം [5] വകുപ്പു (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിന്റെ തിയ്യതിമുതൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിലോ [അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡയരക്ടർ അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതായി പന്ത്രണ്ടു മാസത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ അതിൽ പിന്നെയുള്ള കാലത്തിനുള്ളിലോ] സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ടുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിലെ നിലങ്ങളുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും ഉടസ്ഥന്മാരോടു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ ആലോചിച്ച ശേഷവും [ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ] ആ കരടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കി [അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു] പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) [തീർപ്പു നിശ്ചയം ഉടസ്ഥന്മാർ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കരടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനാണെങ്കിൽ സഭ താമസിക്കാതെ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു].

നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനു സഭയോടു അധികാരപ്പെടുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

12. [8 മുതൽ 11 വരെ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വല്ല ഗൺസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ തങ്കൽ തൃപ്തിയാകുന്നതിനായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം തീർപ്പുണ്ടായതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കി അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു തങ്ങളുടെ അനുമതിക്കുവേണ്ടി അയക്കണമെന്നു ഡോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യങ്ങളും സഭയോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ കരടിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ട സംഗതികൾ.

13. ഓരോ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ കരടിലും താഴെപറയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു:—

(a) [അതിക്രമങ്ങളുടെയും ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ തെറ്റുകളുടെയും വരികകൾ കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പടവും;]

(ഗ) നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രദേശത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ നിലങ്ങളുടെയും വിളകളുടെയും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരൊക്കെന്നും;

(ഘ) പൊതുവിലുള്ളതോ സ്വകാര്യ സ്വത്തോ ആയാലും വേണ്ടതിലുമധികം എല്ലാ നിലങ്ങളുടെയും അളവും;

(ങ) 4-ാം വകുപ്പ് (ഖ) എന്ന ഉണ്ടാപ്രകാരം തിരിച്ചുവെച്ചതോ നീക്കിവെച്ചതോ ആയ നിലവും മാത്രമേ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നുള്ളു എന്നതിനും കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള സാമാന്യമായ ഒരു സൂചനയും,

(ച) [അതിനകം വിളയും തിരിക്കുന്നതിനും വളപ്പുകൾ വിളയും എടുപ്പുന്നതിനും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുതോന്നുമെങ്കിൽ];

(ഛ) നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയ അസ്സൽ ലെലവിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു മതിപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ;

(ജ) സംബന്ധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന 4-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം ആ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള കരടു പ്ലാനുകളുടെയും വിവരങ്ങളുടെയും;

(ഝ) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും പ്രസ്തുത ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതായ] മറ്റു വല്ല വിവരങ്ങളും

ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[9] 14. (1) ഒരു കരടു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചുള്ള തീയതിയിൽ അതുപോലെ തിരുത്തപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ ആയ കരടു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കരടും ആയ കരടു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വല്ല വിശദാംശങ്ങളോടും [ഈ സൂചനയോടു] എഴുത്തുള്ളതും അറിയിക്കുന്നതായ സർ ആവശ്യമായ വിശദാംശങ്ങളോടുമായി [ഈ സൂചനയിന്മേൽ] പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള വിധം.

(2) സർ നടപടിയെ [ഈ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതിനു] പ്രകാരമുള്ള നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെ അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള എഴുത്തുകളായുള്ള എല്ലാ വിശദാംശങ്ങളോടും സൂചനകളോടുംകൂടി, അതുമതിക്കായി അതിനുശേഷം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു] അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു] വിശദാംശങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും [ഈ സൂചനകളും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ] അവയെപ്പറ്റിയും ആലോചിച്ചശേഷവും [അവർക്കു] യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതിനു ശേഷവും നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തു അനുവദിക്കയോ അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കയോ ചെയ്കയോ യുക്തമെന്നു [അവർക്കു] തോന്നുന്നതായ നിബന്ധനകളോടുകൂടി നിയ്യയിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു [(3) ഖണ്ഡം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ] സമ്മതം കിട്ടീട്ട് ഒരു ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആ പ്രസ്താവിത കരടു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തെ ഉന്നതസ്ഥലത്തുവെച്ചും ഉന്നതസ്ഥലത്തും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ചെന്നുകാണുവാനുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തും ആകുന്നു.

(5) ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃതം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു] അനുവദിക്കുമ്പോൾ (4) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിന്മേൽ തീയതിയിടുന്ന ആയ്ത്തു തന്നെ ആയിട്ട് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നാലെങ്ങിനെയൊ അല്ലാതാലെങ്ങിനെയും ഗസറ്റിലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണ്.

[10] 15. (1) ഒരു പട്ടണനിയന്ത്രണകൃത്തെ വല്ല സമയത്തും ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം അതിൽ പിന്നെ ഭേദഗതിയായി [അല്ലെങ്കിൽ] പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും നടന്നതിനുശേഷം ചെയ്തു പിന്നെയൊരു നിർമ്മാണകൃതവും ഏറ്റെടുപ്പാനുള്ളതായി ഗസറ്റിലപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നിർമ്മാണകൃതത്തെ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള നടപടി.

എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു 14-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ] സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ചശേഷം ആ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിനു സംബന്ധമുള്ള ആളുകളായി മറ്റു ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടും [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ] സമ്മതത്തോടുകൂടിയും അതിനെ മേലെപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഓൺസിലിനു സർവ്വ അധികാരവുമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(2) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ്] സഭയുടെയോ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവനാണെന്നു [കരുതുക] തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല ആളുടെയോ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഇയ്യുടമസ്ഥനാണെന്നു [കരുതുക] തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം വല്ല സമയത്തും പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടോ പോലീസ് ഓഫീസറിനെ പരസ്യമായോ അല്ലാതെയോ വല്ല അപേക്ഷയിന്മേലും അല്ലാതെ അവർക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളെ പറയുന്നതിനു സഹായം [സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവനാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കും] ന്യായമായ ഒരു അവസരം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ്] കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

16. ഒരു നിർമ്മാണത്തെ നടപ്പാക്കിവന്ന തീയതിക്കു ശേഷം വല്ല സമയത്തും ആ [24]

നിർമ്മാണത്തെ ക്രമം കേടുപാടുതീർക്കയോ മാറ്റിപ്പണിയുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ അതിനെ ഒഴിച്ചുകളയുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾ.

ചെലവുസഹിച്ചു വല്ല ആൾക്കും ആവക ക്രമം വരുത്തുകയോ ഒഴിച്ചുകളയുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ ആവക [ആളുടെ] ചെലവു നിർത്തിവെക്കുന്നതിനും മതി.

17. [10-ാം വകുപ്പു (1) ഖണ്ഡം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ 12-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ കൽപ്പിക്കുന്ന [കൽപ്പിക്കുന്ന]

പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിയ്യതിക്കോ യാതൊരാളും നിർമ്മാണം തുടങ്ങിയ ദിവസത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിലെ നിലത്തിൽ വല്ല കെട്ടിടം പണിയുകയോ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടോ നിലയോ ആനിലം സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല കരാറു ചെയ്യുകയോ ആയ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയോടു ഒന്നുവാദത്തിനായി അപേക്ഷചെയ്യുകയും അനുവാദം കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതല്ല:

പക്ഷേ ആ അപേക്ഷ കിട്ടിയ തീയതി മുതൽ [ഒന്നു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ] അപേക്ഷയിന്മേലുള്ള വല്ല കല്പനയും യഥാപ്രകാരം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആ അനുവാദം കിട്ടിയതായി കരുതേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.]

18. 14-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണത്തെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായ [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ്] പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ തീയതിയിലത്ത നിർമ്മാണത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രദേശത്തിലെ നിലങ്ങളുടെയും എടുപ്പുകളുടെയും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായി എടുപ്പുകൾ എടുക്കുവാനോ പിന്നീടു കെട്ടുവാനോ തുടങ്ങിയിൽ അവയെ വല്ല വിധേനയും മാറ്റിപ്പണിയുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവയോടു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടുള്ളോ വരും ആവക ക്രമത്തിലെ എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഈ എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും അനുസരിച്ചുനടക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ എടുപ്പുകൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടതായ സ്ഥലത്തു പ്രത്യേകമായി വിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതോ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ മറ്റൊരു എടുപ്പു പൊളിച്ചുകളയുന്നതിനു യോജിക്കാത്തതായ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടി നീക്കി നിർത്തിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ സ്ഥലത്തെയോ അതൊരു എടുപ്പും എടുക്കയാകട്ടെ പണ്ടുള്ള കെട്ടുവേലകൾ ചെയ്യുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

നിർമ്മാണത്തെ നടത്തുവാൻ തീയതിയിലത്ത ചുമതലകളെ ഏറ്റിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അധികാരം.

19. (1) [നിർമ്മാണത്തെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുന്ന തീയതിക്കു [11]

മുമ്പിനുശേഷവും താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവർ—

(a) നിർമ്മാണത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിൽ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനു വിരോധമായുള്ളതോ അതു പണിയുന്നതിലോ നടത്തുന്നതിലോ ആ ക്രമത്തിലെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും അനുസരിച്ചുനടക്കാത്തതോ അതു വല്ല കെട്ടിടമോ മറ്റു പണിയോ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റുവാനോ പൊളിച്ചുകളവാനോ കൽപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ

(b) പണിയുടമസ്ഥനിന്നുള്ള താമസം കൂടാതെ നിർമ്മാണത്തെ ഫലപ്രദമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനു ദൃഢം തടസ്സമാണെന്നു അദ്ധ്യാനത്തിനു അഭിപ്രായമുള്ള സംഗതി

യിൽ നിർമ്മാണപ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഉടമസ്ഥൻ ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ള വല്ല പണിയും തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനെന്നോ,

ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ താൽക്കാലികമായ ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്തതായ താൽക്കാലികകല്പനയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിയും ആ കല്പന എന്തുകൊണ്ടു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൂടാ എന്നു നോട്ടീസിന് കാണിക്കേണ്ടതായ ന്യായമായ ഒരു കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കാരണം കാണിപ്പാനായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ ഒരു നോട്ടീസും ആ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) അഗ്രാസനക്കുറ്റിയാക്കുവാനും കാരണം കാണിപ്പാൻ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുവാൻ അഗ്രാസനൻ ആ കല്പന സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതും ആ കല്പന ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽ ബാധകമായിവരുന്നതും നിമ്പന്ധമായി നടത്താവുന്നതും നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവു മുതലായ സംഗതികൾപോലെ 1919 ലെ ഉതിരാടി ചട്ടം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ടിലോ, 1920 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ടിലോ മുൻസിപ്പൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരുടെനിയമാനുസൃതമായ കല്പന നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതിനു നേരിടുന്ന ചെലവു വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം വസൂലാക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. [അഗ്രാസനന്റെ കല്പനയിന്മേൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്കു] അപ്പീൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആവതുടെ തീർപ്പു അവസാനതീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

4-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

നഷ്ടം സംഭവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിഫലവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളും.

[24] 20. [17-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അപേക്ഷചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന അനുവാദം നല്കുവാൻ മുൻസിപ്പൽ സഭ വല്ല വിധത്തിലും ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനാലോ] ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാലോ ദോഷകരമായ്തീരുന്നതിനെയുള്ള വല്ല കുറ്റം 14-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തി അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ഒരു പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം മൂന്നുമാസത്തിനകമായതെ നിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തിയെ കുറ്റപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാലം (വല്ലപ്രാണെങ്കിൽ) ആ കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അതിനായി അപേക്ഷചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം മുൻസിപ്പൽ സഭയിൽനിന്നു ആ വസ്തുവിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു അവകാശമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശം

[പുതിയത്] 21. [ഒരു നിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിലത്തിന്മേൽ വല്ല കെട്ടിടമുണ്ടാക്കുകയോ അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതലായോ മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഹേതുവായി 19-ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ, 18-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം യാതൊരുകാരണംകൊണ്ടും 20-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടുവാൻ അവകാശമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ആകുലത പാടുകിടന്നതിനുശേഷം കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കോ പ്രതിഫലം അവകാശപ്പെടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതു.

എന്നാൽ 17-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അനുവാദം ഒന്നുസംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല കെട്ടിടമുണ്ടാക്കുകയോ കൂടുതലായ്കയോ മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്തിനു ഒരു നിബന്ധന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.]

[25] 22. (1) ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിബന്ധനകൂടാതെ ഹേതുവായി വസ്തുവിനു ദോഷം തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ കാലത്തു നടപ്പിലുള്ള വല്ല നിയമപ്രകാരമോ വർത്തമാനകാലത്തെ ഉപചട്ടപ്രകാരമോ പ്രതിഫലം തരാതെ ആ നിബന്ധനകൾ നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതായിരുന്നു എങ്കിലോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തുതന്നെയും ആഞ്ഞിനെ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതായിരുന്നുവെന്നോ അതുതന്നെയും യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതല്ല.

ചില സംഗതികളിൽ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഉപേക്ഷിപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

(3) 4 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) വണ്ടത്തിലൊ (2) പണ്ടാരത്തിലോ ചാർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളുടെയും സംഗതിയിൽ വല്ല ക്ലൂപ്പുകളെ[യൊ] ഖണ്ഡിതങ്ങളെ[യെയോ] ചുരുത്തുന്നതും ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ വല്ല നിബന്ധനകളും ചേർത്തുവായിച്ചു വരുമ്പോൾ കോക്ക് നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(8) [വല്ല കാര്യത്തിന്റെയൊ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയൊ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു ആകൃതി കാരം ഒരാൾക്കു പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും അതേ കാര്യത്തിന്റെയൊ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയൊ സംഗതിയിൽ മറ്റു വല്ല ആകൃതികാരവും പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു അയാൾക്കു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്പോൾ, രണ്ടാമതുപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരവും ആ കാര്യത്തിന്റെയൊ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയൊ സംഗതിയിൽ അയാൾക്കു പ്രതിഫലത്തിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാറ്റുമല്ല മറ്റു ആകൃതികാരം അയാൾക്കു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രതിഫലത്തെക്കാൾ അധികമില്ലാതായ വല്ല പ്രതിഫലത്തിനും ഒരു ആകൃതികാരം അയാൾക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.]

[18] 22. വല്ല പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനോടുബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്പോൾ 14 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനു [തദ്ദേശ ഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ] സമ്മതം ഒരു പരസ്യം ആദ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിമുതൽ [6] മാസത്തിൽ [കവിയാതെ] കണ്ടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ക്ലൂപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സമയം [വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ] അതിനുള്ളിൽ ഗൺസിപ്പുൽ സഭ തീരുമാനിച്ചുചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആവക [വസ്തുവിന്റെ] ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ അടുക്കുനിന്നു [നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ കാലത്തിനുശേഷം നൂറിനു പത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ വില വർദ്ധനവിന്റെ ഒന്നേപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ശതമാന വീതത്തിലും] ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു [വർദ്ധനവ] ആശ്രേയമായി വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനു സഭക്കു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

[എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ വസൂലാക്കുന്ന ശ്രേയസ്സുകളുടെ ആകെ സംഖ്യ ഇതിനുമുന്പു താഴെപറയുന്ന വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുപ്രകാരം മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സംവത്സരകാലാവധിയിലുള്ള വിലവർദ്ധനവിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും കവിഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതിയിൽ അധികമായി കൂടുന്നതല്ല.]

ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അശ്രേയസ്സുകണക്കാക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം എന്നതു

[പുതിയത്] 24. [താഴെപറയുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങളും ഒന്നുചേർത്തു ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അശ്രേയസ്സുകൾ മുമ്പേത്തേതാകുന്നു :—

(a) 23 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അശ്രേയസ്സുണ്ടാവുന്നതായ മാത്രാ വസ്തുവിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ 10 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ, 12 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ പണ്ടാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തീയതിക്കുള്ള അതിന്റെ അങ്ങാടിവില നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ചെയ്വാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാതെതന്നെ കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(b) 14 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (5) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മാണക്രമം എതു ഫിനാൻസ്സ്യൽ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നടപ്പായിവരുന്നുവൊ അതിനുശേഷമുള്ള ഓരോ ഫിനാൻസ്സ്യൽ കൊല്ലത്തിലും ആവക ഓരോ വസ്തുവിന്റെയും ആ കൊല്ലത്തിലെ ഏപ്രിൽ 1 - ാം തീയതിക്കുള്ള അങ്ങാടിവില അപ്രകാരമുള്ള കഴിക്കുകയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(c) വല്ല ഫിനാൻസ്സ്യൽ കൊല്ലത്തിലും (b) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം കണക്കാക്കിയ അങ്ങാടിവില (a) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം കണക്കാക്കിയതിൽ കവിയാത്തപക്ഷം ആ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള യാതൊരു അശ്രേയസ്സുകളും ചുമത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(d) വല്ല ഫിനാൻസ്സ്യൽ കൊല്ലത്തിലും (b) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ള അങ്ങാടി വില (a) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കവിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്പോൾ അവയിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസത്തിന്റെ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ശതമാന കണക്കുപ്രകാരം ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു അശ്രേയസ്സായും ഗൺസിപ്പുൽ സഭ ചുമത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ (a) ബന്ധപ്രകാരമോ (b) ബന്ധപ്രകാരമോ നിലത്തിന്റെ അഞ്ചാടി വില കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിൽ അതിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞതോ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നതോ ആയ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയോ മറ്റു പണികളുടെയോ വിലയെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല.]

[11.] 25. (1) [വല്ല വസ്തുവിന്റെ കയ്യേറ്റത്തിലും ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു മെച്ചപ്പെടേണ്ടതായ നിലനികുതി വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു തുക്കം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും, തിനാൽ,] [5] ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകം എതു വസ്തുവിന്റെ കയ്യേറ്റത്തിന കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതോ ആ വസ്തുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു കടമായിരിക്കുന്നതും [കൊല്ലംതോറും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതിയായി] അതേ കാലം കൊണ്ടു കൂട്ടുപോലെ തന്നെ അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകം എങ്ങനെ ചുമത്തി വസൂലാക്കണം.

(2) (a) [ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകം ചുമത്തുന്നതിനും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും] ആ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും പുറമെ (b) അപ്രകാരം ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകം ചുമത്തുന്നതിനും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനും, ഉത്തരവിനാൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിനും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതേ നടവഴിതന്നെ അവയ്ക്കു അപ്പീൽ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും, (c) ആ സംബന്ധപ്പെടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനും നികുതി കെട്ടിയതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനും അതിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, ഉത്തരവിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ അവകാശപ്പെട്ടതായ അവകാശങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും, (d) അപ്പീലിനുള്ള തീർപ്പുകൽപ്പ ആധാരമാക്കുന്നതിനു അവസാനതീർപ്പുകളും ഇളക്കിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) വസ്തു നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ട നിലങ്ങളും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകത്തിൽനിന്നും കൂടി ഒഴിവായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

[12-ാം വകുപ്പ് കൂടി ചേർത്തു.]

26. [(1) ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ ജമ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകമായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള നല്ല അംശാദായകം ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ വല്ല വസ്തുവിന്റെയും ഉടമസ്ഥൻ 24 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (b) ബന്ധപ്രകാരം വിലമതിപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചാടിവില അധികരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ആ കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കുള്ള അംശാദായക സംഖ്യയെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു താൻ വാദിക്കുന്നതായ അഞ്ചാടിവില ഇത്ര എന്നു അയാൾ പറയേണ്ടതും അയാളുടെ ആക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പറ്റിയോ അപ്പീലിനെപ്പറ്റിയോ ഉള്ള തീർപ്പ് ഏതു തിയതിക്കു അവസാനതീർപ്പായിരിക്കുമെന്നും ആ തിയതി മുതൽ ഏഴു ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വസ്തുവിന്മേൽ അപ്പോഴുള്ള വല്ല കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും മറ്റു പണികളോടുകൂടി വസ്തു എടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഏഴാമുള്ളതായ അറിയിപ്പിനാൽ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

[13-ാം വകുപ്പ് കൂടി ചേർത്തു.]

അങ്ങനെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തെ വസ്തു എടുക്കുന്നതിനെയും ഇതുമൂലം കൂടുതലുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളെയും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും.

(2) എന്നാൽ അപ്പീലും സഭ വസ്തു എടുക്കലിനെയോ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ പറയുന്നപ്രകാരം അഞ്ചാടിവില സമ്മതിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അഞ്ചാടിവിലയ്ക്കു സമ്മതിച്ച അപേക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഗ്രണീകരണത്തിനുള്ള അംശാദായകം ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു പുനരാലോചനചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) വസ്തു എടുക്കുന്നതിനു സഭ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ അതിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പ്രതിഫലം മറ്റു കൂട്ടുകാരിലെ 7 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായപ്രകാരം കോടതിയിൽ അപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിലവട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ വസ്തുവിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ പ്രതിഫലം കൂടാതെയുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങളോ മറ്റു പണികളോ ഒഴിച്ചു 1 - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉടമസ്ഥൻ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചാടിവിലയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.]

5 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

മദ്യസ്ഥൻ.

27. [14 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം അനുവദിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം തദ്ദേശ [പുതിയതു]
ഗവൺമെന്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് അനുകൂലമായോ അല്ലാതെയോ ഒരു മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനെ
നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇതിനു
വഴിയെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനെ ഒരു സ്ഥാനം നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു.

28. നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നടപടി അനുസരിച്ചു മദ്ധ്യ [പുതിയതു]
സ്ഥൻ—

മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ.

(a) നിർണ്ണയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിൽ അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുത്തതിനു ശേഷം 5 – ാം വ
കുപ്പു (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (a) തൊട്ട (d) വരെയുള്ള ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യ
മുള്ള കല്പനകൾ കല്പിക്കയും,

(b) നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടവിധത്തിൽ അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തതിനു ശേഷം വീണ്ടും
എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പുകളും 4 – ാം വകുപ്പു (d) ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക
വേണ്ടി ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കായി നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ കരുതിവെക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ ആയ
പ്രദേശങ്ങളും വിവരിക്കയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു
തോന്നുന്നതായാൽ അവയുടെ അതിരുകൾ ഇടുകയും,

(c) അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന തേപ്പുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ നിർണ്ണ
യിക്കപ്പെട്ടവിധത്തിൽ അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുത്തശേഷം ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ കൃമം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നതി
നായി വല്ല വസ്തുവിനെയും മോചനം ചെയ്തുകിട്ടണമോ എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി 4 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായ
ത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഉദാസ്ഥനു
കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ പ്രതിഫലം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു കൊടുക്കയും,

(d) നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടവിധത്തിൽ അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുത്തശേഷം 23 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്ര
കാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ചുരുക്കിപ്പറയേണ്ടതായ വസ്തുക്കൾ ഇന്നിന്നവ
യെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അങ്ങനെ സംഗതിപോലെ 10 – ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപ
വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ, 12 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ ഉള്ള പരസ്യം തീയതിക്ക അവയുടെ അ
ങ്ങാടിവില ഇന്നതാണെന്നു 24 – ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നിശ്ച
യിക്കയും,

ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

29. മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥൻ 28 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ [പുതിയതു]
തീർപ്പുകളും അവസാന തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതും, താഴെ എഴുതുന്ന ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ബാധകമായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്റെ അധികാരം തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

6 – ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ധനം.

30. (1) [ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമൊ അതുപ്രകാരമുണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ കൃമ [പുതിയതു]
പ്രകാരമൊ ഒരു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കുള്ളതൊ വരവു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാ
ണത്തിനുള്ളതുമായ പ്രത്യേക ദ്രവ്യമായിത്തീരുന്നതും, ഈ ആക്ടു
പ്രകാരമൊ അതുപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ കൃമപ്രകാര
മൊ നേരിട്ട എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും ആയവ ദ്രവ്യത്തിൽനിന്നു നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.
ആ ദ്രവ്യത്തിലെ ധാരാളാഗവും ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക
തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെലവാക്കിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ വക പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ദ്രവ്യം.

(2) ആ ദ്രവ്യം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ആവശ്യമായ സംഖ്യകളും
വരവിനെക്കാൾ ചെലവു കൂടിക്കൊള്ളുവാനുള്ള ഹേതുവായി ആ ദ്രവ്യത്തിൽ താത്കാലമു
ണ്ടാകുന്ന വല്ല കുറവും തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിനായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ

ങ്കപ്പെട്ട പൊതുവായ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ ശ്രുതത്തിൽനിന്നൊ ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം കടം വാങ്ങിയ സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നൊ നിക്ഷേപണീയതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഓരോ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയും ഒന്നിന്റെ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണശ്രുതം വകയായി വെവ്വേറെ കണക്കുകൾ വെക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[പുതിയ] 31. ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ശ്രുതത്തിനടയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ 1914 ലെ തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥ കടംവാങ്ങൽ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രകാരം ആ ആക്ടിൽ അർത്ഥം വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുംപോലെ ഒരു തദ്ദേശ അധികാരമായി കണക്കാക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും, ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണശ്രുതം ഉണ്ടാക്കിനടയ്ക്കുന്നതു ആ തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമാനുസൃതമായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പണിയായി കണക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

കടംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

[പുതിയ] 32. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ ശ്രുതം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മതിയായ സഭകൾക്കു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ഫണ്ട് സ്ഥാപിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ഫണ്ട്.

(2) ആവശ്യ ശ്രുതം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു ആദ്യം ആവശ്യമായ സംഖ്യകളും വായ്പകൾക്കും ചെലവു അധികരിക്കുന്നതു ഹേതുവായി ആ ശ്രുതത്തിൽ അതുകാലത്തുണ്ടായിവന്ന വല്ല കുറവും സംസ്ഥാനനിധിപ്പിൽനിന്നൊ കടം എടുപ്പിൽനിന്നൊ നികത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) സംസ്ഥാനപട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ശ്രുതത്തിനുനിന്നു വല്ല ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കും ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണകൃത്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനൊ നടത്തുന്നതിനൊ, ആവശ്യമായ കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനൊ സഹായമായകാം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

7-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

നിലമെടുക്കൽ

[11] 33. ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണകൃത്തിന്റെ കാര്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായ ഏതു കാര്യത്തിനുള്ള 1894 ലെ നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ടിലെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ പെടുന്നതായ പൊതുവായുള്ള ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി വരുന്ന നിലമായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതും ഒരു അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കും പ്രകാരം മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം ആ നിലം എടുക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

1894 ലെ നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ട് ബാധിക്കുന്നതു.

34. 1894 ലെ നിലമെടുപ്പാക്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും 14-ാം [വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള] ഒരു പദ്ധതിക്കു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായ വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും സംഗതിയിൽ മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു എന്നപോലെ പ്രാബല്യമുണ്ടാകുന്നതും അതിനപ്പുറമൊന്നുമെന്നു അറിയിപ്പും ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതും, എന്നാൽ [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനൊ] ഒരു ആവശ്യാർത്ഥം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ട മറ്റേതാണ്ഥനൊ ആരുടെ നിലം എടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യതയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പദ്ധതിയിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടായ കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നിലമെടുക്കാത്ത നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ടിലെ 6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു നിന്ദ്യതപോകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

14-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള പദ്ധതിനു നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ടിലെ 6-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രാബല്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

[12] 35. (1) 1894 ലെ നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ടിലെ 15-ാം, 23-ാം, 24-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി മുതൽ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

നിലമെടുപ്പു ആക്ടിലെ 15, 16, 18 വകുപ്പുകൾക്കു പകരം ചിലതുകൾ ഏർപ്പാടാക്കൽ.

(2) മേപ്പടി ആവശ്യപ്രകാരം ആധാരം കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി എടുക്കുന്ന നിലത്തിനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രതിഫലത്തിന്റെ സംബന്ധത്തിൽ കലക്ടരും കോടതിയും താഴെപറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.—

(a) [അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ 10 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ] 12 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പരസ്യത്തിന്റെ തീയതിയിലെ നിലത്തിന്നുള്ള അങ്ങാടിവില;

(b) കലക്ടർ നിലം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ അതിലുണ്ടാകാമായിരുന്ന വല്ല വിളകളൊ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളൊ എടുത്ത കാരണത്താൽ അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുള്ള ആൾക്കു നേരിട്ട നഷ്ടം;

(c) കലക്ടർ നിലം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുകയാലുള്ള ആ നിലം അതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുള്ള ആളുടെ മറ്റുള്ള നിലത്തിൽനിന്നു വേർപെട്ടുപോയ കാരണത്താലൊ അപ്രകാരം എടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അയാളുടെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉപയോഗത്തിനൊ ആയ മറ്റു മുതലിന്നൊ സംഭവിച്ചുപോകുന്ന അധികമൊ വേറെ വല്ലപ്രകാരം കൊണ്ടുണ്ടായ കാരണത്താലൊ അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുള്ള ആൾക്കു ഉണ്ടായ നഷ്ടം (വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ) അതു; എന്നാൽ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യത്തിലെ നിശ്ചയനടപടിപ്രകാരം അവശ്യം നിറവേറ്റിക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ ഉപദ്രവകരമായ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡവും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(d) നിലമെടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുള്ള ആൾക്കു തന്റെ വാസസ്ഥലമൊ പ്രവൃത്തിസ്ഥലമൊ മാറ്റേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നതായാൽ അങ്ങിനെ മാറുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടാവുന്ന ന്യായമായ ചെലവുകൾ (വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ) ആവക ചെലവുകൾ, എന്നാൽ നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യത്തിലെ നിശ്ചയനടപടിപ്രകാരം അവശ്യം നിറവേറ്റിക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ ഉപദ്രവകരമായ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു ഖണ്ഡവും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(3) എന്നാൽ കലക്ടരും കോടതിയും,—

(a) നിലമെടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കാര്യം എത്രത്തോളം അടിയന്തരമാണെന്നതിനെയും [അല്ലെങ്കിൽ] അതിന്റെ നിർവ്വഹിതമായ സംഭാവനയെയും,

(b) എടുത്ത നിലം അവകാശപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുണ്ടായ വല്ല ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെയും,

(c) സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യോദ്ദേശമല്ലാത്ത ഒരാൾ വശത്തിയ നഷ്ടമാണെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ മേൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വ്യവഹാരം കൊണ്ടു പൊരുതുകൂടാത്ത വിധത്തിലുള്ളതായി അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുള്ള ആൾ സഹിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല നഷ്ടത്തെയും,

(d) [അതാതു സംഗതിപോലെ] 10 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) എന്ന [ഉപവകുപ്പൊ] 12 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം എടുത്ത നിലം എടുക്കുന്നതിനുപയോഗിക്കുന്നതൊ അതിനാലൊ അതിന്റെ ഫലമായൊ ആ നിലത്തിനു വന്നുവാനിടയുള്ളതായ വല്ല നഷ്ടത്തെയും,

(e) നിലം എടുത്തതിനു ശേഷം എടുക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാവാനിടവരുന്നതായ വിലവർദ്ധനവിനെയും,

(f) [(d) ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കൾ] പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിക്കുശേഷം [17 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഗവർമ്മിന്റിന്റെ സമ്മതത്തിനു സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അന്നവാദം ഇല്ലാതാക്കിയ] എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിലത്തെ ആരെങ്കിലുമൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതൊ ചെയ്തതൊ ആയ വല്ല ചെലവൊ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയൊ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും.

(g) എടുത്ത നിലത്തിൽ വല്ല ചെലവു ചെയ്തതൊ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ ആ നിലം അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏതുകാലത്തു എന്നും മറ്റും ഉള്ള സംഗതികൾ ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ അങ്ങിനെചെയ്യുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടൊ ചെയ്തുകയൊ ചെയ്തതധികം പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടണമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ആണെന്നു കാണുന്നപക്ഷം ആവക ചെലവുകളെയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെയും അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തലിനെയും,

(h) [വല്ല ആവശ്യത്തിനായി നിലം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു നിമിത്തമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സ്ഥിരമായ അധികാരപ്രകാരമൊ മറ്റുമാണെങ്കിലൊ വിലകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങുന്ന പ്രത്യേക അവ

കൂടെ പ്രത്യേക ആവശ്യങ്ങളോ ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെയോ വല്ല അദ്യോഗി കാരനിനെയോ പൊതുവായ അധികാരത്തിനെയോ ആവശ്യങ്ങളോ വഹിച്ച വില്ല ങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിലോ ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനു നിലത്തിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക മേച്ചിയോ ഉപയോഗിപ്പോ വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെയും]

പറനി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല.

[14] (4) വല്ല നിലമോ കെട്ടിടമോ [അതിനെ വല്ലപ്പോഴും വിനോദിക്കുന്നുകൊണ്ടോ നിയമപിനകൂടിയോ പൊതുവായിട്ടുള്ള കരണനത്തിനു വിനോദമായോ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ സുഖത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായോ പൊതുജനസൗകര്യത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായോ ഉള്ള ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു ഹേതുവായി] അതിന്റെ അടുത്തിവില പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു അധികമായിട്ടുള്ളതായാൽ [പ്രകിലാസംഖ്യ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിൽ അടിസ്ഥാനം. ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അധികവിലയുടെ സംഖ്യ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല]

8-ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

ചലവു.

[15] 36. ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതിപ്രകാരം എടുപ്പിടേണ്ടതായ വല്ല കെട്ടിടത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും വല്ല ആളുടെയായി വല്ല കരാറും, ആവിധ കരാറു ലംഘിപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു [സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു]ള്ള അധികാരത്തിനു കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടു, ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഉൽസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതിൽ വേറെപ്രകാരത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആ ക്രമം നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനു ദിവസവും അതിനുവേണ്ടിയും ആ കരാറു നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു:

കരാറുചെയ്യുവാൻ സഭക്കുള്ള അധികാരം.

എന്നാൽ [സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റു] ആ കരാറു ലംഘിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം ഇങ്ങനെ കാരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെയോ [നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ] അതിൽ നിന്നു പിൻവാങ്ങാവുന്നതാണു'

[പുതിയ] 37. [സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയോ ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിനുകീഴ്പ്പെട്ടു അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളവരായ ഉൽസിപ്പാൽ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായിട്ടോ എതാനും ഭാഗം ആളുകളുടെയോ എതാനും ഭാഗം മറ്റുള്ളവരും ആയിട്ടോ ഉള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ കമ്മിറ്റി ഒരു ഉൽസിപ്പാൽ സഭ നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതും, ആവക കമ്മിറ്റിക്കു മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നിർമ്മാണപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളവയും ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രകാരം സഭയുടെ തീർപ്പിനായി നീക്കിനിർത്തിയവയും ആയ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സ്വഭാവത്തിലുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു;

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ കമ്മിറ്റി.

എന്നാൽ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളല്ലാത്ത യാതൊരാളെയും നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ആകെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ പകുതിയിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ പിൻതാങ്ങാത്തപക്ഷം ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമല്ല വല്ല കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെയും അംഗങ്ങളായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടവരിൽ, സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളല്ലാത്തവരായ ആയ ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിന്റെ മൂന്നിലൊന്നിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.]

[16] 38. (1) ഒരു ഓഫീസോ അധികമോ ഉൽസിപ്പാൽ സഭകളോ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ഉൽസിപ്പാൽ സഭയും ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡും] തമ്മിലവരുടെ അധികാരത്തിൻകീഴുള്ളിലുള്ളതും തൊട്ടടിയന്നുള്ളതുമായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിനു എന്നെവും യോജിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു കൂട്ടു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതി എടുപ്പിടുന്നതായി തീരുമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയും [സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റു] ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു യോജിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കൂട്ടു പട്ടണ[നിർമ്മാണ] കമ്മിറ്റിയെ എടുപ്പിടുത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണകമ്മിറ്റിക്കുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റി.

(2) ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ [അതായു സംശയിപോലെ] നാരോ [ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ] സഭയിലെയോ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡിലെയോ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണ്മെന്റ്] നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലും വിതപ്രകാരവും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(3) ആവക കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ക്രമമായി എപ്പെട്ടുത്തുന്നതായത് ഇട്ടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും നടത്തുന്നതിനും നെ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു :

(a) ആ കമ്മിറ്റി [ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ] സഭയുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതും പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും അതിലെ അഗ്രാസനാവഹിക്കുന്ന അംഗം നെ ആക്ടിപ്രകാരം അഗ്രാസനർക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തേണ്ടതും;

(b) ആ ഇട്ടു നിർമ്മാണക്രമമോ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ നടത്തുന്നതു ഇട്ടായിട്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധന അതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഭാഗങ്ങൾ തൊട്ടുതൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന വെവ്വേറെ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ വെവ്വേറെയുള്ള മുൻസിപ്പാലിറികളുടെയോ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളുടെയോ] ചെലവിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്ന പ്രത്യേക കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും [14-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം] നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്റെ വെവ്വേറെയുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ വെവ്വേറെ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങളായിരുന്നാലെങ്കിലെന്നപോലെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വെവ്വേറെയായുള്ള ആ രണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രബലമായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

[31] 39. (1) നെ ആക്ടിലെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനയും [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണ്മെന്റ് ഹോട്ട് സെൻറ്] ജോയ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ 1884 ലെ ഒന്നാം ഭാഗി തദ്ദേശ സഭായോഗ ആക്ട് [നടപ്പിലുള്ള] വല്ല യൂനിയനിലെയോ [അല്ലെങ്കിൽ] വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തിന്നോ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു [അവക്കു] യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ഖണ്ഡിതങ്ങൾക്കും ദേഭേദങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും അറിയിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു :

നിബന്ധനകൾ യൂനിയനുകളെ മറ്റു പ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കും വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കൽ.

എന്നാൽ ആവക പരസ്യത്തിൽ [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെ മേൽനോക്കുന്നതിന്നുംപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക് ബോർഡോ] അങ്ങിനെ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നെ ആക്ടിലെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും ഒരു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ് നടത്തേണ്ടതായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും [ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിലെയോ താലൂക്ക ബോർഡിലെയോ പ്രസിഡൊന്റു, അഗ്രാസനർ നടത്തേണ്ടതായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും] നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) [(1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു പരസ്യത്താൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണ്മെന്റു 1920 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഉൻസിപ്പാലിറി ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ എല്ലാറ്റിനെ അവയിൽ വല്ലതുമൊ യൂനിയനോ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മറ്റു തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെന്നോ വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു അവർക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന ഖണ്ഡിതങ്ങൾക്കും ദേഭേദങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നും അറിയിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.]

[32] 40. 1884 ലെ 3-ാതിനാശി തദ്ദേശ സഭായോഗ ആക്ട് [നടപ്പിലുള്ള] വല്ല [യൂനിയനിലെയോ മറ്റു തദ്ദേശ പ്രദേശമോ [അതു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ] ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിന്ന അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേപ്പറഞ്ഞ ആക്ടിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥനും നെ ആക്ടിനാലൊ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിനാലൊ തങ്ങൾക്കു നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ അധികാരങ്ങളും അവിടെ നടത്തണമെന്നും [യൂനിയനിലെയോ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡിലെയോ] അധികാരസ്ഥ

നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള യൂനിയനുകളെയോ മറ്റു പ്രദേശങ്ങളെയും അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുള്ള സംക്രമം.

നുൾ ഒരു ആകൃതിയോ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുക ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥനാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ വിവരങ്ങളും കൊടുപ്പാനും അതിൻപ്രകാരം ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥനുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ നിയമാനുസൃതം നടപ്പാനും തടസ്ഥമായിവരുന്നതായ യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതെ ഇരിപ്പാനും ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥരായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

[പുതിയത്.]

41. [ഒരു ആകൃതിയെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രകാരവും വല്ല രണ്ടു തദ്ദേശ അധികാരങ്ങൾതമ്മിൽ, ഉടവിലുണ്ടായ വല്ല തർക്കവും അവതമ്മിൽതന്നെ, യോജിച്ചു തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതിന്നു പ്രയോജനമായി തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതും അവരുടെ തീർപ്പു അവസാനതീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.]

തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ തമ്മിലുള്ള തർക്കത്തിൽ കമ്മീഷണർ വഹിപ്പാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനു അധികാരം.

[35]

42. (1) ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു സൗധാനം പറവാനായി ഒരവസരം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] കൊടുക്കയും അതിനോടു യോജിയാതെ വരികയോ വല്ല പ്രസ്താവനകളുമുണ്ടായി അതു പരിഗണിക്കയും ചെയ്തശേഷം ഒരു ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ—

തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുപ്പാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ.

(a) ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടുന്നതാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു സംഗതിയിൽ തൃപ്തികരമായ ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കിച്ചു അതിനു [ഭേദഗതി വരുത്തി] അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നു വേണ്ടുന്നു ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ വിചാരിച്ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും,

(b) വല്ല നിലത്തിന്റെയും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമുള്ള ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതിനു ആവശ്യമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഗണിച്ചു കരിപ്പാൻ വിചാരിച്ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും,

(c) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] ചെയ്തതോ ചുമത്തിയതോ ആയ വല്ല ദേശോപകാരപ്രവൃത്തികളും പ്രകാരം ചെയ്വാൻ സമ്മതം കൊടുക്കയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത കാരണം കൂടാതെ പരകയായി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും,

[തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്നു] ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ആവശ്യമായിവരുമ്പോലെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു] അനുമതിക്കായി അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനു ശേഷം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാതെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായ ദേഭഗതികളും നിയ്യങ്ങളും സമ്മതിപ്പുകൊടുപ്പാനും ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയോടു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു കല്പിക്കാം:

എന്നാൽ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമം അംഗീകരിപ്പാൻ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ വിചാരിച്ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] ഭേദപരതന്ത്രപ്രകാരം ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരമായി [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനു] യുക്തമെന്നുതോന്നുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങളും കൂട്ടങ്ങളും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവകൂടിച്ചെയ്തു ആലോചിച്ചായ നിർമ്മാണക്രമം സ്ഥിതിക്കാവുന്നതും, ആയതിന്റെശേഷം നിർമ്മാണക്രമം ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭ അംഗീകരിക്കയും [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] അനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെ പ്രബലമായിവരുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു സൗധാനം പറവാനായി ഒരു അവസരം കൊടുത്തശേഷം അവസാനമായി സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തെ അതിലെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനകളും ശരിയായി ഗണിക്കാതിരുന്നതിനാലോ ഒരു നിർമ്മാണപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമോ സഭ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ വല്ല പണിയും നടത്തുവാനോ വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനു] ബോദ്ധ്യമായിവന്നാൽ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തെയോ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലെ വല്ല നിബന്ധനകളെയോ ശരിയായി നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുവാനോ നിർമ്മാണപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമോ സഭ നടത്തേണ്ടതായ വല്ല പണികളും നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്വാൻ, [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു] സഭയോടു കല്പിക്കാം.

(3) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു] അതാതു സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം 1919 ലെ മതിരാശി പട്ടണ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ ആക്ട് 40 മുതൽ 43 വരെ (രണ്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ഉള്ള വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരമൊ 1920 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് 35-ാം, 40-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരമൊ, രേഖകൾ പരിശോധനകൾ നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുവാനും അവയുടെ കണക്കുകൾ നടത്തിക്കുകയൊ അവയെ നടത്തിക്കുവാൻ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുവാനും ഉള്ള അതേ അധികാരങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കായി [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു] ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

[23]

43. വല്ല പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമവും ഊട്ടുകുകയൊ നടത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു മുൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർക്കൊ (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 42-ാം വകുപ്പു (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു] നിയമിച്ചതായ ആളുകൾക്കൊ) അവരുടെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കൊ മറ്റാളുകൾക്കൊ വസ്തുവിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പാനൊ സർവ്വെ ചെയ്യുവാനൊ ഭൂമിയുടെയും വെള്ളത്തിന്റെയൊ ആ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമായ എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യാനൊ അതാതു സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം 1919 ലെ മതിരാശിപട്ടണ മുൻസിപ്പാൽ ആക്ട് 6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 1920 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ആക്ട് 6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ മറ്റു മുൻസിപ്പൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി അവർക്കുള്ള അതേ അധികാരം അതേ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾക്കും കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടു അവർക്കായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു. ആ വിധ അധികാരങ്ങളും മുൻസിപ്പാൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാരൊ (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു] നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളൊ) അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരൊ, വേലക്കാരൊ കരാറുകാരൊ നടത്തുന്നതു തടസ്സം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾ അതേ ശിക്ഷക്കു ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാരാകുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

പ്രവേശനാധികാരം മുതലായവ

[24]

44. (1) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു] ഈ ആക്ടിനെ യോജിപ്പാനി സാധാരണയായിട്ടൊ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പ്രദേശത്തിനു പറ്റുന്നതായൊ ആയി ഈ ആക്ടിലെ എല്ലാ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും നടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതും ആവക ചട്ടങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിലും ചൂണ്ടിപ്പറഞ്ഞൊഴികെയുള്ള ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കാവുന്നതായ വല്ല മേലധികാരിക്കും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട അവയെ ആ നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ചേർക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം

(2) പ്രത്യേകമായും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതക്കു കോട്ടം കൂടാതെയും താഴെപറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ [സംബന്ധിയിൽ] ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു [തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു] അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു:—

(a) 10-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം, (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരമുള്ള [പരസ്യങ്ങളും] 11-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കരട് നിർമ്മാണക്രമവും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു വിധം;

(b) 4-ാം വകുപ്പു (p) ഖണ്ഡവും 13-ാം വകുപ്പു (h) ഖണ്ഡവുപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു താല്പര്യമായി വേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളും പടങ്ങളും,

(c) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുണ്ടാക്കിയ എല്ലാ പ്ലാനുകളുടെ തോതും അവയിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളും ആ വിവരങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കേണ്ടുന്നതായ വിധവും ആ വിധപ്ലാനുകൾക്കു ചായമിടേണ്ടതു എങ്ങിനെയെന്നും ആവക മറ്റെല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും,

(d) [ഈ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ള വീടികളൊ റോഡുകളൊ ഇവയും അവയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെയൊ വസ്തു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയൊ തണ്ടു കൂട്ടുന്നതിനും കൂടിയൊ ഉള്ള ചെലവിനായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ നടത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു;

(e) പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ അതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ഉത്തരവിൽനിന്നു ചെലവുചെയ്തു നടത്തേണമെന്നും ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളതു കടങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിയൊ മറ്റു അസ്സൽ വരവുകളിൽനിന്നൊ നടത്തേണമെന്നും;

(ന) 30-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പതിനേഴിരിക്കുന്ന പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തിൽ എന്തു വരുപ്പകം വഹിപ്പിടിക്കേണമെന്നും, ഇതിൽനിന്നു ഏതു ചെലവു ചെലവെഴുതേണമെന്നും;

(ഉ) 37-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റിയിലേക്കു ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവുന്നതായ അധികാരങ്ങൾ];

(ങ) 38-ാം വകുപ്പു (2) ഉം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ട്രസ്റ്റ് കമ്മിറ്റികളിലെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പും ആവക കമ്മിറ്റികളുടെ നടവടിക്രമവും;

(ച) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുണ്ടാക്കിയ എല്ലാ വരവുകളും പട്ടണ്ടും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ചെന്നുനോക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വെയ്ക്കേണ്ട വിധവും;

(ഛ) ഒരു പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായവൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരോ ആ വസ്തുവിൽ അവകാശമുള്ളവരോ ആയുള്ളവരോടു ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ യോജിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടതിനും ഉപവകസഭ വിളിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനും ആവക സഭയിലെ സഭ്യന്മാരായിരുപതിനെപ്പറ്റിനിയും ആവക സഭയുടെ നടവടിക്രമത്തെപ്പറ്റിനിയും അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ട നടവടിക്രമവും ആവക എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും;

(ജ) [പ്രവൃത്തിയെ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ അതിനു ഭംഗം ചെയ്കയോ താമസിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ, ആവക പ്രവൃത്തികളെ അടിയ്ക്കടി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അതിനു മുമ്പായിപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ വക്കത്തിനു ചെലവു വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനും ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യ സഭ ആവശ്യമായിക്കണ്ടതായ നടവടിയും;

(ഝ) ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യ സഭയുടെ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം തയ്യാറാക്കുകയോ സംപാദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ന്യായമായ വസ്തുതയിൽ വേണമെന്നു ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു സഭ ഒരു നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ സംപാദിക്കുന്നതിനോ നടത്തുന്നതിനോ വിരോധം ചെയ്കയോ താമസിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതിനു പകരമായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്കതായ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു കഴിയുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ ആവക സഭയുടെ അധീനത്തിനിന്നു വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനും അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടതായ നടവടിയും;

(ഞ) ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രകരണത്തിനുള്ള അധികാരമായുള്ള കണക്കുകളും കെട്ടുകളും പിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും;

(ട) മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെയുള്ള നടവടി ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും,

(ഠ) ഡയരക്ടർ അധികാരങ്ങളും അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തേണ്ടതായ പ്രവൃത്തികളും ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കലും ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യ സഭകൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു എന്തെല്ലാം കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഇന്നിന്നവിധത്തിൽ ആലോചിക്കേണമെന്നും;

(ഡ) സംഘടന പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണപ്രവൃത്തികളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തലും അതിനെ ഭരണവും അതിന്നായി വെക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളും;

(ഢ) ഓരോ ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യ സഭയും അതിന്റെ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളും അവയുടെ ആഡിറ്റ് പരിശോധനയും];

(ണ) ഒരു ഏകീകൃപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ നടവടി ക്രമങ്ങളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും ആവക അധികാരസ്ഥാനത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല ട്രസ്റ്റിപ്രാഥമ്യ നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളുമായോ അതു തദ്ദേശ നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളുമായോ എതു തോതിലും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നും;

(ത) വല്ല നിർമ്മാണപ്രകാരവുമുള്ള പണികൾ തരംതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും, നടത്തുവാനേയും പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനേയുംപറ്റിനിയും മറ്റു പ്രവൃത്തിയെപ്പറ്റിനിയും ഭൂമി അനുബന്ധങ്ങളും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുക;

(f) നിർമ്മാണ ക്രമങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിൽ ആചരിക്കേണ്ടതായ ശുചികരണ പ്രാധാന്യങ്ങളും മുൻകരുതലുകളും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങളും.

(3) ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം അധികാര അവയെ മുൻ കൂട്ടി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള നിർമ്മാണത്തിനും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശത്തിനും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

9 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായം.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ സ്കീമുകൾ.

പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ സ്കീം സ്ഥാപിക്കൽ.

45. (1) [സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി, സമീപത്തോ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയോ അധീനതയിലുള്ളതോ മറ്റോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പ്രദേശത്തിലേയ്ക്കോ, പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ബോർഡിനെ ഭരമേല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഏറ്റവും ഉണർവുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന പക്ഷം, പ്രസ്തുത മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെയോ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെയോ പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ഒരു സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും, അതിനെ "ട്രസ്റ്റ്" എന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന "(ഇന്ന പട്ടണത്തിന്റേയോ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റേയോ) പട്ടണനിർമ്മാണ ട്രസ്റ്റ്" എന്ന പേരോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു കോർപ്പറേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ വകുപ്പുണ്ടാകുന്നതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവർ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിൽ ഓ ആകട്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും നടത്തുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ഇതിനെ വഴിയെ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടുങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടും ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആ ട്രസ്റ്റിനെപ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.—

(2) ആ ട്രസ്റ്റ് (മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ) ഏകാംഗയോഗമാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു യോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതിനു ശാശ്വതമായ പിന്തുടർച്ചാവകാശവും പൊതുവായ ഒരു മുദ്രയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പേരിൽ അവർ വ്യവഹാരം കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ അവർക്കെതിരെ മേൽ വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കൽ.

46. (1) ആ ട്രസ്റ്റിൽ— [പുതിയത്]

(a) തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു അധ്യാസനം,

(b) മുൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയിലേയോ തദ്ദേശ ബോർഡുകളിലേയോ അവ രണ്ടിലേയുമോ അംഗങ്ങളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന രണ്ടുപേർ,

(c) പേര് പറഞ്ഞോ ഉദ്യോഗമുദ്രയാലോ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടുപേർ,

അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ട്രസ്റ്റിലെ ആകപ്പാടെയുള്ള അംഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണവും (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (b) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ എണ്ണവും അവരെ ഏതേതു തദ്ദേശയോഗങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണമെന്നും (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പ് (c) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ട ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ എണ്ണവും, തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമവും ഇതിനെ വഴിയെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിധേയമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന ട്രസ്റ്റിമാരുടെ എണ്ണം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആകെ സംഖ്യയിൽ പകുതിയിലധികം കവിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഓരോ ട്രസ്റ്റിയും അതു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു ഉദ്ദ്യോഗം ഭരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അധ്യാസനം അവസാനിക്കൽ.

47. ട്രസ്റ്റിലെ അധ്യാസനം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായ ധനമോ പ്രതിഫലമോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ട്രസ്റ്റ്വക ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ധനമോ മറ്റു പ്രതിഫലമോ മറ്റെയാതൊരു ട്രസ്റ്റിനും വാങ്ങിക്കുടുന്നതല്ല. [പുതിയത്]

ട്രസ്റ്റികളെ നീക്കൽ.

48. (1) ഉദ്യോഗഭേദം കൊണ്ടു ട്രസ്റ്റിയല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ട്രസ്റ്റിയെയും തദവസരം— [പുതിയത്]

(a) ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെയോ അതിലെ അംഗമായിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെയോ സമ്മതമില്ലാതെ തുടർച്ചയായി മൂന്നു മാസങ്ങളിൽ അധികം പ്രവൃത്തിയിലിരിക്കാതിരിക്കയോ, പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു കഴിവില്ലാത്തവനായിത്തീരുകയോ, ഹാജരില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്കയും അങ്ങിനെ ഹാജരില്ലാതിരുന്നതിനു ട്രസ്റ്റിനു തൃപ്തികരമായ സമാധാനം ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ അയാൾക്കു കഴിയാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

(b) മോചനം സിദ്ധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നിർഭ്രനനായിരിക്കുകയോ, അയാളുടെ കടക്കാരുമായി രാജിയാകുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

(c) ആറു മാസത്തിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കാലപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നടപടിനിന്നോ നടപടിയിന്നോ ഒരു ക്രിമിനൽ കോടതിനാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ, ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമപ്രകാരം നല്ലനടപ്പിന്നു ജാമ്യം കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്കയും ആവക ശിക്ഷയോ കല്പനയോ പിന്നീട് മാറുകയോ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കയോ കഠനകാലത്തെ മാപ്പുകൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

(d) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ മുഴുത്തുലയായ സന്തോഷപ്പെടാതെ ട്രസ്റ്റു മായൊ അതിനാലൊ അതിനുവേണ്ടിയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല കരാറിലും പ്രവൃത്തിയിലൊ നേരിട്ടൊ പരോക്ഷമായൊ ഒരു പങ്കുകാരനായാലായൊ വല്ല പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ തനി യോട്ടുടി എടുക്കയൊ ഇടുന്ന കൈപശപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

(e) അയാൾക്കൊ ഒരു പങ്കുകാരനൊ നേരിട്ടൊ നേരിട്ടല്ലാതെയൊ സ്വന്തമായൊ ഇന്നാളുടെയായിരിക്കയൊ, ഒരു കക്ഷിക്കൊ പ്രധാനിക്കൊ മറ്റു ആൾക്കൊ വേണ്ടി യൊ തൊഴിൽമൂലമായി അയാൾ വല്ലതും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയുള്ളതും ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ക്ലൗസിലെ 4-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലൊ 5-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലൊ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ളതെ മറ്റു വല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും തെ ട്രസ്റ്റിയുടെ നിലയിൽ അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു വല്ലതും ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ,

(f) വല്ല വ്യവഹാരത്തിലൊ മറ്റു നടപടിയിലൊ ഒരു വക്കീലായിരുന്നും കൊണ്ടു ട്രസ്റ്റിനു വിരോധമായി മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കും വേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയൊ ഹാജരാകുകയൊ ചെയ്തൊ ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ വേണ്ടിയൊ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടിയിലും മറ്റു വല്ല ആൾക്കും വേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയൊ ഹാജരാകുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷമോ

ആയാളെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ട്രസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നു നീക്കിക്കളയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ, അയാൾക്കു—

(i) നിലമൊ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളൊ പാട്ടത്തിന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലൊ വിലുന്നതിലൊ വിലക്കുവാങ്ങുന്നതിലൊ ഒഴിന്നായുള്ള വല്ല കരാറിലും അയാൾക്കു ഒരു പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ അയാൾ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിയായിരുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പു സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുതായിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

(ii) ട്രസ്റ്റുമായി കരാറുചെയ്യുന്നതൊ ട്രസ്റ്റിനാലൊ ട്രസ്റ്റിന്നുവേണ്ടിയൊ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതൊ ആയ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥതയിലും ഒരു പങ്കു ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

(iii) ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ നടപ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല വർത്തമാനപത്രത്തിലും ഒരു പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

(iv) ട്രസ്റ്റിനാലൊ ട്രസ്റ്റിന്നുവേണ്ടിയൊ എടുക്കുന്നതൊ ഒരു കടത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഡിബെഞ്ചർ എടുത്ത ആളുടെകൊണ്ടൊ മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ ആളായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

(v) ട്രസ്റ്റ് ഒരു വക്കീലായി ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

(vi) അയാൾ സാധാരണയായി കച്ചവടംചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു സാധനം വല്ല ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിലും ട്രസ്റ്റ് തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി ഒരു ആവശ്യാർത്ഥം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഖ്യയിൽ കവിയാത്തതെടുത്തുള്ള ഒരു വിലക്കു ട്രസ്റ്റിനു വല്ലപ്പോഴും വില്പുന്നതിൽ ഒരു പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടൊ,

മാത്രം ഒരു കരാറിലൊ പണിയിലൊ വല്ല പങ്കൊ അവകാശമൊ സിദ്ധിക്കുകയൊ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കരുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

(2) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റ് അതിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റി എന്ന നിലയിൽ അയാൾ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിയായി ഇരുന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു പൊതുജനനന്മക്കു ദുഷ്കരമാകുന്നു എന്നുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിയെ ട്രസ്റ്റിയിൽനിന്നു നീക്കുകയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ വ്യത്യസ്തത നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു് ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ട്രസ്റ്റിക്കു സമാധാനം വരുത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടസമയം നല്കുന്നതിനും അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും തടസ്സമുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ എഴുതിവെക്കേണ്ടതിനും ആകുന്നു.

[പുതിയത്]

49. (1) 48-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാമത്തെ ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (a) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ (e) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ മറ്റു വകുപ്പിലെ (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ നീക്കിച്ചെയ്തതെ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിക്കു പകരം മറ്റൊരാളെ നീക്കിച്ചെയ്തതിനെയും നിയമിച്ചതിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തർക്കം ഉന്നയിക്കപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ആ നിയമനം കൊള്ളരുതാത്തതാകുന്നു എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെടുവാനോ അപ്രകാരമുള്ളതായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

48-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നീക്കിച്ചെയ്യാത്ത ട്രസ്റ്റികളുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

(2) 48-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാമത്തെ ഉപവകുപ്പു (b) ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം നീക്കിച്ചെയ്തതെന്നു ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിക്കു അതായതു സംഗതിപോലെ അയാൾക്കു മോചനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുവെയോ അയാളുടെ കടങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായി കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കുന്നതുവരെയോ അതിനു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(3) 48-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ മറ്റു വല്ല നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും നീക്കിച്ചെയ്ത ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിക്കു അയാൾക്കു മേലാൽ അയാളുടേതല്ലാത്ത ഇല്ലാതെയുള്ള മറ്റേതിലെങ്കിലും അധികാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടെന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുവരെയും അതിനെ അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

[പുതിയത്]

50. (1) ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റു് ക്രമപ്രകാരം ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം പട്ടണനിയമാനുവർത്തനം വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ "ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭയെന്നോ, സഭയെന്നോ" ഇവയും "സഭയിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെന്നോ, അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെന്നോ" ഇവയും ഒരു ആളിൽ വർത്തിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം അവകളുടെ പകരം "ട്രസ്റ്റി"യും "ട്രസ്റ്റിയിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെന്നും" ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ എങ്ങിനെയും കൂടുമ്പോലെ ഒരു ആളിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിക്കുള്ള സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കടംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനു കൊടുക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

(2) ഒരു നിയമപ്രകാരം ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റു് 1914 ലെ തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥ കടംവാങ്ങൽ ആക്ടിൽ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വിവരിച്ചുപ്രകാരം ഏതു ആക്കിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം പണം കടംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി തദ്ദേശാധികാരമായി കരുതപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ഒരു ആക്രമപ്രകാരം ഒരു ഗ്യാരണ്ടിയുണ്ടാക്കി നടത്തുന്നതു തദ്ദേശ അധികാരത്തിനു നടത്തുവാൻ നിയമാനുസൃതം അധികാരപ്പെട്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയായി കരുതേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

[പുതിയത്]

51. (1) 50-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വാങ്ങിയ വല്ല കടമോ അതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ല പലിശയോ മുടക്കൊ കൂടാതിരിപ്പാൻ ട്രസ്റ്റിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന കൃത്യനിർവ്വഹണങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു തിരിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ ട്രസ്റ്റു് വീഴ്ചചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ഉടനടി ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നു് അതിനു അതിനെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു;

കടങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ട്രസ്റ്റു് വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നടപടി.

തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു് ട്രസ്റ്റിനിന്റെ ആരായം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും അതിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമായ തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥ കടംവാങ്ങൽ ആക്ടു് 6-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റെല്ലാ നോട്ടീസുകളോടുകൂടി സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭയിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ (1) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം എക്കൗണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽക്കു വല്ല പണവും കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം ആ ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതിരിക്കുന്ന ആരായത്തിനുവേണ്ടി തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു് പാടുള്ളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[പുതിയത്]

52. (1) (a) ഒരു ആക്ടപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു് അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണക്രമത്തിൽ എഴുപ്പുചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോലെ ട്രസ്റ്റു് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതൊ മോടിപ്പെടുത്തിയതൊ ആയ വല്ല തെരുവും ക്രമപ്രകാരം നിരപ്പാക്കുകയും, പട്ടകയും, കല്ലിടുക്കുകയും, അതിൽ പാവു കല്ലിടുകയും, തോടു വെട്ടുകയും, ഓടുപാകുകയും വെള്ളം വാർത്തൊഴിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും,

ഒരു നിർമ്മാണക്രമപ്രകാരം ട്രസ്റ്റു് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ മോടിപ്പെടുത്തിയതായ തെരുവുകളും എഴുപ്പുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഇരുസൗധങ്ങളും ഒഴിവിലായ സമയം ചേരുന്നതാണെന്ന.

(b) ആ തെരുവിൽ വിളക്കു വെക്കുന്നതിനു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതും ട്രസ്റ്റു് എഴുപ്പുചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആയ് വിളക്കുകളും വിളക്കുതൂണുകളും മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങളും അങ്ങിനെ എഴുപ്പുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും,

(c) ആവക തെരുവിൽ ഒരു ഗൺസിപ്പാലിനറിയിൽ ക്രമപ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പുചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ഭൂമി സൗകര്യവും മറ്റു സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങളും എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും,

ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു തൃപ്തിയാകുമ്പോഴെല്ലാം ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ ട്രസ്റ്റിനെറ അനുവാദത്തൊ അതു കിട്ടാതെപോയാൽ (3) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ അനുവാദത്തൊ വാങ്ങിയതിനുശേഷം, എഴുത്തുലായ ഒരു അറിയിപ്പ് ആ തെരുവിൽ എപ്പോഴും കാണത്തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു പതിപ്പിച്ചു ആ തെരുവു ഒരു പരസ്യ തെരുവാണെന്നു അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ തെരുവു ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു ചേരുന്നതും അതിനുശേഷം ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ അതു സംരക്ഷണംചെയ്തു പോരേണ്ടതും നന്നാക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ വിളക്കുവെപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അതു വെടിപ്പാക്കിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) നന്നാക്കിവെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വല്ല നിർമ്മാണക്രമവും നടത്തുന്നതിൽ വായു സഞ്ചാരത്തിന്നൊ വിശേഷത്തിന്നൊ വേണ്ടി വല്ല ഇറസ്സസ്ഥലവും എഴുപ്പുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു പൂർണ്ണിയായാൽ ട്രസ്റ്റിനെറ ഒരു തീർപ്പു നിത്യയെപ്പോലെ ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു കൈമാറം ചെയ്യുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു ചേരുന്നതും ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുടെ ചെലവിന്മേൽ അതു രക്ഷിച്ചു പോരേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു:

എന്നാൽ ആവക വല്ല ഇറസ്സസ്ഥലവും അങ്ങിനെ കൈമാറംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ അതിനെ വളച്ചുകെട്ടണമെന്നും നിരപ്പാക്കണമെന്നും അതിൽ പുല്ലുവെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും വെള്ളം പോവാൻതൊഴിക്കണമെന്നും അതിൽ നടവഴികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നെങ്കിൽ വിളക്കുവെക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട വിളക്കുകളും മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങളും, എഴുപ്പുചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ ട്രസ്റ്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ വിവരിച്ച വല്ല കാര്യത്തിനെറ സംഗതിയിലും ട്രസ്റ്റും ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭയുംതമ്മിൽ വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം, ആ കാര്യം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനായയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും അവരുടെ തീർപ്പു അവസാനത്തീർപ്പായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

[പുതിയത്]

53. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടപ്രകാരം അനുവദിച്ച എല്ലാ നിർമ്മാണക്രമങ്ങളും ഒരു പ്രദേശത്തിന്നായി സ്ഥാപിച്ച ട്രസ്റ്റു് നടത്തിക്കുമ്പോഴൊ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ അതിനെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും നടത്തുമ്പോഴൊ തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റു പരസ്യമായുള്ള ആ പരസ്യത്തിൽ ഇതിന്നായി നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു തീയതി മുതൽ ട്രസ്റ്റിനെ പിരിച്ചുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അറിയിക്കാവുന്നതും ട്രസ്റ്റു് അപ്രകാരം പിരിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ട്രസ്റ്റിനെ അവസാനമായി പിരിച്ചു കളയുകയും അതിന്റെ ആസ്തിയും കടത്തും ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭ ഏറ്റെടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

(2) ആ തീയതി മുതൽ—

(a) യഥാക്രമം ട്രസ്റ്റിനു ചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതൊ അഗ്രാസനൻ വസൂലാക്കാവുന്നതൊ ആയ എല്ലാ ഗുണങ്ങളും ദ്രവ്യങ്ങളും മെയ്പ്പെടുത്തായ സാധനങ്ങളും യഥാക്രമം ഗൺസിപ്പാൽ സഭക്കു ചേരുന്നതും സഭയിലെ അഗ്രാസനൻ വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതും,

(b) ട്രസ്റ്റിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായ എല്ലാ കടങ്ങളും ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നുമാത്രം വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതും,

(c) ട്രസ്റ്റ് പൂർത്തിയായി നടത്തിക്കഴിയാത്തതായി ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല നിർമ്മാണകൃത്യവും പൂർത്തിയായി നടത്തുന്നതിനും (d) ബൈലത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മുതലുകളും വസ്തുവും പിരിയപ്പെടുന്നതായ സംഖ്യകളും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം സ്ഥിരം അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റർ ഉള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ യഥാകാലം ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ സഭയും സഭയിലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷനും നടത്തേണ്ടതും,

ആകുന്നു.

54. (1) ഉൻകൂടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നുള്ള നിയമത്തിനുംപ്പെട്ട അടുത്ത ശവത്തെ ഒരു ആക്ടിനു യോജിപ്പായുള്ളതും എല്ലാ ട്രസ്റ്റുകൾക്കോ വല്ല ട്രസ്റ്റിനോടോ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ; [പുതിയത്]

ട്രസ്റ്റ്കർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം നല്കുന്നു.

(a) ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനെയും നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെയും അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി ഇടക്കുന്നതിനെയും പറയിയും;

(b) ട്രസ്റ്റികൾ മറ്റവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ രാജിവെക്കുന്നതിനെയും യഥാവിധിയായി ഉണ്ടായ ഒഴിവുകളിൽ നിയമനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെയും പറയിയും;

(c) ട്രസ്റ്റിന്റെ സഭായോഗത്തിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരുവക സഭായോഗങ്ങളെ വിളിച്ചു കൂട്ടുന്നതിനും മാറ്റിവെക്കുന്നതിനും അവയുടെ നടപടിപ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായ നടപടിയെപ്പറ്റിയും;

(d) ട്രസ്റ്റ്വക കമ്മിറ്റികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെയും അവരെ എല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാവുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും പറയിയും;

(e) ട്രസ്റ്റ് പണിക്കാരെന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും പണിക്കാരുടെയും സംഗതിയിൽ അവരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥനെയും ഒരുവക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും പണിക്കാരുടെയും ശമ്പളങ്ങളെയും ആശ്രിതർക്കുള്ള പ്രൊവിഡന്റ് ഫണ്ടോ പെൻഷനുസമ്പ്രദായമോ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനെയും പറയിയും;

(f) ട്രസ്റ്റ് വെക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളെയും അവർ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളെയും പറയിയും;

(g) ട്രസ്റ്റ്വക കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു (ആഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്തു) പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെയും അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും കൂടാതെ നിശ്ചിതമുതലുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഓഡിറ്റർമാർക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളെ പറയിയും,

(h) ട്രസ്റ്റിനു വേണ്ടി കരാറുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെയും നടത്തുന്നതിനെയും പറയിയും;

(i) ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിനെറയും അതിലെ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും പരസ്പര സംബന്ധങ്ങളെ പറയിയും:

(j) ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ട്രസ്റ്റ്കളും സക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അറിഞ്ഞു നടക്കേണ്ടതിനു സാമാന്യമായും.

ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു ആക്ടിനും അതു പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും വിരോധമില്ലാതെ എല്ലാ ട്രസ്റ്റ്കളും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ മുൻകൂട്ടിയുള്ള അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി അതാതു സമയം ഉപചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

എച്ച്. ജെ. നിക്കൽസ്ൻ,
ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി.
എം. കൃഷ്ണൻ എം. (നിയമസിദ്ധനു) ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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CORRIGENDUM.

Coimbatore, June 3, 1920.

In the lists of members present at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on the 12th and 13th March 1920 and published on pages 627 and 685 respectively of Part IV of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 18th May 1920 *insert* the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja after the name of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai.

Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Madras Town-Planning Bill, 1920, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is published for general information:

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Town-Planning Bill (No. 3 of 1920), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The original Bill, which was drafted over four years ago, was modelled largely on the provisions of Part II of the English Housing and Town-Planning Act, 1909. Interest in town-planning has quickened a great deal since then; the Great

War and its results have emphasized the need for State action in guiding and controlling town-planning; and the literature and the legislation on the subject have been growing. As a result of the experience gained in the actual working of the 1909 Act in England, important changes and additions, in the direction mainly of simplifying procedure and minimizing delay, were introduced into that Act by the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1919. The Bombay Town-Planning Act of 1915 has now been in operation for five years, and the United Provinces have recently enacted a comprehensive Town Improvement Act, the chief feature of which is the creation of Trusts for carrying out town-planning and town improvement. We have had to take all these subsequent developments into account, and, in consequence, the number of clauses—which was thirty in the Bill as introduced—has risen to fifty-four. We desire, however, to state that, while we have allowed ourselves considerable freedom in altering details and in adding to the machinery provided for carrying out the purposes of the measure, we have taken care not to interfere with any of the main principles of the Bill.

3. Partly owing to defective arrangement of clauses in the original Bill, and partly as a result of the changes and additions we have made, we have found it necessary to carry out a rearrangement of the chapters and a regrouping of the clauses in each chapter.

4. The important amendments and additions we have made are referred to in the following paragraphs.

CHAPTER II.

5. *Clause* 3.—In sub-clause (2) we have preferred to adopt the amendment introduced by the English Act of 1919 for guiding the Local Government in deciding whether land already built upon or not likely to be used for building purposes, may be allowed to be included in a scheme. To avoid litigation, we have, in sub-clause (4), made it clear that the Local Government's decision on the point shall be final.

6. *Clause* 4.—This clause has been amplified so as to comprehend all matters which a town-planning scheme may provide for.

Sub-clauses (d) and (f).—The intention of these (new) sub-clauses is to give freedom to local bodies in acquiring and disposing of land in carrying out a town-planning scheme.

Sub-clause (g) draws attention to the need for ensuring transport facilities in planning extensions.

The additions made in *sub-clause (k)* are intended to indicate that the housing of the poorer and working classes and the provision of buildings for medical institutions, and Government and municipal purposes, are public objects for which land might legitimately be allotted or reserved in a town-planning scheme.

Sub-clause (o).—Under section 11 of the Estates Land Act, I of 1908, an obligation is thrown on the ryot in occupation of ryoti land in an estate not to use such land in a manner which would impair or diminish its value for agricultural purposes; and section 151 of the same Act gives the landholder the right to sue for ejectment or compensation or both, in cases where a ryot commits a breach of this obligation. It was brought to our notice that these provisions will conflict with the making and carrying out of schemes in areas included in proprietary estates. We consider that the best way of getting over the difficulty is to provide that a scheme may modify these provisions of the Estates Land Act. Before such proposals for modification are inserted in a scheme, the parties interested would be given an opportunity for having their objections, if any, heard.

7. *Clause* 5.—The most important addition to clause 4 is sub-clause (*e*) which provides for the reconstitution of plots and the redistribution of boundaries; and clause 5 explains what the reconstitution means. These provisions are based on the Bombay Town-Planning Act of 1915, and are reported to have worked well in that province. In the absence of such provisions the efficient planning and carrying out of schemes will be rendered difficult in a country like India, full of small holdings belonging to various owners, and will involve the acquisition of more land and the payment of more compensation in money than necessary.

8. *Clause* 6.—We have substituted, for the proviso to sub-clause (1), a sub-paragraph giving its substance in simpler and clearer language.

CHAPTER III.

9. *Clause* 7.—We consider it essential that, as soon as the Act is brought into force, the Local Government should appoint a Director of Town-Planning who will be charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the Act are taken full advantage of by local bodies. An officer of this type with the necessary staff and equipment will serve several useful purposes. He will be the channel of communication between local bodies and the Government. He will co-ordinate town-planning activities in the different areas of the Presidency, will speed up the preparation and execution of schemes, and advise local bodies generally in the solution of difficult questions arising in connexion with the application of the provisions of the Act. His advice should be of value to the Local Government in deciding on the various points that are reserved by the Act for their decision. We have not thought it necessary to indicate in the body of the Bill, in detail, the functions which this officer may discharge. It would be for the Local Government to settle those functions either by rules under the Act or by executive instructions. We have provided that municipal councils should consult the officer on such matters and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe by rules. We consider that the cost of this officer and his establishment should be a provincial charge. While we think that local bodies should be compelled to seek the officer's advice on matters prescribed by the Government, we are anxious that he should not assume the role of a dictator and thereby damp local initiative and enthusiasm. We have therefore specifically provided that, where the officer and a council do not agree on any matter on which the former's advice has to be taken, such matter should be referred to the Government for final decision.

10. *Clause* 8.—This clause is modelled on section 46 of the English Act of 1919, which marks an important departure in English town-planning policy. The English Act provides that boroughs and urban districts which on 1st January 1923 have a population of more than 20,000 *shall* prepare a town-planning scheme within three years from that date, in respect of all land within their jurisdiction in regard to which a town-planning scheme *may* be made. The Bill as originally drafted was mainly a permissive measure; it provided that any municipality with a population of 10,000 and over might propose a scheme. We think it essential that all municipal councils above a certain population limit should be compelled to investigate the possibilities of town-planning in respect of all the likely land within their jurisdiction and to submit schemes within a definite period of time. After careful consideration we have fixed the population limit at 40,000 and the time limit at five years from 1st January 1922.

11. *Clause* 9.—Following section 42 of the English Act of 1919, we have considered it unnecessary that a local authority should obtain the sanction of the Local Government to a *proposal* to make a town-planning scheme. The omission of this preliminary sanction will remove a fruitful cause of delay in the making of schemes. We recognize that sufficient safeguards have to be provided against the initiation of hasty or faddist schemes. But these exist in the preliminary publication of the intention to make a scheme and the obligation thrown on municipal councils for receiving and giving due weight to public criticism. Consultation with the Director of Town-Planning—which the Local Government will no doubt prescribe under their rule-making powers—will be an additional safeguard.

In *sub-clause* (1) we have made it clear that a municipal council can not only prepare a scheme itself, but can also adopt (with or without modifications) a draft scheme proposed by owners of land.

Sub-clause (2).—We consider it desirable that, in every case where a municipal council proposes to include area outside its jurisdiction, it should obtain the concurrence of the district board or the municipal council in whose jurisdiction such outside area lies.

Sub clause (3).—As the term 'vicinity' cannot be exactly defined and as it is desirable to avoid litigation as regards its correct interpretation, we have provided that the decision of the Local Government as to whether any land is in the vicinity of a municipal area should be final.

12. *Clause* 10.—As amended, this clause provides for the publication by the chairman of his council's intention to make a scheme. Sixty days have to be allowed thereafter for objections and suggestions, and then the council has to consider the

latter before finally resolving upon the making or adoption of a scheme. This resolution has to be published in the prescribed manner, and need not be submitted to the Local Government for approval.

13. *Clause* 11.—*Sub-clause* (1) states the procedure to be adopted after the final resolution under clause 10 (3), where that resolution is for the making of a scheme. We apprehend that in several cases the period of twelve months allowed in the original Bill for the preparation of the draft scheme may prove insufficient, and we have therefore provided that it may be extended by a further period not exceeding twelve months at the discretion of the Director of Town-Planning

Sub-clause (2) refers to the procedure to be followed in regard to the adoption of schemes proposed by owners In this case the council is required to publish the scheme proposed without delay.

14. *Clause* 12.—This follows section 47 of the English Act of 1919. It gives power to the Local Government to require any municipal council to submit for sanction, before a date fixed, a scheme as regards any land in respect of which a town-planning scheme may be made.

15. *Clause* 13.—The only important addition made here is sub-clause (*e*) which is consequent on the provisions of clause 5.

16. *Clause* 15.—In sub-clause (2) we have added words which require that, before revoking a sanctioned scheme, the Local Government should give not merely the municipal council, but also such persons as may appear to be interested, a reasonable opportunity of preferring objections or making suggestions.

17. *Clause* 17.—Under clause 10 of the original Bill constructions and improvements on the area included in a scheme were forbidden only with effect from the date of the notification of the Local Government sanctioning such scheme; but clause 14 (3) (*f*) laid down that, for the purpose of determining compensation, any outlay on improvements commenced or made after the date of publication of the intention of making a scheme should not be taken into consideration. The latter provision will be unfair to owners A half-finished work might require completion; a contract entered into prior to the date of publication of the intention to make a scheme might require compliance; it is not fair that an owner of property should be prevented from proceeding with the execution of such works or contracts altogether, though restrictions might be imposed. On the one hand it is necessary in the interests of the local body to prevent unnecessary constructions which will have the effect of raising the cost of the scheme. On the other hand the restrictions should not be so rigid as to amount to 'sterilizing' property Clause 17 as amended by us permits constructions, etc., with the leave of the local body and in this respect it embodies the principle of section 15 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Bombay Act and section 45 of the English Act of 1919.

18. *Clause* 19.—For sub-clause (1) of original clause 11 we have substituted, with slight modifications, sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Bombay Act, as being fuller and more appropriately worded.

In sub-clause (3) we have substituted for the proviso at the end a sentence to the effect that all appeals against a chairman's order under this clause should lie to the Local Government whether they relate to the City of Madras or to other municipal areas.

CHAPTER IV.

19. In rearranging the chapters we have drawn a distinction between compensation payable for injurious affection by the making of a town-planning scheme and compensation payable for land required for such a scheme. The clauses bearing on the former have been grouped in this chapter and those bearing on the latter in Chapter VII. This distinction is necessary because the principles governing the right to and the assessment of compensation of the two kinds are not exactly the same. We have also provided that, while compensation for land acquisition should be fixed by the Collector, following the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as modified by this Act, compensation for injurious affection should be determined by an arbitrator specially appointed for each sanctioned scheme under Chapter V.

20. *Clause* 20.—The additional words inserted in this clause are intended to confer the right of claiming compensation for injurious affection, if any, due to the refusal of a municipal council to grant the permission applied for under clause 17.

21. *Clause* 21.—This is a new clause; it denies compensation for any construction or contract made in respect of land included in a scheme after the date of publication of the intention to make the scheme, unless such construction or contract was made with permission under section 17.

22. *Clause* 22.—Sub-clause (3) is based on section 59 (3) of the English Act of 1909.

23. *Clause* 23.—The provisions of the original Bill as regards the levy of the betterment contribution seemed to us from the outset unsatisfactory. We are of opinion that in matters of this kind our attempt should be to reach substantial justice. The assessment of the contribution has to be based on an assumed increase in the value of private property and the assumed increase is not always necessarily the actual increase. Our endeavour has therefore been to evolve a method by which the estimated increase may be as near an approximation to the actual increase as practicable. Under clause 18 of the original Bill the proposed betterment contribution had to be notified to the owner practically before the improvement-works contemplated could be begun; the owner had also to be informed simultaneously of the estimated increase in the value of his property within some reasonable period after the completion of the work. This course is bound to result in a great deal of conjecture. We have tried to reduce that to a minimum. The main principles embodied in the original Bill as regards the levying of the betterment contribution were—

(1) that it should be levied only where property has *increased* in value by the making of a scheme;

(2) that the local authority should not, in the aggregate, take more than half the amount of such increase; and

(3) that the payment of even this half by the owner should be distributed over a term of years, so that he might be enabled to discharge the liability in easy instalments.

These principles we have retained. We have, however, considerably altered the methods of applying them in the concrete. We think it is humanly impossible to forecast, with any pretence to approximation, before the commencement of a work of improvement, the amount of increase in value which is likely to accrue to private property some time after the completion of such work. Values fluctuate from year to year and, in estimating the amount of increase, the nearer we are to the point of time in respect of which the estimate is made, the fairer shall we be both to the owner and to the local body. We have therefore provided that—

(*a*) the claim for holding private properties liable to the betterment contribution shall be made within six months after a scheme is sanctioned;

(*b*) the scheme should fix the term of years during which the effects of the improvement work are likely to exert an influence on property values, and the percentage at which the betterment contribution should be levied annually during that period; and

(*c*) the aggregate of the contributions levied should not exceed 50 per cent of the maximum increase in value during the period of years fixed in the scheme.

24. *Clause* 24.—This clause is new and states the principles according to which the betterment contribution should be calculated. We are satisfied that these are easy of application. The results to local revenues are bound to be more satisfactory than the mutual guessing of a lump sum before the improvement work is even commenced. And we have no doubt that the incidence of the contribution on property owners will be equitable and fair. We would draw particular attention to the proviso at the end of this clause. The exemption provided therein is well-recognized in all forms of taxation of increments in the value of land.

25. *Clause* 25.—The alterations carried out in this clause are intended to make it clear that, where no property tax is levied, the Local Government have power to make rules for the assessment and collection of the betterment contribution.

26. *Clause* 26.—This retains the principle of clause 20 of the original Bill; it provides a safeguard to the owner of property liable to the betterment contribution against over-estimate by the municipal chairman of the value of the property in any particular year. The owner is given the option of requiring that his property should be acquired by the council at its market value. And under our altered arrangements

the owner will be at liberty to exercise this option annually till his liability for the betterment contribution ceases. There is of course the contingency of the owner understating the value of his property in a particular year in order to escape an adequate assessment of the contribution due from him. A safeguard against such understatement is necessary in the interests of the municipal council, and we have therefore provided that, when an owner complains of over-valuation and objects to the amount of contribution assessed in a particular year, he shall be bound to state what according to him is the correct value; and that, if the council should refuse to revise the assessment and elect to acquire the property, the owner shall not be entitled to get as compensation for the land, apart from buildings or works thereon, any sum in excess of his own valuation.

CHAPTER V.

27. Sub-clause (*k*) of clause 28 of the original Bill incidentally mentions an arbitrator and permits the Government to frame rules for referring questions relating to compensation and betterment contribution to the arbitrator for decision. We consider that the arbitrator should be given a more prominent place in the Bill, and that the reference to him of certain specified matters should be compulsory. We have therefore given the arbitrator a separate chapter in the Bill.

28. *Clause* 27 requires the Local Government to appoint an arbitrator with sufficient establishment as soon as a scheme is sanctioned.

29. *Clause* 28, which follows section 30 of the Bombay Act, enumerates the duties of the arbitrator. In regard to compensation his functions are limited to cases of claims on account of injurious affection. As regards the betterment contribution, his duties are confined to determining the properties which are liable to it, and to estimating and recording their market value at the date of publication of the notification under clause 10 (1) or section 12. The only other functions that are entrusted to him are—

(*a*) to give effect to the proposals embodied in the sanctioned scheme for the reconstitution of plots and, in doing so, to pass the orders that may be necessary under the provisions of clause 5, and

(*b*) to demarcate such plots, as also the areas allotted to, or reserved for, the purposes mentioned in clause 4 (*k*)

We have refrained from giving the arbitrator any power to vary the sanctioned scheme. We consider it unnecessary to follow the Bombay Act in this and other respects.

30. *Clause* 29.—Having thus limited the duties of the arbitrator, we consider that his decision should be final in every case.

CHAPTER VI.

31. The original Bill contained no provisions as regards the financing of town-planning schemes, and this chapter has been put in to supply what we consider a serious omission.

32. *Clause* 30 provides for the creation of a separate town-planning fund in each municipality which undertakes schemes. We would prohibit the diversion of any portion of the fund to objects other than town-planning, and we have accordingly provided not merely that separate accounts shall be maintained for the fund, but also that no diversion of it shall take place except with the sanction of the Local Government.

We are confident that town-planning expenditure (being mainly of a developmental nature) can be made to pay in the long run. But large amounts have to be spent initially—in the shape of capital expenditure—and this has to be financed out of loan funds. There will, however, be some items which, being among the ordinary objects of municipal expenditure, may justifiably be met out of municipal revenues. Sub-clause (2) therefore permits the financing of the municipal town-planning fund both from current revenues and from borrowed funds, and we have reserved to the Local Government power, in the clause relating to rule-making powers, to prescribe what kinds of town-planning expenditure should be met out of current revenues and what out of loans or other capital receipts.

33. *Clause* 31 has been put in as a matter of caution. It states specifically that municipal councils may borrow under the Local Authorities Loans Act for the purposes of making and executing town-planning schemes.

34. *Clause* 32.—Municipal councils are still timid in regard to borrowing direct from the public, and their securities, with a few notable exceptions, are practically unknown in the money market. The funds that they can borrow from the Provincial Loan Account under present circumstances are also limited, as the Government have to distribute their loan doles over the whole Presidency. The initial cost of town-planning schemes is bound to be heavy, while the returns from such schemes can be fully realized only long after they are completed. These considerations have compelled us to suggest the formation of a Provincial Town-Planning Fund. The initial financing of such a fund should be a provincial burden, and its administration should be in the hands of the Local Government or regulated by rules made by them. Clause 32 gives discretion to the Local Government to constitute such a fund out of provincial revenues or provincial borrowings and to prescribe the terms and conditions on which loans may be given or grants made out of the fund to municipal councils.

* * *

CHAPTER VII.

35. *Clause* 35.—In consequence of the changes that we have proposed in the methods of calculating and assessing the betterment contribution, it will not be possible ordinarily to carry out, at the time of land acquisition, the adjustment contemplated in clause 14 (4) of the original Bill. We have therefore omitted that sub-clause altogether.

Sub-clause (2) (*a*).—As regards the date with reference to which the market value of land has to be determined at the time of the acquisition award, clause 14 (2) (*a*) of the original Bill fixed it as the date of the Government's sanction of the draft scheme. Clause 14 (3) (*f*), however, denied compensation altogether for any outlay or improvements commenced or carried out after the date of publication of the council's intention to make a scheme; and this in effect nullified the advantage which clause 14 (2) (*a*) gave the owner of property. A substantial interval has necessarily to elapse between the publication of the intention and the actual sanctioning of a scheme and, unless the local body is protected from speculative land jobbing during this interval, the cost is bound to become almost prohibitive. The rise in values which will occur during the period, being almost directly attributable to the municipal council's proposals for developing the land, it is unfair that the council should be obliged to pay for the rise it has itself been responsible for. We are therefore decidedly of opinion that the date with reference to which the market value should be determined should be the date of the notification under clause 10 (1) in cases where the council makes or adopts a scheme and the date under clause 12 in cases where the Local Government direct a council to prepare a particular scheme. For similar reasons we have fixed the same dates in sub-clauses (3) (*d*) and (3) (*f*), as also for determining the original market value for purposes of calculating the betterment contribution under clause 24 (1).

Sub-clauses (3) (*b*) and (4) and the additional words in sub-clause (2) (*a*) embody the principles accepted in the English Land Acquisition (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919.

CHAPTER VIII.

36. *Clause* 37.—The main questions in relation to town-planning, e.g., the declaration of intention and the decision to make a scheme, the approval of the draft scheme and similar matters should be decided by the full council. There are, however, questions—such as the actual preparation of a scheme, the consultation of owners, etc.—which involve the investigation of details, and for which the council as a whole is unfitted. We therefore consider that provision should exist for the formation of committees for town-planning purposes, and for delegation of powers to them. It is also necessary that discretion should be given for including outsiders in such committees, so as to permit of the appointment thereto of experts in town-planning or

in the valuation of sites, buildings, etc., who may not be municipal councillors. The clause is largely modelled on sections 23 and 24 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920.

37. *Clause* 38.—The alterations carried out in this clause provide for the constitution of a joint town-planning committee even where two district boards or a district board and a municipal council decide to make and carry out a joint scheme.

38. *Clause* 39.—The original Bill contemplated as a normal feature the making of schemes only by municipalities with a population of 10,000 and over, and clause 29 thereof permitted the extension specially by the Government of the provisions of the Bill to smaller municipalities and to unions. We contemplate as a normal feature that every municipality should be free to make and carry out a scheme, and we have therefore in the body of the Bill omitted the population limit of 10,000. As a matter of fact there are now only six municipalities below this limit. In new clause 39 we have provided for the extension, at the discretion of the Local Government, of the provisions of this Bill to 'any union or other local area in which the Local Boards Act, 1884, is in force'.

As the efficient preparation and carrying out of a scheme will largely depend upon the exercise within the area taken up for town-planning of the powers conferred by the District Municipalities Act, we have inserted sub-clause (2), which provides for the extension of those powers to such areas.

39. *Clause* 41.—It is not unlikely that different local bodies might come into conflict in connexion with the preparation and execution of schemes; and we deem it essential that provision should exist for final settlement by the Local Government of those conflicts in cases where the local bodies cannot adjust them among themselves amicably.

40. *Clause* 44.—This clause has been amplified in order to provide for the new matter which we have introduced. The words 'shall have power to' have been substituted for 'may' in sub-clause (2) with the object of making it clear that, even in regard to matters mentioned in this sub-clause in respect of which a specific power has not been conferred on the Local Government for making rules under any other section, they are entitled to make them. We would, in this connexion, draw attention to sub-clauses (2) (*d*), (2) (*k*), and (2) (*l*), all of which are based on English precedent.

CHAPTER IX.

41. One of the principles of the original Bill is that town-planning is properly the function of local bodies, whether municipal councils or local boards; and we have taken care to maintain this principle even in the amendments that we have so far made. It has, however, been urged upon us—and we agree in that view—that in the case of large municipalities like Madras, Madura, Trichinopoly or Vizagapatam, it is useless to expect the municipal council concerned to devote adequate time and attention to the proper planning and carrying out of schemes. In such cases it is obviously necessary in the interests of efficient town-planning that smaller and more businesslike bodies are created and co-ordinated with the responsible local bodies for the purpose of making and carrying out schemes. The United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, contemplates the carrying out of all measures of town-planning and town improvement by means of Trusts in all municipal areas. We are not prepared to go so far. We think that in the majority of local areas the work can be attended to satisfactorily by the local authorities already in existence. We think, however, that provision should exist for the creation of such Trusts in cases where they are needed either owing to the magnitude of the schemes involved, or owing to the unwieldy size of the existing authorities or to the heavy demands on their time which even their ordinary functions make. Therefore in clause 45 we give power to the Local Government to create Trusts for town-planning purposes.

42. *Clause* 46.—In determining the constitution of the Trusts we have been guided by the consideration that they are intended to be mainly executive bodies

We have therefore provided that each Trust should consist of a chairman appointed by the Local Government, persons, whether members of the local bodies or not, but elected by them, and persons appointed by the Local Government either by name or by virtue of office. The strength of each Trust and the number of persons to be elected and appointed are left for decision to the Local Government subject to the important restriction that the number of trustees appointed by the Government should not exceed one-third of the sanctioned strength. We have fixed the term of office of each trustee at five years in order to secure continuity in policy and in responsibility.

43. The remaining clauses of this chapter are largely based on the provisions of the United Provinces Act; but, in view of the fact that we contemplate Trusts only in exceptional cases, and that the conditions in different areas may vary widely, we have elected to let the Local Government regulate by rule many matters which in the United Provinces Act are statutorily provided for. Trusts will be temporary bodies, created for carrying out certain specific schemes within fixed periods, at the end of which they will be dissolved and all their assets and liabilities will become vested in the local bodies having jurisdiction over the areas concerned. We have therefore thought it unnecessary to repeat in the body of the Bill all the detailed provisions contained in the United Provinces Act. We have contented ourselves with a few provisions relating to the removal of trustees, the disabilities of removed trustees, the financing of Trusts, the vesting ultimately, on the dissolution of the Trust or on the execution of a particular work of improvement, of both the assets and liabilities in the local body concerned. We have tried to make the chapter relating to Trusts a self-contained one. The last clause of the chapter, which confers rule-making powers on the Local Government and by-law-making powers on the Trusts themselves, has been made as comprehensive as possible.

44. We have revised the definition of 'owner' in clause 2 (iv) so as to bring it into line with the definition in the District Municipalities Act. We have also added definitions of 'Director,' 'plot', 'reconstituted plot' and 'scheme'.

45. In view of the large number of changes and additions we have made, we recommend that the Bill as amended should be republished before it is taken into consideration by the Council.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.
G. G. GIFFARD.
K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.
V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR.
T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI
(subject to a note of dissent).
T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.
B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR
(subject to a note of dissent).
T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU.
C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJU.

NOTE OF DISSENT.

Section 23.—This provides for a betterment contribution being levied on the locality where betterment has been effected. I think it is hard that only the locality and the neighbourhood that are bettered should be called on to contribute. If a place like the Madras-Tinnevelly settlement (which is the nursing ground for all epidemics) be removed, under any scheme, town-planning or town improvement, not only will the neighbourhood be bettered, but, by the removal of this source of danger to public

health, the whole city will also be benefited. I think therefore that the cost of any scheme should be evenly distributed on the whole of the tax-paying population. It will not be felt as a burden, being small, and the neighbourhood of the improved locality will not be called upon to pay any contribution besides the increased assessment which will accrue in consequence of improved conditions.

I would suggest provision being made in Chapter III for owners of private lands in any municipality, or any Syndicate, being also allowed to put forward schemes for the improvement of their lands, and that such owners or Syndicates should be exempt from betterment contribution.

Section 24.—An annual revision of betterment contribution seems unnecessary, inasmuch as any appreciation or depreciation in the value of a property, in the course of twelve months, will not be perceptible enough for a revision. If a betterment contribution is to be levied at all, an annual revision, while bringing in no appreciable revenue, would give ample powers to the municipal chairman with which to worry the landlords in this periodical revision. No doubt, there is a provision that, if a landlord objects to the valuation fixed by the municipal council, he can compel the municipality to acquire the property at the owner's valuation; but this does not remove the hardship which the chairman can inflict on property owners who, while honestly feeling the annual contribution fixed as heavy, are unwilling to part with their property even at their own valuation.

Clause 25.—Paragraph 25 of the report of the Select Committee says that, where no property tax is levied, the Local Government have power to make rules for the assessment and collection of the betterment contribution; but as clause 25 (2) (*b*) of the Bill provides that lands and buildings exempt from the property tax shall also be exempt from any betterment contribution, the paragraph 25 referred to of the report has apparently to be revised.

Clause 35.—The instinctive desire to possess a house, however small it may be, and to live in it is common in an Indian as in others. All his earnings and savings are therefore invested in a house and a few pieces of jewellery on his wife. In this country, where there are not widows or orphans funds, the best and safest investment for a person is considered to be in building a house which not only serves as an investment, but also affords shelter to his wife and children after he dies. That in India there are several such small buildings is admitted (see Special Officer's note, dated the 17th April 1920): "In a country like this full of small plots, belonging to various owners, etc."—also see Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar's criticism on Rent Recovery Bill of 1920. It is stated that the City of Madras contains 60,000 houses owned by 10,000 men, as against 40,000 houses owned by 16,000 landlords in Bombay. These small holdings must necessarily be in congested areas; and as no town-planning scheme can be complete unless the congested areas are dealt with, naturally owners of small holdings will be more affected than richer landlords.

It may be argued that the town-planning scheme will provide fresh sites for the evicted people. This leads to the question of house building. We must therefore examine whether the facilities for house building are now the same as in the past. I give below some figures which will convincingly show that they are not. In a building the most important items are—

(1) Brick work, (2) plastering, (3) flooring, (4) roofing or terracing with brick on edge, and (5) wood work.

The comparative cost of these items prior to, during, and after, war is given below:—

	Prior to war.	During war.	After war.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Item (1)	20	30/35	35/40 per 100 c ft.
" (2)	2½	4	4½ per 100 sq ft
" (3)	6	8	10 " "
" (4)	22	40	65 " "
" (5)	3½	6½	8½ per c.ft.

It will be seen the prices are nearly double under items (1), (2) and (3) and nearly treble under (4) and (5).

The evicted people will have to face difficulties in building new houses for themselves To deprive these small holders of their dearly-kept houses and to offer no solatium besides the market value seems hardly equitable. The very people whose lot the Bill proposes to mitigate will most suffer by this acquisition if the solatium is denied to them. The framers of the Bill seem to have in their mind but one idea, viz., to provide finance for schemes, but at whose cost and at what inconvenience to those affected was apparently not their concern. As I have shown above that the very people whose lot the Bill seeks to mitigate will suffer most by the acquisition, it is but fair that the solatium should, in addition to the market value, be paid. In support of this view, I would draw attention to the circular letter from the Government of India No 154/107-17, dated 14th February 1920, which expresses aversion to the abolition of the solatium.

Clause 46 (5).—The term of office of trustees is fixed at five years. But as clause 53 provides that the trust ceases to exist as soon as the work for which it was created is finished, the term of five years provided would seem to be unnecessary, in the case of such small schemes which would not engage the trust for more than two or three years, as otherwise the tendency will be to prolong completion of the scheme for the full term, the post of a chairman carrying with it pay and perquisites.

T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI.

NOTE

I am in general agreement with the report of the Select Committee, but there are at least two important matters on which I have had to differ from my friends on the Committee—on which it is my duty to draw the attention of the Council and the general public to the difference.

In clause 7, the Select Committee has created a Director of Town-Planning to be paid from Provincial revenues I am opposed to the creation of statutory appointments with large salaries thus increasing the burden on the tax-payer—especially at this time when the burden of taxation is increasing in several directions—unless the necessity for such creation is clearly made out. No such necessity has yet been made out His functions are left undefined in the Act. The general report of the Committee refers to his functions as a channel through whom local bodies will have to approach Government. The interposition of any authority between the local bodies and Government even as a channel is undesirable His function as an adviser shows that instead of appointing a Director we should only engage a town-planning expert for the Presidency to advise local bodies. The provision enabling Government to frame rules shows the danger of the appointment, as under the rules Government may make the Director practically the final authority in some matters and thus local bodies would be hampered and chilled in their enthusiasm for town-planning by having a Director as a controlling authority over their heads. The creation of this office in this Act appears to me to be not merely needless but also possibly mischievous in the above circumstances.

The second matter on which I differ strongly from the majority of my colleagues is about the betterment contribution referred to in clauses 23 and 24. This was a new principle introduced into this country, under the original Bill. It has been further altered in the Select Committee so as to introduce (what was not introduced in the original Bill) the principle of levying a share of the *unearned increment* in the value of houses near the area of town-planning. Why such a new principle of taxation involving a heavy impost and extending, it may be, over fifty or even a hundred years should be introduced in the case of the properties near town-planning areas and not in the case of other municipal or rural areas; why other forms of property should not be subjected to the same percentage of extra taxation; and why the burdens of the already over-burdened land should be increased further regardless of the question of the immediate need for the money raised by such taxation, are

questions which I find no answer for. If any local body wants more money for town-planning or any other municipal purpose, let it levy the amount of tax required for that specific purpose equalizing as far as possible the incidence of taxation on various forms of property.

I have serious doubts whether these two important changes, the latter of which does affect the capacity of the citizen or ryot to pay his tax to Imperial and Provincial Governments, can be introduced into the Bill (as they have now been) without getting specific sanction of the Government of India thereto.

9th June 1920. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

[NOTE.—(1) *The alterations and additions made in Select Committee are printed in italics.*
(2) *The figures in square brackets on the margin denote the clauses of the Bill as introduced.*]

The Madras Town-Planning Bill, 1920.

No 3 of 1920.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient that the development of towns should be regulated to secure to their present and future inhabitants sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience; Preamble.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 79, sub-section (2), of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[1] **1.** (1) This Act may be called the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920. Short title and extent.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Madras Presidency.

[2] **2.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(1) "Chairman" means the "Commissioner *of the Corporation of Madras*" in the City of Madras, and the "Chairman of the Municipal Council" in other municipalities.

(2) "*Director*" *means the Director of Town-Planning appointed under this Act*

(3) "Municipality" means the City of Madras as defined in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and any local area *in which* the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, *is in force.*

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving, or entitled to receive, whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, *guardian, manager or receiver* for another person, *or for any religious or charitable purpose*, the rents or profits of the property in connection with which the word is used.

(5) "*Plot*" *means a continuous portion of land held in one ownership other than land used, allotted or reserved for any public or municipal purpose*

(6) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(7) "*Reconstituted plot*" *means a plot which is in any way altered by the making of a town-planning scheme otherwise than by the severance of land used, allotted or reserved for any public or municipal purpose.*

(3) "*Scheme*" *means a town-planning scheme and includes a plan relating to a town-planning scheme.*

CHAPTER II.

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEMES.

Land in respect of which a town-planning scheme may be made.

3. (1) A town-planning scheme may be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act in respect of any land which is in course of development or is likely to be used for building purposes. [3]

(2) Where a piece of land already built upon, or a piece of land not likely to be used for building purposes, is so situated with respect to any land which is in course of development or likely to be used for building purposes that *the general object of the scheme will be better secured by its inclusion* in any *town-planning scheme* intended to be made with respect to the last-mentioned land, the *Local Government* may sanction the *inclusion of* such piece of land.

(3) The expression "land likely to be used for building purposes" shall include any land likely to be used as, or for the purpose of providing, open spaces, roads, streets, parks, pleasure or recreation grounds, or for the purpose of executing any work upon or under the land incidental to a scheme, whether in the nature of a building work or not

(4) The decision of the *Local Government* shall be final as to whether land is likely to be used for building purposes or *is in course of development and as to whether the general object of a scheme will be better secured by the inclusion therein of any land already built upon or not likely to be used for building purposes.*

Matters that may be dealt with in scheme.

4. A town-planning scheme may provide for *all* or any of the following matters:— [5]

(*a*) the laying out of land as building sites;

(*b*) the construction, diversion, extension, alteration, improvement or closure of streets, roads and communications;

(*c*) the construction, alteration, removal and demolition of buildings, bridges and other structures;

(*d*) *the acquisition by purchase, exchange or otherwise, of any land within the area included in the scheme whether required immediately for building purposes or not;*

(e) the redistribution of boundaries and the reconstitution of plots belonging to owners of property comprised in the scheme;

(f) the disposal by sale, exchange, lease or otherwise of land acquired or owned by the council;

(g) transport facilities;

(h) water-supply;

(i) lighting;

(j) drainage inclusive of sewerage and of surface draining and sewage disposal;

(k) the allotment or reservation of land for streets, roads, squares, *housing the poorer and working classes*, buildings for religious and charitable purposes, open spaces, gardens, recreation grounds, schools, markets, shops, factories, *hospitals, dispensaries, Government and municipal buildings*, and public purposes of all kinds;

(l) the preservation of objects *and buildings* of archæological or historic interest or *of* natural beauty *or* actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with special religious veneration;

(m) the imposition of conditions and restrictions in regard to the character, number, architectural features and height of buildings allowed in specified areas, and the purposes to which buildings or specified areas may or may not be appropriated; and the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space about buildings;

(n) the suspension so far as *may be* necessary for the proper carrying out of the scheme, of any provision in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or in any rule, by-law or regulation made under the said Acts and in force in the area included in the scheme;

(o) the modification, so far as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the scheme, of any provision in the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 *affecting the conversion of holdings or portions thereof into building land in the area included in the scheme;*

Explanation.—The word "holding" in this clause shall have the same meaning as in the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

(p) such other matters not inconsistent with the objects of this Act as may be prescribed.

[New] 5. (1) *In the scheme, the size and shape of every reconstituted plot shall be so determined as to render it, so far as may be, suitable for building purposes* Reconstituted plots.

(2) *In order to render original plots more suitable for building purposes, the scheme may contain proposals—*

(a) to form a reconstituted plot by the alteration of the boundaries of an original plot,

(b) to provide, with the consent of the owners, that two or more original plots, each of which is held in ownership in severalty or in joint ownership, shall thereafter, with or without alteration of boundaries, be held in ownership in common, as a reconstituted plot,

(c) to allot a plot to any owner dispossessed of land in furtherance of the scheme, and

(d) to transfer the ownership of a plot from one person to another.

Application of certain provisions to town improvement schemes.

[30]

6. (1) Whenever a municipal council proposes to undertake, in virtue of its powers under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as the case may be, a scheme of town improvement in any area within the municipality which is already built upon, the *Local Government* may, if *they are* of opinion that such improvement scheme will specially benefit the owners of buildings and land in such area, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, apply to such area *with necessary modifications* sections 23 to 26, *and* chapters V and VII of this Act for the purposes of such improvement scheme.

In applying to such area the provisions of sections 23 *and* 35, *the date of the notification under this sub-section shall be substituted for the dates referred to in section* 23 *and in clause* (*a*) *of sub-section* (2) *and clauses* (*d*) *and* (*f*) *of sub-section* (3) *of section* 35.

(2) The *Local Government* shall, before issuing a notification under sub-section (1), give the owners of buildings and lands in the area affected an opportunity of showing cause why such notification should not be issued.

(3) From the date of publication of a notification under sub-section (1) property may be acquired and betterment contributions may be levied for the purposes of the town-improvement scheme as though it were a town-planning scheme made under this Act.

(4) A scheme of town improvement means, for the purposes of this section, a scheme providing for the improvement of a municipality by opening up congested areas, demolishing obstructive buildings, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for ventilation or recreation,

and acquiring land for the said objects and for the rehousing of persons of the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of the scheme.

CHAPTER III.

Making, variation and revocation of schemes and their effect.

[New] Appointment of Director of Town-Planning.

7. (1) *The Local Government may appoint a person to be Director of Town-Planning for the province and may assign to him from time to time such salary and establishment as they think fit*

(2) *The cost of such officer and his establishment shall be paid out of the revenues of the Local Government.*

(3) *Municipal councils shall consult the Director on such matters relating to town-planning, and in such manner, as may be prescribed. If any difference arises between the Director and a council on any matter so prescribed, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final*

[New] Obligation on certain municipalities to make schemes within five years.

8. *The council of every municipality containing, on the first day of January 1922, a population, according to the last preceding census, of not less than forty thousand shall, not later than five years after that date, prepare, print and submit to the Local Government, for their sanction, a scheme or schemes as respects all land within the municipality or in its vicinity in respect of which a town-planning scheme may be made under this Act.*

[4] Declaration of intention to make or adopt scheme.

9. (1) *Every municipal council which intends to make* a town-planning scheme, in respect of any land within the municipal area or in its vicinity outside such area, *or to adopt, with or without modifications, a draft scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of any such land shall, by resolution, declare its intention. The chairman shall then have a plan prepared showing the area proposed to be included in the scheme, the surrounding lands and any existing streets.*

(2) No town-planning scheme *made or adopted by a municipal council* shall include any area *outside its limits* without the concurrence of the *municipal* council or of the *district* board, *as the case may be, having jurisdiction over such area :*

Provided that, where *such* concurrence is refused, the *Local Government* may, *after* considering the objections of such council or *district* board, overrule them, and permit such area to be included in the scheme.

(3) *The decision of the Local Government as to whether any land is in the vicinity of a municipal area shall be final.*

Resolution to make or adopt scheme.

10. (1) *The* resolution under section 9 *shall be published by notification in the prescribed manner by* the chairman; *and such notification shall state that* a copy of the plan *is kept* for the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours at the municipal office. [6]

(2) If within sixty days from the date of such publication any person likely to be affected by such scheme communicates in writing any objection or suggestion relating thereto the municipal council shall consider such objection or suggestion.

(3) *The municipal council may then finally resolve upon making or adopting the scheme with or without modifications, and the chairman shall publish the resolution by notification in the prescribed manner.*

Publication of draft scheme.

11. (1) *If the resolution is to make a scheme, the municipal council shall,* within twelve months from the date of the notification under section 10, sub-section (3), *or within such further period, not exceeding twelve months, as the Director may allow, and* after consulting, in the prescribed manner, the owners of lands and buildings in the area affected, prepare, *print* and publish a draft scheme. [7]

(2) *If the resolution is to adopt a draft scheme proposed by owners, the council shall, without delay, print and publish such scheme.*

Power to Local Government to require council to make scheme.

12. *Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 8 to 11, the Local Government may, in respect of any municipality, after making such enquiry as they may deem necessary, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, require the council, before a fixed date, to prepare, print and submit for their sanction a scheme as respects any land in regard to which a town-planning scheme may be made.* [New]

Contents of draft scheme.

13. Every draft scheme shall contain the following particulars:— [8]

(*a*) *a plan showing the lines of existing and proposed streets;*

(*b*) the ownership of all lands and buildings in the area to which the scheme relates;

(*c*) the area of all such lands whether public or private;

(*d*) the land allotted or reserved under section 4, clause (*k*), with a general indication of the uses to which such land is to be put;

(*e*) *the extent to which* it is proposed *to redistribute boundaries and reconstitute plots;*

(*f*) an estimate of the net cost of the scheme;

(*g*) draft regulations and details of the scheme under the clauses of section 4 which it is proposed to apply; and

(*h*) any other particulars or plans *that may be prescribed or specially required by the Local Government.*

Sanctioning of scheme by Local Government.

[9] **14.** (1) If within sixty days from the date of the publication of a draft scheme any person affected by such scheme communicates in writing any objection *or suggestion relating thereto*, the council shall consider such objection or *suggestion* and may modify the scheme as it thinks fit.

(2) The scheme as passed *or adopted* by the council together with all written objections and suggestions shall thereupon be submitted to the *Local Government* for sanction.

(3) The *Local Government* may, after considering *the* objections *and suggestions, if any*, and making such inquiry as *they* think fit, sanction or disallow the scheme or refuse to sanction the scheme except with such modifications and subject to such conditions as *they* may think fit to impose.

(4) The sanction of the *Local Government* to a scheme *under sub-section* (3) shall be published by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and such notification shall state at what place and time the scheme will be open to the inspection of the public.

(5) A scheme when sanctioned by the *Local Government* shall, from the date of the notification under sub-section (4), have effect as if it were enacted in this Act

Variation or revocation of schemes.

*[24] **15.** (1) A town-planning scheme may at any time be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme prepared, *printed*, published, and sanctioned in accordance with this Act:

Provided that the municipal council shall be competent to modify a scheme after it has been sanctioned by the *Local Government* under section 14 by an agreement entered into with the persons interested in the scheme and with the concurrence of the *Local Government.*

(2) The *Local Government* on the application of the council or of any person appearing to *them* to be interested may, at any time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, revoke a scheme if *they* think fit to do so, provided that the *Local Government* shall give the council

and such persons as may appear to be interested a reasonable opportunity of stating their views on any *such* application.

Limitation of compensation payable to persons affected by variation or revocation of schemes.

16. If at any time after the day on which a scheme has come into force such scheme is varied or revoked, any person who has incurred expenditure for the purpose of complying with such scheme shall be entitled to receive compensation from the municipal *council* in so far as, by reason of the variation or revocation of such scheme, *such* expenditure has ceased to be in any way beneficial to him. [25]

Permission to be taken for construction, etc., after publication of draft scheme.

17. *After the publication of a notification under section* 10, *sub-section* (1) *or section* 12, *no person shall erect, or proceed with, any building or work on, or enter into or carry out a contract in respect of, land within the area included in the scheme, unless he has applied for, and obtained, permission from the municipal council to do so :* [New]

Provided that, if the council omits for three months from the date of receipt of such application, to communicate to the applicant any orders thereon, it shall be deemed to have granted the permission.

Obligation on owners to comply with scheme after sanction.

18. From the date of the notification of the *Local Government* sanctioning a scheme under section 14, all owners of lands and buildings in the area affected by the scheme who propose to construct or reconstruct or in any way alter or add to buildings shall conform in every particular with the requirements of such scheme; and no building shall be constructed or reconstructed in any area in which building is expressly forbidden in the scheme, or which is reserved in the scheme for any purpose incompatible with building. [10]

Power of municipal executive to enforce scheme.

19. (1) *On and after the day on which the scheme comes into force, the chairman may make a provisional order requiring an owner—* [11]

(a) to remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with ; or

(b) to execute within a specified period any work which it is the owner's duty to execute under the scheme, where the chairman is of opinion that delay in the execution of the work would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme.

(2) The chairman shall serve a copy of the provisional order made under sub-section (1) on the owner together with

a notice requiring him to show cause within a reasonable time to be *specified* in such notice, why the order should not be confirmed.

(3) If the owner fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the chairman, the chairman may confirm the order and such order shall be binding on the owner and may be enforced, and the expenses of enforcement may be recovered by the means provided in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or the District Municipalities Act, 1920, as the case may be, for the enforcement of the lawful orders of municipal authorities and for the recovery of expenses thereby incurred. *An* appeal shall lie to the *Local Government against the order of the chairman* and their decision shall be final.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIOUS AFFECTION AND CONTRIBUTION FOR BETTERMENT.

[12] **20.** Any person whose property is injuriously affected *by any refusal of the municipal council to grant the permission applied for under section* 17 or by the making of a town-planning scheme shall, if he makes a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date of publication of a notification by the Local Government sanctioning the scheme under section 14, be entitled to obtain compensation in respect thereof from the municipal council. Right to compensation.

[New] **21.** *A person shall not be entitled to obtain compensation under section* 20 *on account of any building erected on, or contract made, or other thing done, with respect to, land included in a scheme, after the date of the publication of the notification under section* 10, *sub-section* (1) *or section* 12.

Provided that this provision shall not apply to any building erected, contract made or other thing done in accordance with a permission granted under section 17. No right to compensation for building, etc., subsequent to first notification.

[17] **22.** (1) Where property is alleged to be injuriously affected by reason of any provisions contained in a town-planning scheme, no compensation shall be paid in respect thereof, if or in so far as the provisions are such as would have been enforceable without compensation under any law, rule or by-law at the time in force. Exclusion or limitation of compensation in certain cases.

(2) Property shall not be deemed to be injuriously affected by reason of any provisions inserted in a scheme, which impose

any conditions or restrictions in regard to any of the matters specified in section 4, clause (*l*) or clause (*m*).

(3) *Where a person is entitled to compensation under this Act in respect of any matter or thing, and he would be entitled to compensation in respect of the same matter or thing under any other Act, he shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of that matter or thing under both the Acts, nor shall he be entitled to any larger compensation under this Act than he would be entitled to under the other Act.*

Power to levy betterment contribution.

23. Where by the making of any town-planning scheme any *property* is increased in value, the municipal council, if it makes a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being *later* than six months after the date of publication of a notification of the *Local Government* sanctioning a scheme under section 14, shall be entitled to recover from the owner of such *property* an *annual* betterment contribution *for such term of years and at such uniform percentage of the increase in value not exceeding ten per centum as may be fixed in the scheme*: [18]

Provided that the aggregate amount of the contributions so recovered shall not exceed one-half of the maximum increase in value during the aforesaid term of years as ascertained under the next following section.

Betterment contribution how calculated.

24. *The betterment contribution shall be levied according to the following principles:—* [New]

(*a*) *In respect of each property on which the contribution may be levied under section 23, its market value at the date of the publication of the notification under section 10, sub-section (1) or section 12, shall be estimated without reference to the improvements contemplated in the scheme.*

(*b*) *In each of the financial years following that in which the scheme takes effect under section 14, sub-section (5), the market value of each such property on the first day of April of that year shall be estimated by the chairman.*

(*c*) *If, in any financial year, the market value estimated under clause (b) does not exceed that estimated under clause (a), no betterment contribution shall be levied for that year.*

(*d*) *If, in any financial year, the estimated market value under clause (b) exceeds that under clause (a), the municipal council shall levy on the difference a betterment contribution according to the percentage fixed in the scheme.*

Provided that in estimating the market value of land under clause (a) or clause (b),

the value of buildings or other works erected or in the course of erection on such land shall not be taken into consideration

[19] **25.** (1) The betterment contribution shall be *a first charge on the property on which it is due, subject to the prior payment of land revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, and shall be* paid in half-yearly instalments of *one-half of the amount fixed for the year.* Assessment and collection of betterment contribution.

(2) (*a*) *The Local Government may make rules for the assessment and collection of the betterment contribution, and* subject to such rules, (*i*) the chairman shall have the same powers and shall adopt the same procedure for the assessment and collection of the betterment contribution as he has for the assessment and collection of the property tax, (*ii*) persons affected shall have the same right to receive notice of assessment and to object to the assessment and to appeal in respect thereof as they have in respect of the property tax, *and* (*iii*) decisions on appeal shall to the same extent be final and conclusive; and

(*b*) lands and buildings exempt from the property tax shall also be exempt from any betterment contribution.

[20 and new] **26.** (1) *If the owner of any property, separately registered in the municipal assessment books and assessed to a betterment contribution in any particular year, objects to the amount of such contribution on the ground that the market value estimated under clause* (*b*) *of section 24 is excessive, he shall state the market value which, he contends, is correct, and may, within thirty days of the date on which the determination of his objection or appeal becomes final, by written notice, require the municipal council to acquire the property together with any buildings or other works that may exist thereon.* Option of objecting owner to require council to acquire his property.

(2) *The council shall thereupon either acquire the property or accept the market value as stated by the owner and revise its assessment of the betterment contribution in accordance therewith.*

(3) *In case the council elects to acquire the property, the compensation payable therefor shall be determined according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as modified by Chapter VII of this Act:*

Provided that the compensation payable for the property, apart from the buildings or other works thereon, shall not exceed the market value stated by the owner under sub-section (1)

CHAPTER V.

THE ARBITRATOR.

Local Government to appoint arbitrator.

27. *After a scheme has been sanctioned under section* 14, *the Local Government shall appoint an arbitrator with sufficient establishment whose duties shall be as hereinafter provided.* [New]

Duties of arbitrator.

28. *In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the arbitrator shall—* [New]

(a) after giving notice in the prescribed manner pass such orders as may be required under clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (2) *of section* 5 ;

(b) after giving notice in the prescribed manner define and, where it is, in his opinion, necessary, demarcate the reconstituted plots and the areas allotted to, or reserved for, the municipal council for the purposes mentioned in clause (k) of section 4 ;

(c) decide, in reference to the claims made before him, after giving notice in the prescribed manner, whether any property is injuriously affected by the making of a town-planning scheme, and award the compensation, if any, to be paid to the owner concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IV; and

(d) after giving notice in the prescribed manner, determine the properties which are liable to the betterment contribution under section 23, *and estimate and record their market value at the date of the notification under section* 10, *sub-section* (1), *or section* 12, *as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of section* 24.

Decision of arbitrator final.

29. *Every decision of the arbitrator under section* 28 *shall be final and binding on all persons.* [New]

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE.

Municipal town-planning fund.

30. (1) *The receipts of a municipal council under this Act or any town-planning scheme made thereunder shall form a separate town-planning fund and all expenditure under this Act or any town-planning scheme thereunder shall be defrayed out of such fund. No portion of the fund shall, except with the sanction of the Local Government, be expended for purposes not provided for by this Act.* [New]

(2) The moneys required, in the first instance, to establish such fund, and any deficiency from time to time occurring in such fund by reason of the excess of expenditure over receipts shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may frame in this behalf, be supplied out of the general municipal fund or out of moneys borrowed in pursuance of this Act.

(3) *Separate accounts shall be maintained by each municipal council for its town-planning fund.*

[New] **31.** *A municipal council, taking action under this Act, shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, for the purpose of borrowing money under the provisions of that Act, and the making and execution of a town-planning scheme shall be deemed to be a work which such local authority is legally authorized to carry out.* Power to borrow

[New] **32.** (1) *With a view to afford facilities to municipal councils for obtaining the funds they require for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may constitute a Provincial Town-planning Fund.* Provincial Town-planning Fund.

(2) *The moneys required in the first instance to establish such fund and any deficiency from time to time appearing therein by reason of the excess of disbursements over receipts shall be supplied out of provincial revenues or provincial borrowings.*

(3) *The Local Government may prescribe the terms and conditions on which loans may be given, or grants made, out of the Provincial Town-planning Fund, to any municipal council for the purpose of making or executing a town-planning scheme.*

CHAPTER VII.

LAND ACQUISITION.

[13] **33.** Immovable property required for the purposes of a town-planning scheme shall be deemed to be land needed for a public purpose, within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and may be acquired under the said Act modified in the manner provided in this chapter Modification of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

[10 (5)] **34** Notwithstanding anything in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, a notification *under section* 14 shall operate in respect of any land required for the purposes of the scheme as a declaration under section 6 of the said Act, and no further declaration shall be necessary, but it shall not be incumbent on the *Local Government*, or officer authorized in that behalf, to take immediate steps for the acquisition of such land. Provided that if the land is not acquired within three years from the date of the notification, it shall cease to have effect as a declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act. Notification under section 14 to have effect as declaration under section 6, Land Acquisition Act

[14] **35.** (1) The provisions of sections 15, 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall have no application in the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act. Sections 15, 23 and 24 of Land Acquisition Act superseded.

(2) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land

acquired under the said Act for such purposes the collector and the court shall take into consideration—

(*a*) the market value of the land at the date of publication of *the* notification *under section* 10, *sub-section* (1), *or section* 12, *as the case may be;*

(*b*) the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the collector's taking possession thereof;

(*c*) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land or by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property movable or immovable in any other manner, or his earnings; provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of offensive industries, which must, under the provisions of the scheme, be removed;

(*d*) if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of offensive industries, which must, under the provisions of the scheme, be removed.

(3) But the collector and the court shall not take into consideration—

(*a*) the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition *or the compulsory character;*

(*b*) any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

(*c*) any damage sustained by him, which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

(*d*) any damage which is likely to be caused to the land acquired, after the date of publication of the notification under section 10, *sub-section* (1), *or section* 12, *as the case may be*, by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

(*e*) any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

(*f*) any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of publication of the *notifications referred to in clause* (*a*), *unless they are covered by a permission obtained from the municipal council under section* 17;

(*g*) any outlay or improvements on, or disposal of, the land acquired which, having regard to the time at which

they were made and other circumstances, appear to have been commenced, made or effected with intent to obtain increased compensation;

(h) the special suitability or adaptability, if any, of the land for any purpose, if that purpose is one to which it could be applied only in pursuance of statutory powers or for which there is no market apart from the special needs of a particular purchaser or the requirements of a Government Department or any local or public authority.

[16] (4) If the market value of any land or building is specially high *by reason of the use thereof in a manner which could be restrained by any court, or is contrary to law or public policy or is detrimental to the health of the inmates of the building or to the public health, the amount of the increased value due to such user shall be disregarded in determining the amount of compensation.*

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[21] **36.** A municipal council shall be competent to make any agreement with any person in respect of any matter which is to be provided for in a town-planning scheme subject to the power of the *Local Government* to modify or disallow such agreement, and, unless it is otherwise expressly provided therein, such agreement shall take effect on and after the day on which the scheme comes into force: Power of councils to make agreements.

Provided that if the agreement be modified by the *Local Government*, either party shall have the option of avoiding it if he so elects *within the prescribed period.*

[New] **37.** *Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, a municipal council may appoint a special town-planning committee composed either wholly of members of the municipal council, or partly of such members and partly of others; and may delegate to such committee power to dispose of, in relation to the scheme in question, matters of a specified nature which, under the provisions of this Act, are reserved for the decision of the council:* Town planning committees.

Provided that no person, other than a member of the council, shall be appointed to such committee unless such appointment is supported by not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the council:

Provided also that the number of persons who are appointed to any committee who are not members of the council shall not exceed one third of the number of members of such committee.

Joint town-planning committee.

[28] **38.** (1) When two or more municipal councils *or district boards or when a municipal council and a district board* are of opinion that the interests of contiguous areas within their respective jurisdictions can best be served by the making of a joint town-planning scheme, and the *Local Government* concur, a joint town-*planning* committee *may* be constituted

(2) Such committee shall consist of representatives of each *municipal* council *or district board, as the case may be*, elected in such manner and in such proportion as the *Local Government* may prescribe.

(3) When such committee has been duly constituted, the provisions of this Act shall apply for the purpose of making and executing the joint scheme; *and*

(a) such committee shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the *municipal* council, and the presiding member thereof the powers and duties of the chairman under this Act; and

(b) the joint town-planning scheme shall, unless special provision is made therein for executing the scheme or any part thereof jointly, specify the parts of the scheme to be executed at the expense of the several municipalities *or district boards* in the several contiguous areas and the several parts of the scheme shall, *after the publication of the notification under section* 14, have effect in the several contiguous areas as if they were separate schemes.

Extension of provisions to unions and other areas.

[29] **39.** (1) The *Local Government* may, by notification in the *Fort St George Gazette*, extend any provision of this Act to any union *or other local area in which* the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, *is in force* and may declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as *they* think fit:

Provided that such notification shall provide for the exercise *by the district board or* by the *taluk board subject to the control of the* district board, of functions exercisable by a municipal council under any provision of this Act so extended, *and by the president of the district or taluk board of functions exercisable by the chairman.*

(2) *By a notification under sub-section* (1), *the Local Government may also extend to the union or other local area concerned all or any of the provisions of the District Municipalities Act*, 1920, *and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit.*

Relation of municipal authorities to those of unions or other areas included in scheme.

[22] **40.** When any *union or other local area in which* the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, *is in force* is comprised in a town-planning scheme *made or extended to be made by a municipal council*, then,

notwithstanding anything in the said Act, the municipal authorities shall exercise therein all the powers given to them by this Act or the scheme, and the authorities *of the union or local board concerned* shall be bound to give all information that may be required by the municipal authorities for the purpose of this Act or the scheme, and to do nothing that will obstruct the lawful exercise of the powers of the municipal authorities thereunder.

[New] **41.** *Any dispute between any two local authorities in regard to any matters arising under any of the provisions of this Act shall, in case of their failure to settle it amicably between themselves, be referred for adjudication to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.* Power of Local Government to arbitrate in disputes between local authorities.

[26] **42.** (1) If the *Local Government are* satisfied, after giving the municipal council an opportunity of explanation, and considering any other representations that may be made to them, that a municipal council— Powers of control of Local Government.

(*a*) has failed to take the requisite steps for having a satisfactory town-planning scheme prepared and *sanctioned* in a case where a town-planning scheme ought to be made, or

(*b*) has failed to adopt any scheme proposed by owners of any land in a case where the scheme ought to be adopted, or

(*c*) has unreasonably refused to consent to any modifications or conditions imposed by the *Local Government*,

the *Local Government* may, as the case may require, order the municipal council to prepare and submit for the approval of the *Local Government* such a town-planning scheme, or to adopt the scheme, or to consent to the modifications or conditions so inserted:

Provided that, where the municipal council has failed to adopt a scheme, the *Local Government*, in lieu of making such an order as aforesaid, may approve the proposed scheme, subject to such modifications or conditions, if any, as the *Local Government* think fit, and thereupon the scheme shall have effect as if it had been adopted by the municipal council and sanctioned by the *Local Government*.

(2) If the *Local Government are* satisfied, after giving the municipal council an opportunity of explanation, that a municipal council has failed to enforce effectively the observance of a scheme which has been finally sanctioned, or any provisions thereof, or to execute any works which under the scheme or this Act the council is required to execute, the *Local Government* may order the council to do all things necessary for enforcing the

observance of the scheme or any provisions thereof effectively, or for executing any works which, under the scheme or this Act, the council is required to execute.

(3) For the purposes of this section the *Local Government* shall have the same powers of calling for records, of causing inspection to be made, and of enforcing *their* orders or appointing persons to enforce them as *they have* under sections 40 to 43 (both inclusive) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or sections 35 and 40 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, as the case may be.

Powers of entry, etc.

[27] **43.** For the purpose of the making or execution of any town-planning scheme, the municipal authorities [or persons appointed by the *Local Government* under section 42, sub-section (3)], their subordinates and contractors shall have the same power to enter upon, survey and set up marks on property and to do all acts necessary for such purposes, subject to the same conditions and restrictions, as they have for other municipal purposes under Part VI of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or under Part VI of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as the case may be; and persons interfering with the exercise of such powers by the municipal authorities (or persons appointed by the *Local Government*), their officers, servants, or contractors, shall be liable to the same penalties.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

[28] **44.** (1) The *Local Government* may make rules consistent with this Act either generally or for any particular area, to carry out all the purposes of this Act and such rules may be incorporated in any scheme by a reference thereto in the scheme, subject to any modifications that may be set out in the scheme.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the *Local Government shall have power to* make rules *in respect of* the following matters :—

(*a*) the manner of publication of the *notifications* under section 10, *sub-sections* (1) *and* (3), and of the draft scheme under section 11;

(*b*) the further particulars or plans for inclusion in schemes under section 4, clause (*p*), and section 13, clause (*h*);

(*c*) the scale of all plans made under this Act, the particulars to be shown in them, the manner in which such particulars shall be shown, the colouring of such plans, and all such matters;

(*d*) *what streets or roads and improvements thereto provided in a town-planning scheme shall be made or carried*

out at the expense of the municipal council, the owners of property or both ;

(e) the kinds of expenditure connected with town-planning which shall be met out of current revenues and those that shall be met out of loans or other capital receipts ;

(f) what receipts shall be credited to the town-planning fund referred to in section 30 and what expenditure shall be debited to it ;

(g) the powers that may be delegated to the committees constituted under section 37 ;

(h) the election of members of joint town-planning committees under section 38, sub-section (2), and the procedure of such committees ;

(i) the manner in which all documents and plans prepared under this Act shall be made accessible to the public ;

(j) the procedure to be adopted for securing co-operation on the part of the municipal authorities with the owners or persons interested in property proposed to be comprised in a town-planning scheme by such means as may be expedient, the summoning, presidency and procedure of such conferences and all such matters ;

(k) the procedure to be observed by the municipal council, in cases where owners commit default, or delay the carrying out of works or improvements, for carrying out such works or improvements and for recovering the cost from the owners liable therefor ;

(l) the securing of reasonable speed in the preparation or adoption of schemes by municipal councils and the procedure to be followed for enabling the Local Government to act in the place of a council in the case of default or dilatoriness on the part of the latter in making, adopting or executing a scheme and to recover from such council the expenses of such action ;

(m) the calculation, assessment and collection of the betterment contribution ;

(n) the *regulation of the procedure before the arbitrator ;*

(o) the delegation of powers to, and the duties that shall be discharged by, the Director, and the matters on which and the manner in which he shall be consulted by municipal councils ;

(p) the constitution of the Provincial Town-planning Fund, its administration and the accounts to be kept thereof ,

(q) the accounts that each municipal council shall keep for its town-planning fund, and their audit ,

(r) the extent to which the proceedings and acts of local authorities under this Act shall be regulated by the provisions of any municipal or local law applicable to such authorities ,

(*a*) enquiries and reports as to the beginning and the progress and completion of works and other action under any scheme;

(*b*) sanitary principles and building regulations to be observed in drawing up schemes

(3) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWN-PLANNING TRUSTS.

Creation of town-planning trusts.

45 (1) *When, at the request of the municipal council or district board concerned or otherwise, the Local Government decide that the interests of town-planning in any particular area will be best served by entrusting it to a special board, they may constitute such board, to be called "The (name of town or other area) Town-planning Trust" hereinafter referred to as "The Trust"; and thereupon the duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act in such local area shall, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, be vested in the trust.* [New]

(2) *The trust shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the aforesaid name sue and be sued.*

Constitution of trusts

46. (1) *The trust shall consist of—* [New]

(*a*) *a chairman appointed by the Local Government;*

(*b*) *persons elected by the members of the municipal council or of the local boards or both; and*

(*c*) *persons appointed by the Local Government either by name or by virtue of their office.*

(2) *The Local Government shall fix the strength of the trust, the number of trustees to be elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the local bodies by whom they shall be elected and the number of trustees to be appointed by the Local Government under clause (c) of sub-section (1). Provided that the number of trustees appointed by the Local Government shall not exceed one-third of the sanctioned strength.*

(3) *Each trustee shall hold office for five years*

Chairman may be given salary.

47 *The chairman of the trust may receive such salary or remuneration as may be sanctioned by the Local Government. No other trustee shall receive any salary or other remuneration from the funds of the trust* [New]

Removal of trustees.

48 (1) *The Local Government may remove from the trust any trustee, other than an ex-officio trustee, who—* [New]

(*a*) *refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or absents himself for more than*

three consecutive months from the meetings of the trust or of any committee of which he is a member and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the trust, or

(b) is an undischarged insolvent or has compounded with his creditors, or

(c) has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned, or

(d) has knowingly acquired or continued to hold without the permission in writing of the Local Government, directly or indirectly or by a partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the trust, or

(e) has knowingly acted as a trustee in a matter other than a matter referred to in clause (iv) or clause (v) of the proviso to this sub-section in which he or a partner had directly or indirectly, a personal interest, or in which he was professionally interested on behalf of a client, principal or other person, or

(f) being a legal practitioner, in any suit or other proceeding, acts or appears on behalf of any other person against the trust or acts or appears on behalf of any other person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the trust.

Provided that a person shall not be deemed for the purpose of sub-section (1) to acquire, or continue to have, any share or interest in a contract or employment by reason only of his—

(i) having a share or interest in any lease, sale or purchase of land or buildings, or in any agreement for the same, provided that such share or interest was acquired before he became a trustee, or

(ii) having a share in a joint stock company which shall contract with, or be employed by, or on behalf of, the trust, or

(iii) having a share or interest in a newspaper in which an advertisement relating to the affairs of the trust is inserted, or

(iv) holding a debenture or otherwise being interested in a loan raised by or on behalf of the trust, or

(v) being retained by the trust as a legal practitioner, or

(vi) having a share or interest in the occasional sale of an article in which he regularly trades to the trust to a value not exceeding, in any one year, such amount as the trust, with the sanction of the Local Government, may fix in this behalf

(2) The Local Government may remove from the trust a trustee who in their opinion has so abused his position as a trustee as to

render his continuance as a trustee detrimental to the public interest.

Provided that when the Local Government propose to take action under the foregoing provisions of this section an opportunity of explanation shall be given to the trustee concerned, and, when such action is taken, the reasons therefor shall be placed on record.

Disabilities of trustees removed under section 48.

49. (1) *A trustee removed under clause (a) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 48, or under sub-section (2) of that section, shall not be eligible for further election or nomination for a period of three years from the date of his removal* [New]

(2) *A trustee removed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 48 shall not be so eligible until he has obtained his discharge or has paid his creditors in full, as the case may be.*

(3) *A trustee removed under any other provision of section 48 shall not be so eligible until he is declared to be no longer ineligible, and he may be so declared by an order of the Local Government.*

Application to trusts of this Act and their power to borrow.

50. (1) *When a trust has been duly constituted, the provisions of this Act shall, within the area entrusted to it for town planning purposes, apply in full as though the words 'trust' and 'chairman of the trust' were substituted for 'municipal council or council' and 'chairman of the council or chairman' wherever these latter expressions occur in this Act* [New]

(2) *A trust constituted under this chapter shall be deemed to be a local authority, as defined in the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, for the purpose of borrowing money under the provisions of that Act, and the making and execution of a scheme under this Act shall be deemed to be a work which a local authority is legally authorised to carry out.*

Procedure if trust fails to make any payment in respect of loans.

51. (1) *If the trust fails to repay any loan taken in pursuance of section 50 or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, according to the conditions of the loan, the Accountant-General of Madras shall make such payment;* [Now]

and the chairman of the municipal council shall forthwith pay from the municipal fund to the said Accountant-General a sum equivalent to the sum paid by him;

and the Local Government may attach the income of the trust and thereupon the provisions of section 5 of the Local Authorities Loans Act shall, with all necessary modifications, be deemed to apply.

(2) *Whenever the chairman of a municipal council has made any payment to the Accountant-General under sub-section (1) the Local Government shall, so far as*

possible, reimburse the municipal council out of the income attached under that sub-section.

[New] **52.** (1) *Whenever the municipal council is satisfied—* Vesting in municipal council of streets laid out or altered and open spaces provided by the trust under a scheme.

(a) that any street laid out or altered by the trust has been duly levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, and drained in the manner provided in the scheme sanctioned by the Local Government under this Act, and

(b) that such lamps, lamp posts, and other apparatus as the municipal council may consider necessary for the lighting of such street and as ought to be provided by the trust have been so provided, and

(c) that water and other sanitary conveniences ordinarily provided in a municipality have been duly provided in such street,

the municipal council, after obtaining the assent of the trust, or failing such assent, the assent of the Local Government under sub-section (3), shall, by a written notice affixed in some conspicuous position in such street, declare the street to be a public street; and the street shall thereupon vest in the municipal council, and shall thenceforth be maintained, kept in repair, lighted, and cleansed by the municipal council.

(2) When any open space for purposes of ventilation or recreation has been provided by the trust in executing any scheme, it shall, on completion, be transferred to the municipal council by resolution of the trust and shall thereupon vest in, and be maintained at the expense of, the municipal council:

Provided that the municipal council may require the trust, before any such open space is so transferred, to enclose, level, turf, drain, and lay out such space and provide footpaths therein, and, if necessary, to provide lamps and other apparatus for lighting it.

(3) If any difference of opinion arises between the trust and the municipal council in respect of any matter referred to in the foregoing provisions of this section, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

[New] **53.** (1) *When the trust created for an area has executed all schemes sanctioned under this Act, or so far executed them as to render its continued existence, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary, the Local Government may by notification declare that the trust shall be dissolved from such date as may be specified in this behalf in such notification, and the trust shall be deemed to be dissolved accordingly.* Ultimate dissolution of trust, and transfer of its assets and liabilities to the municipal council.

(2) From the said date—

(a) all properties, funds and dues which are vested in or realizable by the trust and the chairman, respectively, shall vest in

and be realizable by the municipal council and the chairman of the council, respectively; and

(b) all liabilities which are enforceable against the trust shall be enforceable only against the municipal council; and

(c) for the purpose of completing the execution of any scheme, sanctioned under this Act, which has not been fully executed by the trust, and of realizing properties, funds, and dues referred to in clause (a), the functions of the trust and the chairman under this Act shall be discharged by the municipal council and the chairman of the council, respectively.

Power of Local Government to make rules for trusts.

54. (1) *The Local Government shall have power subject to the condition of previous publication, to make rules not inconsistent with this Act and applicable to all trusts or to any trust—* [New]

(a) as to the election and appointment of trustees, and the commencement of their terms of office;

(b) as to the resignation by trustees of their offices, and the filling of casual vacancies;

(c) as to the meetings of the trust, the procedure to be followed in summoning, adjourning and conducting the proceedings of such meetings;

(d) as to the constitution of committees of the trust and the functions that may be delegated to them;

(e) as to the officers and servants who may be employed by the trust, the authority by whom they may be appointed and punished, the salaries of such officers and servants and the institution, where necessary, of a provident fund or gratuity system for their benefit;

(f) as to the accounts to be kept and the returns to be submitted by the trust;

(g) as to the manner in which the accounts of the trust shall be audited and published and as to the powers of auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(h) as to the making and execution of contracts on behalf of the trust;

(i) as to the mutual relations of a trust and local bodies; and

(j) generally for the guidance of trusts and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(2) *Every trust may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make by-laws consistent with this Act and with any rules made thereunder for carrying out the purposes of this Act.*

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 29th day of March 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.E.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. STEPSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINAYAGA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBELWAR CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 31 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Management of the Arni estate.

1 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) when the Court of Wards assumed management of the Arni estate,

(*b*) what percentage of the liabilities of the estate has since been cleared,

(*c*) what assets are held in hand and for what length of time,

(*d*) what assets are held in hand and for what length of time,

(*e*) whether any scheme has been formulated to pay off debts,

(*e*) when the execution of any such scheme may be expected to take place?

1 *A.*—(*a*) The Arni estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on 22nd August 1916.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The Honourable Member is referred to the Administration Reports of the Court of Wards which have been laid on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to question No. 1, I should like to know whether it is the intention of Government to accelerate the clearance of debts within a reasonable time?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Court of Wards are doing their best."

Political refugees in Pondicherry.

2 Q.—In continuation of the answer to my question No. 38 at the last meeting, will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they are aware of Messrs. Arabinda Ghose, Chakravarti, Nageswami Ayyar, S. Srinivasa Achari and V. V. S. Ayyar are political refugees in Pondicherry; and

(*b*) whether orders for arrest or trial against these, if any, have been cancelled and if they can go into British territory without fear of arrest or trial?

2 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no recent information as to the movements of the individuals named.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 38 at the meeting of 10th March 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not possible for Government to give the public and the persons concerned a more definite answer after referring the matter to the Judicial Department?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"The Government's position is that we have no definite information as to the present whereabouts of the particular persons whom the Honourable Member names nor are we at the present moment in a position to say that no other Government may possibly have any cause of complaint against them. So far as we are concerned, we are on firm ground but we cannot answer definitely on behalf of other Governments. I do not think I can add anything further to the answer given."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

Higher appointments for Muhammadans.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of higher appointments such as Secretaries to Government, Collectors and District Superintendents of Police held by Hindus and Muhammadans in this province?

3 *A.*—The Honourable Member will find the information he desires in the Madras Quarterly Civil List a copy of which has been furnished to him.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Will the Government be pleased to offer Muhammadans any of the higher appointments such as Secretaries to Government, Collectors and District Superintendents of Police as they are holding none at present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"I do not think this can be regarded quite as a supplementary question. It seems to me that it must be brought in the form of a resolution."

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Balaji Rao Naydu.)*

Pay of copyists and village menials.

4 Q.—With reference to the copy of the letter of the President, Salaries Committee, laid on the Council table in reply to question No. 50, put at the meeting of the Council held on the 10th March 1920, will the Government be pleased to state why no orders have been passed as yet in the case of copyist establishment and village menials?

4 *A.*—The copyists are paid from fees and their remuneration cannot be increased until the scale of fees has been revised. The Government thought it best not to deal with the case of the village menials before they had received the recommendations of the Salaries Committee as regards village officers.

Pay of village officers.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why no steps have been taken till now to increase the pay of village officers?

5 *A.*—The question of increasing the pay of the village officers will be dealt with along with the other recommendations of the Salaries Committee.

Grievances of men who had been on active service.

6 Q.—Is it a fact that one Doctor S. N. Nair, the Ex-Recruiting Officer to the II Q.V.O.S. & M. of the Travancore State, has submitted a memorial setting forth the grievances of the field returned men?

6 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Salary of high school pandits.

7 Q.—Is it a fact that the pandits of the high schools in the Madras Presidency have submitted several memorials to the Government praying for the increment of their salaries?

7 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Stipends to students in Government Training schools.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the students under training in the Government Training schools in the Madras Presidency praying for the increase of their stipends?

8 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Irrigation defects in the Tanjore district.

9 Q.—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the "New India," dated the 11th November 1919, under the heading "The plight of Tanjore Landholders"?

(*b*) Is it a fact that there has been a general rise in the bed level of the main rivers branching from the Cauvery?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Executive Engineer, Vennar division, remodelled the sill levels of several head sluices in the tail end of the delta?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the same was objected to by the landholders lower down that it would prejudice their irrigation?

(*e*) Was the regrading from the lower reaches given up and the raising of the sill levels of the head sluices ordered to be begun from the upper reaches?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the gauges fixed up in the river of several regulators is buried up in sand to an extent of 2 feet? Are the readings given deducting the portion buried up?

(*g*) Have any investigations been made regarding the breaches in the district of Tanjore or in regard to the complaint made in the article above referred to?

(*h*) Have the points for investigation suggested in the article been considered by experts?

9 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government understand that it is not a fact that there has been a general rise in the bed level of the main rivers branching off from the Cauvery. There has been a rise in the bed level of some of the irrigation channels, due to the construction of temporary dams to hold up water for the more effective command of high lands.

(*c*) *to* (*h*) The Government have no information, but will inquire.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naydu.

Irrigation in the Sangam delta.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the 25,000 acres of second crop land, referred to in the answer to question No. 15 at the meeting of 10th March 1920, is being supplied with water from the Sangam delta?

10 *A.*—The Executive Engineer has reported on the 18th March that the extent then under cultivation for second crop was 24,000 acres, and that the area under cultivation by the end of March will probably reach 25,000 acres.

Local grants to the Sanskrit College, Tenali.

11 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if instructions have been issued to the various local boards and municipalities to stop the annual contributions made by them to the Sanskrit College at Tenali, Guntur district, and if so for what reasons?

11 *A.*—The Government have declined to approve the proposal of the Gödavari and Guntur District Boards and the Ongole Taluk Board to contribute towards the maintenance of the Sanskrit College at Tenali. This college is receiving a grant-in-aid from the Government. And the present policy of the Government is to refuse to allow the funds of local bodies to be spent in helping private schools which are being directly aided from Provincial funds.

Expenditure of local bodies on sanitation and education.

12 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what maximum and minimum proportions of their income the district boards, taluk boards and municipal councils have to spend for communications, water-supply, sanitation and education?

12 A.—The Government have not fixed any maximum limit to the expenditure which a local body should incur in regard to any of the items specified in the question. A minimum limit is fixed by article 293 of the Local Fund Code in regard to expenditure on roads, but this restriction will shortly be removed. No minimum has been fixed in regard to any other item.

Expenditure from Provincial grants by local bodies

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to name the municipalities and district boards which have not spent the whole and even half of the Provincial grants given to them during the past official year for particular purposes and the action taken if any in cases of default?

13 A.—A list* of the district boards and municipal councils that did not spend half the grants received by them from the Government in the year 1918-19 is laid on the table.

If a local body is unable to utilize promptly the grants it receives from the Government the fact is taken into consideration when a further application is received from it for grants.

Classification of deputy collectors, tahsildars, etc., by castes.

14 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how the distribution of appointments of deputy collectors, tahsildars, deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates among the various communities in the Presidency stands?

14 A.—The following statement shows the number of appointments of deputy collector held by members of the different communities on 1st March 1920 and of tahsildar and deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate on 1st January 1919. The Government are not in possession of later information in respect of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates.

	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo Indians.
Deputy Collectors	112	47	10	22	15
Tahsildars	178	72	9	26	..
Deputy Tahsildars including Sub-Magistrates.	413	89	8	17	..

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja.

Government second-grade college at Palghat.

15 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by me at the meeting of the Council in February last regarding the raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiries promised by them in the matter?

15 A.—The inquiries are not yet complete.

Telephone connexion between Madras and Ootacamund

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they can give an estimate of the approximate cost of the suggested telephonic line between Madras and Ootacamund?

16 A.—No information is available as to the approximate cost of the line. It will be constructed by the Telegraph—an Imperial—department, and will not be a charge on Provincial finances.

Blue Book quarterly for Madras.

17 Q.—With reference to answer to question No. 131 asked at the meeting of the Council in November last, will the Government be pleased to state the opinion of the Publicity Board as well as their own opinion on the suggestion to run a Blue Book quarterly for Madras similar to the Blue Book quarterly or periodical issued by the Mysore Government?

17 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 555, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 4th March 1920, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Headquarters for Salt sub-inspectors.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with reference to the answer to question No. 33 at the meeting held in April 1916, they have considered, and passed orders on, the question of fixing headquarters for Salt sub-inspectors and prescribing a minimum period of travelling in a month?

18 A.—G.O. No. 1775, Revenue, dated 29th July 1919,† is laid on the table.

Meetings of the present Legislative Council

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many more meetings of the Legislative Council are likely to be held during the tenure of office of the present Council and the probable months in which they will be held?

* Printed as Appendix I on page 808 infra. † Printed as Appendix II on page 902 infra.

19 *A.*—It is impossible to give any definite answer to the question, but meetings are likely to be held in Madras in July, August and September.

Reconstitution of the Board of Revenue.

20 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is their intention to place before this Council the proposals for the reconstitution of the Board of Revenue referred to in question and answer No. 13c at the Council meeting of 11th March 1919?

20 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Route of the railway line from Shoranur to Manantoddy.

21 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 136 at the Council meeting held in March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state

(i) what further progress has been made in the matter of railway through the Mappilla outbreak zone; and

(ii) whether the suggestion that the proposed railway from Shoranur to Manantoddy should be taken through the headquarters of Ernad and Walavanad taluks and the Mappilla outbreak zone of Pandikad and Melatur has been or will be adopted?

21 *A.*—(i) The reconnaissance survey of the Shoranur-Manantoddy line is in progress. The South Indian Railway administration have however considered that a resurvey of the Ghat portion is necessary and the Railway Board have sanctioned the same. This line has been recommended for inclusion in the Imperial Programme for 1920–21.

(ii) The Government cannot give a definite reply until the report of the survey is received.

Fees in elementary schools.

22 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to proceed with their consultation with local bodies and educational agencies on the question of modifying the orders contained in G.O. No. 970, Home (Education), dated 5th August 1919, regarding compulsory levy of fees in elementary schools, in due time for the issue of orders modifying the Government Order at least before the next educational year?

22 *A.*—The Government have invited the views of local bodies and other educational agencies on the subject of the levy of fees in elementary schools.

Timings of the Mangalore-Madras Mail train.

23 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to address the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, in regard to an alteration of timings of the Mangalore-Madras Mail train (which was arriving at Madras at 6-15 a.m. until recently) so that the train may arrive at Madras not later than 9 a.m. instead of at 10-35 p.m. as at present?

23 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Construction of Palghat-Dindigul Railway line.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when in all probability it may be possible to start the construction of the Palghat-Dindigul Railway line?

24 *A.*—The Government are unable to say when it will be possible to commence the construction of the line.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.

Distribution of alizarine dyes by Messrs. Best & Co.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the agents of Messrs. Best & Co. are still making the distribution of alizarine dyes on the basis of the very permits issued by the Madura Alizarine Control Committee?

25 *A.*—The reply is in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.

Regarding cattle.

26 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken for

(*a*) the provision and maintenance of stud-bulls or bulls for breeding purposes;

(*b*) the provision of pasture grounds;

(*c*) the prohibition of slaughtering prime cows fit for breeding purposes and calves;

(*d*) the establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals;

(*e*) cheapening the cost of transport, by railways and steamers, of cattle, fodder, milk and milk products from one place to another;

(*f*) the prevention of adulteration of milk and milk products?

26 *A.*—(a) (i) A scheme for encouraging the better maintenance of breeding bulls by the agricultural and co-operative societies and by private individuals has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 2477, Revenue, dated 4th November 1916, placed on the Editors' Table.

(ii) The Agricultural Department maintains bulls at the following agricultural stations:—

Anakapalle.	Mangamallur.
Nandyal	Kovilpatti.
Palur.	Coimbatore.

Stud buffalo bulls are also maintained at Samalkota.

(iii) When the cattle-breeding farm which has been sanctioned at Chintaladevi in the Kavali taluk of the Nellore district comes into regular working order, some forty bulls will be available annually for stud purposes.

(iv) Four Ayrshire bulls have recently been purchased in connexion with a scheme for the improvement of the dairy business in the Madras City—cf. G.O. No. 410, Revenue (Special), dated 7th March 1918, placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The evils of communal grazing are well known and the policy of Government in regard to the treatment of communal grazing grounds is indicated in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, which has been published. The measures to be adopted for encouraging the extension of private pastures are explained in G.O. No. 407, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1916, which has also been made available to the public.

(c) No steps have been taken.

(d) The Government have sanctioned the opening of six veterinary institutions every year. Cattle are treated free at all Government institutions in the mofussil. Many local bodies and landholders maintain veterinary institutions of their own. Local bodies are encouraged to open new institutions by grant of assistance from Provincial funds. The treatment at these institutions is practically free, the local bodies charging only a nominal admission fee.

(e) Freight by steamers is not regulated by Government, while as regards railways the Government have received no proposal on the subject.

(f) The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, has not been brought into operation in any area pending the appointment of a public analyst and the establishment of a laboratory.

Brahmans and non-Brahmans on local bodies.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many elected Brahmans and non-Brahmans respectively there are in (a) union panchayats, (b) taluk boards, (c) district boards, and (d) municipalities, in this Presidency?

27 A.—The Government have no information in regard to (a) and (b). As regards (c) and (d) the names of the elected members of district boards and of municipal councils will be found at pages 304—348 of the Quarterly Civil List corrected up to the 1st January 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Mr. M. S. Sarma's pictures.

28 Q.—With reference to question No. 56 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th of March this year (1920), will the Government be pleased to place on the table the papers relating to the subject?

28 A.—The Government are not prepared to lay the papers on the table.

New toll-gate near Vidupunekel village, Anantapur.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from the ryots of the Vidupunekel village in the Gooty taluk in the Anantapur district protesting against the location of a new toll-gate near their village?

29 A.—The Government have received a copy of a petition submitted to the Collector and President of the District Board.

Confirmation of the principles of land revenue policy.

30 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament have recommended in their report on the Reforms Bill, 1919 (Government of India Bill, 1919), that the principles of land revenue policy should be embodied in Legislation?

(b) Is it a fact that this matter is under correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India?

30 A.—The answer to both questions is in the affirmative.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue.

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have under their contemplation the abolition of the Board of Revenue and the appointment of additional Secretaries in lieu of the said body?

31 A.—The whole question is under examination.

Secretary for Legislative work.

32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint a Secretary solely for Legislative work?

32 A.—There is no such proposal at present before the Government.

Appointments under the Government of India Act, 1919.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) how many councillors will be appointed for the Madras Executive Council under the Government of India Act, 1919;

(b) how many ministers will be appointed, with what salaries under the same Act;

(c) whether the President of the new Legislative Councils will be appointed from England or locally and whether his salary, if any, is fixed?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the members of the Legislative Council to express their views on these matters before they are finally settled?

33 *A.*—(a) & (b) The questions are under consideration.

(c) The selection and salary will be determined by the Governor.

(d) The Conference of 20th March 1920 was convened for this purpose.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) to what extent facilities for traffic were intended to be provided by the Buckingham canal when it was originally excavated? Improvement of the Buckingham canal.

(b) whether it is a fact that the canal has deteriorated to such an extent that it does not admit of traffic by boats of more than 2 feet draught?

(c) whether the Government have considered the advisability of carrying out such improvements to the canal as would render it fit to meet the demands of traffic more adequately than at present?

34 *A.*—(a) The northern portion of the Buckingham canal was intended for the passage of boats of not more than 3 feet draught, and the southern portion for the passage of boats of not more than 2 feet draught.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government do not consider that the circumstances at present warrant any large expenditure on improvements.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme for the improvement of the Cooum river within the municipal limits of Madras is engaging the attention of Government? Improvement of the Cooum.

36 *A.*—No scheme for the improvement of the Cooum river within the municipal limits of Madras has yet been submitted to Government.

Proposals have been made for connecting the Cooum with the Madras Harbour and the matter is still under investigation.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI:—"Will the Government be pleased to place on the table Mr. Cousin's and Hutton's scheme for the conservancy of the Cooum?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It cannot be asked as a supplementary question. The Honourable Member should separately put the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the memorial of the members of the Provincial Medical Service submitted in March 1918 and whether any orders have been passed for the reorganisation of this department in view of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission? Reorganisation of the Provincial Medical Service.

36 *A.*—The Government await detailed proposals from the Surgeon-General.

37 Q.—Is it a fact that Indian midwives engaged by local boards and municipalities are entitled to a pay of Rs. 15—25 only whereas in Madras they are paid Rs. 50? Pay of Indian midwives under local bodies.

37 *A.*—Indian midwives engaged by local boards and municipal councils get pay on a scale rising from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25, and they are allowed private practice. The midwives employed by the Corporation of Madras under the Child Welfare Scheme receive a pay of Rs. 30, plus a house-rent allowance of Rs. 5, plus a rickshaw allowance of Rs. 16 per mensem, but are not allowed private practice.

38 Q.—Is the Government aware that there is a dearth of midwives in mufassal places and that several municipalities are without trained midwives? Dearth of midwives in the mufassal.

38 *A.*—The Government are aware that the number of trained midwives available in the mufassal is inadequate and the Surgeon-General is arranging for the training of a larger number of women both in the Madras and the mufassal hospitals.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in regard to the Provincial Executive and Judicial Services? Report of the committee in regard to Provincial services.

39 *A.*—The proposals in the report are under correspondence with the Government of India. The question of the publication of the report will be considered when final orders have been received.

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons who have done field service.

40 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Army Department had by means of its letter No. H. 4509, dated the 29th May 1916, given assurance to the Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons that the fact of their undertaking liability for field service will be taken into consideration should prospects of promotion offer for which they are otherwise fit?

(b) Is it also a fact that the Government of India ordered five years ago that Select Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons might be promoted to the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeons?

(c) How many Sub-Assistant Surgeons have, in pursuance of this order, been promoted to the rank of Assistant Surgeons and have any of them rendered field service?

40 A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Three Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon. Of these, M R.Ry. Rao Sahib J G Swamidoss Nadar was on military duty from September 1914 to the middle of 1915, but so far as the Government are aware, he has not seen field service. The other two have never been on military duty.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 13 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1920, page 794 supra.]

District Boards.

Anantapur.	Coimbatore.	Madura.	Tanjore.
Arcot, North.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.	Tinnevelly.
Bellary.	Ganjam.	Nilgiris.	Trichinopoly.
Chingleput.	Koraput.	Ramnad.	
Chittoor.	Kurnool.	Salem.	

Municipal Councils.

Anantapur.	Tirupati.	Kurnool.	Mannargudi.
Bellary.	Dharapuram.	Nandyal.	Negapatam.
Gudiyattam.	Erode.	Bodinayakkanur.	Tanjore.
Tiruppattur.	Tiruppur.	Dindigul.	Tiruvalur.
Tiruvannamalai.	Udamalpet.	Kodaikanal.	Palamcottah.
Vaniyambadi.	Proddatur.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Vellore.	Berhampur.	Periyakulam.	Tuticorin.
Walajapet.	Chicacole.	Calicut.	Karur.
Chidambaram.	Parlakimedi.	Cannanore.	Srirangam.
Cuddalore.	Cocanada.	Cochin.	Trichinopoly.
Adoni.	Peddapuram.	Nellore.	Bimlipatam.
Hospet.	Narsaraopet.	Ootacamund.	Vizagapatam.
Mangalore.	Ongole.	Srivilliputtur.	
Chingleput.	Bezwada.	Salem.	
Conjeeveram.	Ellore.	Kumbakonam.	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 18 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1920, page 798 supra.]

G.O. No. 1775, Revenue, dated 29th July 1919.

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that headquarters should be fixed for sub-inspectors in preventive ranges and that they may be allowed to halt at headquarters for seven days in all in a month or such other period as may be prescribed for special reasons by the Deputy Commissioner. The Board is requested to take the necessary action in the matter.

(True extract)

A. F. G. Moscardi,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Mr. Todhunter; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [29TH MARCH 1920.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the President announced that the Act to validate the marriage celebrated by the Rev. S. Isaac between William Joseph Preston and Catherine Henrietta Ireland received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 5th March 1920.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

(*i*) *Regarding the District Municipalities Bill*, 1919.

Telegram from the Chairman of the Cuddapah Municipal Council, dated the 9th March 1920.

(*ii*) *Regarding the Mussalman Marriage and Divorce Registration Bill*

Letter from the Chief Kazi of Madras, dated 20th March 1920.

THE BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I., presented the budget for 1920-21. In doing so he said :—

"I beg to present the final budget for the year 1920-21.

"In accordance with practice, the debate upon this will be postponed till the end of the business of the meeting, and again in accordance with practice I have embodied the matter, which I might otherwise have embodied in a speech introducing it, in a memorandum which forms the beginning of the pamphlet which has been placed before Honourable Members to-day. There is therefore normally very little to be said at this stage.

"The present year, however, is far from being a normal one in many ways, and I have therefore departed from the usual practice in embodying in the memorandum a considerable amount of matter which is extraneous to the budget proper in the hope of facilitating the debate which is to follow on the subject of the relief of the subordinate services. I hope that it will not be thought that I wish in any way to anticipate that debate or that the fact that the Government have reckoned the cost of certain schemes in any way implies that they approve those schemes. My endeavour has been so far as possible to clear the issues on a very difficult subject which has been exercising the minds of the Government for many months past.

"There is one other matter that I should like to say at this stage. The Government are not entering light-heartedly upon a budget which commits the Council to such a very large expenditure in the coming year. They feel a very grave sense of responsibility indeed in proposing such a large increase of expenditure. But in so far as it is concerned with salaries, they feel that they will have the Council behind them in saying that something must be done and done quickly to relieve the condition of the subordinate officers who have worked so loyally in spite of such adverse circumstances. For the rest, the Government are entirely of the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju that if reasonable economies can be made in any branch of the public service, they should be made, and though he has not moved his resolution advocating a Committee to suggest economies, they will be very glad to receive from any Honourable Member and examine any specific suggestion that can be made for reducing public expenditure.

"I should like, however, to add three remarks in this respect. First, that the present is not time at which economies can be made in salaries; second, that we must remember the large decrease in the purchasing power of the rupee which makes our increased expenditure look much larger than it really is; and third, that at a time when the Presidency is developing as rapidly as it now is, just as the truest defence lies often in attack, so the truest economy may lie in judicious expenditure, even if it be large expenditure, at the right moment.

"I had hoped that we should have had before us to-day the report of the Salaries Committee to assist us in the debate. Unfortunately, though the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks has been specially allowed to return from Delhi for this purpose, the Committee have been unable to complete their report yet. The latest information is that it is hoped that it may be ready on Wednesday, so that it will be possible to discuss it at the time of the general budget debate.

"In conclusion, I am sure that the Government may rely upon the Council to share with them their feeling of responsibility in respect of the issues involved in this matter of salaries, and they look forward to receiving their advice with the confidence that Honourable Members will bear in mind the limitations that the finances impose upon them and will not raise hopes that are doomed to disappointment by proposing a scale of expenditure that it is impossible to meet."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that it is better on this occasion to postpone the further discussion of the budget until we have completed the resolutions that are on the paper. I do not know whether it suits the convenience of Honourable Members if I am to suggest that that we should take to-day and to-morrow the other business and resolutions. I think that will probably be the most suitable way of arranging matters. But if we find that discussions and resolutions are going to be prolonged I am quite willing to make other arrangements."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I presume that the Bills have to be taken up to-day."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(The Advocate-General; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1919.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I move the addition of a sub-clause to original clause 4 as sub-clause (5) —

'(5) If any local area which is a union under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or other law in force for the time being is constituted as or included within a municipality, the funds at the disposal of the panchayat of such union and the property and institutions in the union which are vested in or are under the control and direction of such panchayat shall vest in the municipal council of the municipality so constituted or within whose area such union is included.'

"At the discussion at the last council meeting when we were discussing clause 4, suggestions were made and doubts were entertained as to whether the Bill as drafted contains all the necessary provisions for the vesting of property in the new municipal councils which may be established under the Act. I have examined the provisions and I find there are enough of provisions for the vesting of property generally. For instance we have got a special provision as regards streets. We have got a special provision as regards water-works and special provisions as regards municipal buildings which the municipality may construct hereafter. There are provisions which will vest in the present municipalities all the properties which originally vested in the municipal councils under the District Municipalities Act. I think only one provision need be made, and it is for this purpose that I move the above addition."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Section 4, clause (c), provides that the Governor in Council may by notification declare his intention 'to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity thereof and defined in such notification.' This contemplates two cases. The area to be included in the municipality may be a union or may be a rural area within the control and authority of the taluk board. Now the provision as it stands is only intended to cover the case of a union. I do not think if the amendment includes the case of an area which is not a union but is under the taluk board. Now even as the amendment stands I do not think there will be any property vested in a union under the provisions of the Local Boards Act. Provisions in sections 119, 128 and 139 of the Local Boards Act clearly indicate that a union is only discharging the duties of the taluk board as an agent. Section 119 says there shall be established for each union a panchayat having authority over that union, and consisting of not less than five persons, who shall be called members of the panchayat. Again section 128 says 'every panchayat shall, subject to the provisions of this act, be the agent and under the control of the taluk board.' Again section 139 says 'to enable the panchayat to carry out the purposes of this Act all public roads, drains, tanks, wells, and other public places in the union, unless specially excepted by the taluk board shall be under the control and direction of the panchayat, and the taluk board may place under the control and direction of the panchayat any other property or any institution which is under the control of such taluk board.' Therefore the direction must be from the taluk board and not from the union. I think it is necessary to change the word 'union' into 'taluk board.'"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Under the Local Boards Act as soon as an area is constituted into a municipality the Local Boards Act ceases to have force. It is intended that as certain unions may have certain funds vested in them and other property may be under the control of the unions, they should vest in new municipal councils generally unions do not as agents of the taluk board and by virtue of this provision as soon as a municipality is constituted the Local Boards Act would cease to have any operation within that area and unless you make a provision for the property to be vested in the municipality under this Act, the result may be that neither the taluk board nor anybody else will have jurisdiction over that area. That is the object with which this provision has been made. If in any local area in which there is no union a municipality is constituted the property of the taluk board would not *ipso facto* vest in the municipality but would remain vested in the taluk board."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 5

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

In clause 5 *for* the words 'established under this Act' *substitute* the words 'to which this Act applies.'

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, this is only a formal amendment to the clause as it originally stood. *For* the words 'established under this Act' *substitute* the words 'to which this Act applies.' As the clause originally stood, read with section 4, it would only apply to new municipalities constituted under this Act. The power there given to the Governor in Council was intended to apply if necessary with regard to the already existing municipalities. That is the reason for the change.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"*For* sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 12 *substitute* the following :—

'(1) Unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by him, every council shall at its first meeting after the first day of November in each year elect one of its members to be its chairman.

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section in respect of any municipal council already vested with the right of electing its chairman, the Governor in Council shall communicate to such municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any, and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Governor in Council.

The notification shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council except when a municipality is constituted for the first time.

(2) Subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council the council may fix a salary for the chairman and the amount thereof. Except as provided in this sub-section no chairman shall receive any salary or other remuneration.'

In doing so, he said :—"This is really a redraft of the clause as it stood in order to make the meaning clear. I may say at this stage that a large number of the amendments proposed are merely by way of redrafting for the purpose of bringing out the meaning intended by the council in the clearest possible terms."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 14.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"*For* clause 14 *substitute* the following :—

'14 (a) When the chairman appointed by the Governor in Council is not already a municipal councillor, he shall ex-officio be a municipal councillor, irrespective of the strength fixed for the council under sub-section (1) of section 7, and shall not be reckoned in calculating the proportion of the number of municipal councillors under sub-section (2) of section 7.

(b) The chairman shall by virtue of his office be a member of every committee of the council.'

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, this modification is intended formally to provide that the chairman who may not happen to be a member of the council already should ex-officio be a member of the council, and a member of every committee of the council. That is the object of this amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 30.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 30, *for* the words 'the Civil Surgeon of the district' *substitute* the words 'the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon of the station.'

In doing so, he said :—"The clause as it originally stood contains the words 'Civil Surgeon of the district'. I understand the words 'Civil Surgeon of the district' may be misleading. So the words which are now proposed to be substituted are 'the District Medical and Sanitary Officer' who I understand is the District officer, 'or the Civil Surgeon of the station'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 40.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"In sub-clause (4) of clause 40, *omit* the word 'sub-section' where it occurs a second time.

In doing so, he said :—"This is merely a formal amendment to dispense with extra words which have really no meaning.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 45.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"*For* sub-clause (2) of clause 45 *substitute* the following :—

'Every person whose name appears in the final electoral roll published under this section shall so long as it remains in force be entitled to vote at an election ; and no person whose name does not appear in such roll shall vote at an election.'

In doing so, he said :—"The section as it stands now does not make a positive provision enabling all those whose names appear in the electoral rolls to vote. It implies that they can vote. We thought it was desirable that a positive provision should exist especially in the face of discussions which took place in regard to the preparation of electoral rolls and the objections which may be raised thereto."

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Habib-ul-lah ; the Advocate-General ; the President.)*

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."
The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 46

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—
" In the proviso to sub-clause (*a*) of clause 46 *omit* the words ' with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.'
In doing so, he said :—" I propose that the words ' with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council ' in proviso to sub-clause (*a*) be omitted. The Government of India have allowed us to do so and hence the present amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."
The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 47.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—
" In sub-clause (2) of clause 47 *substitute* the words ' the tax mentioned in clause (*a*) of section 80 ' *for* the words ' the taxes mentioned in section 80.'
In doing so, he said :—" This is really a consequential amendment which was omitted by oversight on the last occasion and hence the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."
The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 51

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendments :—
" In sub-clause (1) (*a*) of clause 51 *for* the words ' section 50, sub-section (1), clause (*a*) ' *substitute* the words ' sub-section (1) of section 50 '
" In sub-clause 1 (*d*) *for* the words ' sub-section (1) ' *substitute* the words ' sub-section (2) .'
" In sub-clause 1 (*e*) *for* the words ' sub-section (1), clause (3), sub-clause (iv) ' *substitute* the words ' sub-section (2), clause (iv) '.
In doing so, he said :—" These are really consequential amendments similar to those which have been passed and incorporated with reference to persons who have been convicted. The wording of the first clause was changed and so the sub-clauses have also to be suitably modified."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."
The amendments were put to vote and carried.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I must ask Honourable Members to move backwards for a moment. The Advocate-General wishes to move a further amendment to clause 38 (1).

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" Your Excellency, when there was a discussion as regards clause 38 in the last council one Honourable Member in the course of his speech drew attention to the existence of the words ' for the service or safety of the public '. Service may be somewhat indefinite and he desired that that very large power should not be given. The Government now agree that these words may go out. So the clause now proposed to be amended by me will stand thus :—
" The District Collector may, in cases of emergency, direct or provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which the council or chairman is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the safety of the public . . . ".

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."
The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clauses 70 *and* 71.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—
' *For* clauses 70 and 71 *substitute* the following :—
' 70. (1) The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them
' (2) Any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any councils may be sanctioned by the council
' (3) Proposals involving expenditure beyond such limits shall be submitted to the Governor in Council, who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.
' (4) The council, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman '
In doing so, he said :—" I have merely redrafted these two clauses in order to make the whole thing consistent. There was some trouble, owing to the amendments which were introduced, to make the clause as it stands consistent. So I have redrafted clauses 70 and 71, giving effect to the amendments passed in the last council, to make it consistent throughout."

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The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I think the redraft is opposed to the amendment which was accepted in the last council. We objected to the Government's prescribing any general limits and Government accepted the view. The redraft does not carry out the amendment. On that ground this is objectionable.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I strongly oppose the amendment, because I discover in it an attempt to go back upon what has been unanimously voted for in this council. Your Excellency will be pleased to remember that it was I who moved an amendment with regard to clauses 70 and 71. First of all it provided that at the very inception of the council or at the very constitution of it, the council will have to prepare a schedule and then it will have to be submitted to the Governor in Council and the Governor in Council might pass such orders as he might think fit. It also provided that proposals for the revision of establishment will have to be laid before the council. It also provided that any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment and so forth could be sanctioned by the council. Otherwise they have to be forwarded for sanction to the Governor in Council. I moved an amendment in the following terms: 'The chairman shall from time to time lay before the council a schedule setting forth the designation and duties of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them. The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the chairman.' The gist of my amendment was that independently of any sanction of the Governor in Council it should be open to the council on the suggestion of the chairman to frame such schedules as they thought fit and also to amend it from time to time and when I moved this amendment the Honourable Member deliberately and after due consideration said 'why should we interfere with the internal management' and then my amendment was accepted and when it was put to vote the whole council voted unanimously for it. I borrowed this amendment from section 91 of the City Municipal Act, which is as follows:—

"'The commissioner shall, from time to time, lay before the standing committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who should in his opinion constitute the corporation establishment, and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.

The standing committee may either approve or amend such schedule as it thinks fit and shall lay it before the council with its remarks, if any.

The council shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the commissioner and the standing committee.'

I asked then that if the Corporation of the City of Madras should enjoy that privilege why should it not be extended to the mufassal municipalities as well. I remember also in this connexion I quoted the provision in the United Provinces Act of 1916, under which absolute power is given to the municipal councils to frame their schedules as they like.

I even thought then that the minute provisions provided for in the Municipal Account Code as to the number of clerks, number of bill collectors according to population and revenues vanished and was even remarking to one of my colleagues that 5 or 6 pages of the Account Code was swept away, by the acceptance of my amendment. Is it fair, I would ask Your Excellency, to go back upon what we have deliberately voted?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I would again repeat that we really do not want to go back upon any vote already taken and the Advocate-General is quite certain upon the record before him that he has reproduced the clauses as they finally left the Council. At the same time I remember the debate to which the Honourable Member has referred and the simplest thing under the circumstances would be to move an amendment to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's amendment to delete sub-clauses (2) and (3), and the words 'subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3)' in sub-clause (4)."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I formally move an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to delete sub-clauses (2) and (3), convert sub-clause (4) into sub-clause (2) and also for the omission of the words 'subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3)' in sub-clause (4), and *add* 'may' before 'sanction' in sub-clause (4)."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was put to vote and carried.

Clause 72.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 72 *for* the words 'whose salaries shall be fixed by the Governor in Council' *substitute* 'and their salaries shall be fixed by the Governor in Council.'

In doing so, he said:—"This is only a verbal amendment. The clause as it stood originally did not read like a sentence."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ul-lah; Mr Ramanuja Acharyar; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

Clause 75.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"To the proviso (i) to clause 75 *for* the words 'without the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council' *substitute* the words 'without the special sanction of the Governor in Council.'"

In doing so, he said:—"I move for the deletion of the words 'without the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council' and for the substitution of the words 'without the special sanction of the Governor in Council', because Government of India say that the sanction of the Governor-General in Council is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 84.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"*For* clause 84 *substitute* the following:—

'84. The following buildings and lands shall be exempt from the property tax:—

(*a*) places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose, choultries, buildings used for educational purposes and libraries and play-grounds which are open to the public and from which no income is derived;

(*b*) charitable hospitals and dispensaries;

(*c*) burial and burning grounds included in the list maintained by the chairman under section 225 of this Act;

(*d*) buildings or lands belonging to the municipal council;

(*e*) such property of Government not being buildings as may from to time be notified by the Governor in Council with the consent of the municipal council.'"

In doing so, he said:—"I have redrafted this clause; the reason being the Government wanted to omit from the non-taxable properties 'light houses, piers, wharves and jetties' and so that goes out. And then with regard to the second clause the sentence looks very cumbrous and therefore we thought it may be useful to redraft this clause as in the amendment. This is merely a change of language."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 85.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 85 *insert* the following as proviso (*f*)—

'the property tax leviable in any year shall not, in the case of light-houses, piers, wharves and jetties, exceed four per cent of their annual value.'

In doing so, he said:—"Under section 85 power is given to the municipalities to tax light-houses, piers, wharves and jetties. So it has become necessary to provide a maximum limit for the taxation of such property and we have now provided for it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"There will be some difficulty in finding out what the annual value of these properties are. In the City Act with regard to the Port Trust we have 'not exceeding four per cent of gross earnings in that year.' I think we ought to have some such thing here."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Port Trust to which the Honourable Member refers is a different matter. It is a single institution. We think that this is the only way in which such properties could be taxed in the mufassal."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"If the annual value be easily found I shall not object."

The Hon'ble Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I think it can be done."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 94.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 94, after the words 'every person' *insert* the words 'not liable to the companies' tax.'"

In doing so, he said:—"There is a slight omission in this clause. There is a special provision for the taxing of companies. There is a special provision for the payment of profession tax. If it were not for this amendment it may be considered that a Company is bound to pay both the Companies' tax and profession tax."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Section 94, clause 1, provides for the payment of profession tax. What is proposed in the amendment is to exempt persons liable to the Companies' tax from the payment of profession tax, and my respectful submission is that there is no reason why a person because he happens to be a shareholder in a Company which is paying

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Siva Rao; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)

the Companies' tax should be exempted from paying profession tax in respect of any other income that he may be earning within the municipality. I have no objection to the exemption of a Company from the payment of profession tax. But I cannot understand why a shareholder of a Company who has paid Rs. 15 as his share should be exempt from all tax in respect of his other earnings. If necessary his income derived from the Company alone might be exempted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I would suggest an amendment that a person should not be liable to the companies' tax unless he has other sources of revenue. It is not fair to charge a man twice for the same income. But there is no reason why an income earned by a person should be left untaxed."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The amendment is the addition of 'not liable to the companies' tax' after 'every person'. Person as ordinarily defined includes both companies and individuals and under this definition the only person liable to pay companies' tax is the company itself and not the shareholders. The amendment suggested by me would exclude only companies which are obliged to pay the companies' tax, and not every person who is a shareholder."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I rise to inquire whether the manager or the director of a company who would be the person paying the companies' tax would be entitled to claim exemption under this amendment? The manager or the director will be the physical person who pays the tax and is therefore likely to come under the exemption created."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I am afraid there is some misapprehension. The Director or the manager is only the instrument who pays the tax of the company which is the person. It is the company which is liable to pay and it may authorise that payment through any of its officers."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 124.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'constituted under this Act', *substitute* the words 'to which this Act applies.'"

In doing so he said:—"This is merely a slight alteration in the wording of the section similar to what we had in clause 5."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 149.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 149 *for* 'twenty' *substitute* 'ten'."

In doing so he said:—"I propose that in clause 149 the word 'ten' be substituted for 'twenty'. The amendment speaks for itself."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 156.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (*a*) of clause 156 insert after 'streets' the words 'and removal of sweepings therefrom'."

In doing so, he said:—"This amendment is inserted on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. It was originally thought that the existing provision as to cleaning the streets would include the removal of the sweepings therefrom. But in order that there may be no mistake about it we have added the words expressly."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 227.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 227 *for* the words 'with or without conditions' *substitute* the words 'subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary'."

In doing so he said:—"This is merely a re-draft of sub-clause 2 of that clause. The clause provides for the giving of permission or prohibition with regard to the construction of new wells, tanks, ponds, etc., and the chairman may give that permission with or without conditions. We have now put it in clearer terms and propose to insert 'subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(The Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; the Surgeon-General; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Devadas; the President.)*

Clause 229.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 229 after the words 'Sanitary Commissioner' *insert* the words 'the health officer or the local Medical Officer'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, originally the words 'Sanitary Commissioner' alone stood. We now want the words 'Health Officer or the local Medical Officer' also inserted, so that the Health Officer or local Medical Officer may also report whether the conditions of a particular municipality would be had if rice cultivation or wet cultivation is allowed."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to oppose this amendment. The power proposed to be given is an extraordinary one, which has to be exercised only by a superior officer such as the Sanitary Commissioner. If he advises that cultivation or the use of any kind of manure should not be allowed, then the council should take action. But action should not be taken on the report of the Health Officer or the local Medical Officer. I think the power will not be properly used by the latter class of officers."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, this is only another exhibition of the mistrust, which has constantly been exemplified in this Presidency, of any Health Officer who tries to do his duty. I do not understand why the Council is not prepared to allow the Health Officer to manage these matters. I think it is most important that if the Health Officer's advice is to prevail, all these things should not come up to the Sanitary Commissioner."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I would point out that the clause provides adequate safeguards. It is only with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council that the municipal council can take action; that, I submit, is an adequate safeguard. How the council is set in motion is a secondary matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is only an enabling provision."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I overlooked the words 'with the sanction of the Governor in Council'."

"I withdraw my objection."

The amendment was then put to vote and carried.

Clause 230.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (1) of clause 230, *omit* the word 'decaying'."

In doing so, he said:—"The amendment is more or less a formal one. I propose that the word 'decaying' should be deleted. This is really a power which is vested in the municipal chairman who may exercise it at his discretion, and in asking the owners to take care of and to keep clean certain places which are specified in the clause, it is desirable that he should ask them to keep clear of vegetation also instead of merely decaying vegetation, because vegetation may often be as much of a nuisance as decaying vegetation."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 262.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"*Add* the following as proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 262:—

'Provided that no such licence shall be given to any person who is suffering from a dangerous disease'."

In doing so, he said:—"The amendment which I move is to add the following as proviso to sub-clause (1) 'provided that no such licence shall be given to any person who is suffering from a dangerous disease' and to substitute for the words 'either unconditionally or upon conditions specified by the chairman' the words 'on such conditions as the chairman may deem necessary', in sub-clause (2).

"I move these amendments in order that there may be sufficient safeguards and protection to the people."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Your Excellency, such a provision should be inserted, but I would ask the Advocate-General to amplify the provision by adding the words 'infectious or contagious disease'. A disease may not be dangerous but it may be annoying. I would therefore ask the words 'infectious or contagious disease' to be added. I think the Hon'ble Surgeon-General will support me."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We have got the words 'dangerous disease' defined in the Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member will see that in clause 291 of the Bill 'dangerous disease' means a disease specified in schedule VI and in that schedule we have got a long list of diseases. I think that will satisfy the Honourable Member."

(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Muttayya Chettiyar; the President; the Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [29TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, my point is that there are some diseases which are not dangerous but they are annoying."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR:—"I second the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment proposed is as follows:—

Add the following proviso in clause 262 —

'Provided that no such licence should be given to any person who is suffering from an infectious, contagious or dangerous disease.'"

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The original amendment was then put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 262, *for* the words 'either unconditionally or upon conditions specified by the Chairman', *substitute* the words 'on such conditions as the Chairman may deem necessary'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 266.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (3) of clause 266, *omit* the words 'either unconditionally or'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, this is the same amendment as the one we had for the previous clause. The council will have to give license under such conditions as may be necessary. It is really to direct attention to the fact that we attach importance to these matters, that these amendments are made."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I formally move this amendment:—

'In sub-clause (3) of clause 266, *for* the words 'from the beginning of the following year', *substitute* the words 'from a specified date'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 292.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I move the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 292, *for* the words 'eight annas' *substitute* the words 'one rupee'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 297.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 297, after the words 'Chief Medical Officer of the district' *insert* the words 'the health officer or the local medical officer'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, this is an amendment similar to the one which the Council has already accepted. We want to add the words 'the Health Officer or the local Medical Officer' after the words 'Chief Medical Officer of the district'."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was then put to vote and carried.

Clause 298.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 298, *for* the word 'room' *substitute* the word 'place'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the word 'place' is more proper than the word 'room' for carrying out the purposes of the section."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 299.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 299 after the word 'known' *insert* the words 'or has been certified by the health officer, the local medical officer or a registered medical practitioner that'."

In doing so, he said:—"This is for the purpose of preventing contagious or infectious diseases and I think that a certificate from the health officer, the local medical officer or a registered medical practitioner should be enough."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(The Advocate-General, Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

Clause 303.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"(i) After the words 'health officer' where they occur first, *insert* the words 'or the local medical officer';

(ii) after the words 'health officer' where they occur for a second time, *insert* the words 'the local medical officer or a registered medical practitioner';

(iii) *omit* the words within brackets and *add* the following proviso at the end :—

'No fee shall be charged by the health officer or the local medical officer for the grant of a certificate under this section'."

In doing so, he said :—"This again is for the same prevention. We also provide for certificate from medical officers mentioned in amendment No. 32 and add that no fees should be charged for the grant of certificate so that it might not become a hardship upon the persons who are affected."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 310.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 310 *add* the following at the end of sub-clause (16) :—

'and for enforcing the cleanliness of persons employed in the milk trade'."

In doing so, he said :—"We want this amendment there for enforcing the cleanliness of persons. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss will find some consolation in this."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 356.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"*For* clause 356 *substitute* the following :—

'' No suit shall be maintainable against any municipal chairman, officer or servant or any person acting under the direction of any municipal chairman, officer or servant, or of a magistrate, in respect of anything in good faith done under this Act or any other law or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it.'"

In doing so, he said :—"It is a re-draft of the original section providing for indemnity. I want to draw the attention of the Council to one change which I have made. Instead of the words 'municipal authority' I have put in the words 'municipal chairman' which may include the municipal council, officer or servant.' This is only an indemnity against breach of law by officers of the municipality. Then the words 'due care and caution' are included in the definition of 'good faith,' and so they are unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Schedule IV.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment :—

"In rule 16 of Part I of Schedule IV *substitute* the following for the first eleven lines ending with the figure 15 —

'16. Companies shall be assessed by the chairman on the following scale :—

Paid-up capital.	Half yearly tax.
	Rs.
A. More than ten lakhs of rupees	250
B. More than five, but not more than ten lakhs of rupees	125
C. More than three, but not more than five lakhs of rupees	75
D. More than two, but not more than three lakhs of rupees	50
E. More than one, but not more than two lakhs of rupees	25
F. One lakh of rupees and less	15

He said :—"The amendment as now put here is for the purpose of solving an impasse which sometimes may occur. As the clause originally stood, a company which has a paid-up capital of ten lakhs of rupees may be free from assessment altogether. If it is above or below Rs. 10 lakhs, it will be liable to tax. If it is exactly that, it will not be liable. It is possible to read the section in that way. That is why this change is made."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur.—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Surgeon-General; the President; Mr. Subba Rao; Sir Rajagopala Acharyar.)

Schedule VI.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In Schedule VI *omit* the words 'Influenza' and 'Measles' and *add* 'Anthrax', 'Glanders' and 'Chickenpox'."

In doing so, he said:—"I move this amendment at the request of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General. I know very little about influenza or measles. The Surgeon-General wants these words omitted. I dare say he has excellent reasons. I therefore propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"I support the amendment. I believe it is considered correct that there is no good having a law which you cannot enforce, and influenza and measles you cannot deal with. There is not the slightest use in putting them in the Act if they cannot be dealt with. They have been taken out of the new Act, as it is found quite impossible to manage. Then as regards anthrax and glanders, they are extremely infectious and occasionally epidemic diseases. It is a matter of fact that not only in this country but all over the world that it is very difficult occasionally to diagnose chickenpox from modified smallpox. Cases of modified smallpox come to resemble chickenpox. Unfortunately modified smallpox which is taken as chickenpox is just as infectious as severe smallpox. So both in England and the continent and indeed all over the world provision is made that 'chickenpox' should be included in the schedule of dangerous diseases, not because any harm would come from chickenpox, but it is extremely likely to be mistaken for modified smallpox which is itself a very dangerous disease."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The preamble may stand part of the Bill?"

The motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I may be permitted to say a few words generally on this subject."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member in charge has not yet moved that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Madras District Municipalities Bill as finally amended be passed into law. This Bill has been treated as a non-contentious measure and I believe that I am voicing the opinion of Honourable Members generally when I say that the Bill is acceptable practically to all of us. We have popularised the measure as much as we can. Practically all ratepayers, including women, will have the vote at elections. Any voter can stand as a candidate. At least three-fourths of the strength of every council will have the persons elected. In regard to municipal finance we have adopted, I think very wisely, the principle that it should be the duty of the local body first to decide what is its necessary expenditure and then raise the revenue needed for the purpose. The maximum limit on the property tax has therefore been removed and it is open to every council hereafter to levy its property tax at such rate as would give it the necessary funds for carrying on its duties satisfactorily.

"In regard to internal administration we have practically removed all restrictions. The local body will have a free hand in regard to its budget and establishment. And the volume of external control has been reduced to a minimum. I do not think that it will be at all safe to go further than we have done. I would add that, while we have done all this work here and rightly spent so much of our time in elaborating the municipal constitution and making the law as good as we could, the success of municipal institutions will depend mainly on the spirit in which those institutions are worked. No amount of perfecting the law can dispense with the correct spirit on the part of a local body, and I take this opportunity to say, not so much to Honourable Members as to the large number of municipalities we have in the Presidency, that we sincerely hope that they will do their very best, under the new law, to improve the conditions of their towns and to promote the welfare of the people living in them.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"With Your Excellency's permission, I wish to make a few observations with the fervent hope that if they are approved, Your Excellency may direct the Advocate-General to put forward the amendments before the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Under what rule?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Under the Business rules clause (3)—52 on page 95. What I propose is that I will place certain facts before Your Excellency. If they are approved, Your Excellency may direct the Advocate-General to propose the amendments and if they are acceptable to Your Excellency I may be permitted to move the amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Do you object to the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Yes, unless these amendments which I wish to place before you are considered. I wish to impress upon Your Excellency's attention the hardship of the ryotwari landholders in case the District Municipalities Bill is passed into law as it is. The samindars have to pay the fixed annual peshkash and the municipal tax on the fixed income which equals to the assessment. The ryotwari landholders have not only to pay

enhanced assessment, but also bear the rates levied by the municipality, calculated on the gross income or produce. Government imposes to the extent of half the produce as their quota of assessment, whereas the municipalities are empowered to levy any tax within 8 per cent of the gross income. There are a good many landholders who own a few acres, which are their sole means of livelihood. They have to pay heavily."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has already delivered at considerable length on this particular point. I hope that this written document will not be very long."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SIVA RAO:—"It is a very small document Your Excellency.

"They have to pay in the shape of municipal tax from the other half from which not even the Government assessment, is deducted. It may come even to half of the balance income and thus the agriculturist will be hard hit. It is significant to observe that persons with an income of less than Rs. 30, a month are exempted from paying municipal tax. Persons with an income below Rs. 2,000, are exempted from not only from income-tax but also from the surcharge tax in municipal area as provided in the Act. Professional men with an income below Rs. 2,000, are only taxed in the shape of profession tax which is far below the proposed tax in the case of agriculturists. They do not enjoy the benefits by their living in municipal areas. It must be remembered that the lands are specially taxed at a higher rate in consideration of such lands being situated within municipal area. The principle of land taxation provides that the vicissitudes of seasons and other considerations are taken into consideration while assessing it once in 30 years but the municipality will revise and charge the tax once in 5 years on the principle of gross income which will stand good for that period though the agriculturist may suffer from drought or scanty or unseasonable rain. The agriculturist will have no margin of profit to enable him to meet the strain of bad or calamitous seasons. Another principle of revenue assessment is that improvements will not be taxed. The municipality six times in 30 years will tax the improvements on the basis of the mischievous principle of 'Tax on gross income'. In addition to the miserable lot of the agriculturist he will find all incentive and stimulus towards agricultural education and improvement utterly nipped in the bud. I need not emphasise on the fact that upon the incidence of the land revenue and municipal taxation must the prosperity of the agricultural classes in a great measure depend. I have no doubt that the incidence of taxation in municipal area will be more than five times that of road cess in the district board area. I am sanguine that it is not the policy of the Government to perpetuate such a disproportionate burden upon the agriculturists in the municipal area.

"I hope the above few facts are enough to show that the agricultural community requires special treatment. I know that my resolution to put a limitation on the land tax has been negatived but I wish to point out that Government may at least may so amend the provisions by providing that the gross income may be computed at double the revenue assessment. The amendment I wish to place before Your Excellency is a proviso as follows. 'The gross income of an agricultural land for purposes of municipal taxation should not exceed double the annual assessment'.

"I hope my suggestion will be considered by Government as fair and equitable. I may bring to Your Excellency's notice that the proposed amendment and similar provisions have been accepted in the District Municipalities Acts of Punjab and Burma. I may also bring to Your Excellency's notice that many councillors and ratepayers have intimated to me to represent their grievances in this matter.

"The other point which I wish to lay before Your Excellency is about the sex disqualification. I only submit that a proviso may be adopted under clause 49 as follows:—Provided that the municipal council may by a resolution with a clear majority dispense with the sex qualification in their area. This procedure will be in conformity with the recommendations of the select committee of the Government of India Bill as to sex qualification in the Reformed Councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am one of those that think that this Bill is an it has emerged out of the select committee and the Legislative Council is a distinct improvement upon the old Act. While I hold that it is a distinct improvement on the present state of things, I must not be understood to say that this is an ideal measure. It is unsatisfactory in some prominent features. I may say for instance to start with, taking the constitution of the council, we are precisely now where we were 35 years ago when the present Municipal Act was passed. The present Act under which we are working provided for a maximum elective majority of three-fourths. It provided for the maximum. No doubt there is an improvement in this Bill. It provides for a minimum elective strength of the o-fourths; I wish that at this length of time the Bill provides for a larger elective majority than three-fourths. This is so far as the elective strength of the council. As regards the chairman of municipal council I expected that the Bill would provide for an elected chairman in all cases. It cannot be said, my Lord, that in places where these councils are constituted there are not suitable men among non-officials who can fill these places with credit. I very much wish that we had inserted a provision in the Bill that in all cases without exception the chairman shall be an elected non-official. Then the most unsatisfactory feature of this Bill is the short term which is provided for the chairmen. I take this opportunity of expressing the grave discontent and dissatisfaction that prevails throughout the presidency about the short term of the chairman. This is a very important matter and the provision in the Bill about it is one of the vital defects in the Bill. No doubt democracy has been in the lips of all; for every thing, whether for good or bad, we

invoke the aid of democratic principles. I should not be understood that I am undemocratic when I say that the chairman's term should have been extended for two years at least. There has been a mistake, a palpable mistake, as regards the functions of the chairman of a mufassal municipality. The analogy is taken from the appointment of Lord Mayor of London and from the appointment of the President of the Madras Corporation. In the city of Madras there are the dual offices—that of the President and that of the Commissioner. So long as we have got an executive officer in the city of Madras whose term is assured for a certain number of years there is no object in extending the term of the President beyond one year. The chairman in the mufassal is the chief executive officer for all intents and purposes and it will not be conducive to the efficient administration of the municipality if the term of the executive officer is cut short to one year. In this respect I may draw the attention of Your Excellency to the numerous telegrams received from all mufassal chairmen that the Bill needs revision on this point. I may refer the Honourable Member to the provisions in the draft Bill before it was handled by the Select Committee. The Bill originally provided for three years and more at the discretion of the Governor in Council. But the Select Committee changed the provision. I dare say that this is the most unsatisfactory feature of the Bill and it will not be conducive to the efficient administration of the municipalities in the mufassal. May I point out one other unsatisfactory feature, viz., the choice of chairman is limited to the members. The chairman is, as I have said, an executive officer. This proposal to choose the chairman from among the members would sound as reasonable as a proposal to choose an engineer or a health officer from among the members of council. He is an officer of the council and the choice should be wide enough. If the choice is confined to the members of the council I apprehend that efficient men will not easily come forward, because they will have to face double election, the general electorate and the council. The short term of the chairman and the choice from among the members of the council would be a great harm in my humble opinion to the efficiency of municipal administration. I pass on to one other remark and that is with regard to the budget. The present Bill gives very wide powers to municipal councils as compared with those they enjoyed hitherto. In the Bill itself no working balance has been fixed. I quoted the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission in which they say that the Local Government should fix a working balance. They may fix in any particular area any working balance they like. It is not too late even now for the Government to fix a working balance in order that the local bodies may enjoy more freedom. The Government may say under the present provisions of the Bill 'I won't pass your budget unless you remodel it so as to secure that particular balance in the particular area'. As regards finance, what is the use of adding responsibility without adding to our resources? A committee is expected to consider the financial relations between the Provincial Government and the local bodies. I should like to know from the Honourable Member in charge what progress has been made in this matter. The present taxation proposals in the Bill do not in my humble opinion add materially to our revenues. We cannot satisfactorily discharge all our duties with the scanty resources at our hands. It is no doubt true that there is no limit prescribed for the tax on lands and buildings but I don't know whether any municipal council will be well advised in raising the house tax or land tax. There must be a limit for all these things. As regards finance there must be a serious attempt made to add to our resources. Government must make up their minds to hand over a fair percentage of their sources of revenue. Until that is done a municipality cannot maintain the standard of expenditure which is needed for the efficient administration. As regards correspondence according to an obsolete Government Order of 1885 the municipality has not got the power of direct correspondence with the Government. I had an amendment on this in the last council but I was not here when the amendment was called, and it had to be dropped. I earnestly appeal to the member in charge to consider whether it is necessary to adhere to that old Government Order, under which the municipalities are bound to carry on correspondence with Government through the Divisional Officer, Collector, etc. It is not merely in the case of Government but also in the case of correspondence with all heads of departments. The Council cannot correspond with the Surgeon-General or the Sanitary Commissioner. This is not so simple as it looks because it affects the prestige of the municipal council. We may be asked to send copies to Collectors, etc. The Committee which sat to revise the Local Fund Code unanimously resolved that correspondence between municipal chairmen and Government need not pass through the Collector or Divisional Officer. If this is done we shall have really secured certain measure of independence. In the case of that most important matter — the term of the chairman, I hope His Excellency will fully consider the situation and will give effect to the popular feeling in the matter for the extension of the term."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I consider the Bill as it stands is a very satisfactory one. The Secretary has been done away with. Another satisfactory improvement in the present Bill is the interference of the Divisional officers which existed under the old Act has also been taken away. And the Collector's powers of interference have been greatly curtailed and he has got powers to interfere only in cases of emergency and this should greatly improve the situation. This Council has given a free hand to municipalities in several matters; they frame their own budget, and settle the salary of their staff and they have the power to raise money by taxation. The powers that are vested in municipal councils, I think, are very wide and if these powers are exercised properly a Bill that will be introduced on a future date will give to them larger powers. There is only one other point on which I would like to make a remark. Some Honourable Members wanted to give the franchise to women. Those who were against, voted on the ground that women were too good for councils and not because councils were too good for them."

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"This is a very good Bill. Most of the points which the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao urged as unsatisfactory are in my opinion very satisfactory and I am proud to be connected with a Bill which contains such good provisions. If experience should show that any changes are needed, the Reformed Council will have perfect liberty to deal with the Act and improve it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, we are talking on the main motion of the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar that the Bill be passed into law. The objection of my friend Mr. Subba Rau is that it be taken up in another meeting of the Council to consider at least one matter, the question of the land owner in municipalities. My sympathy is entirely with the landowner and I think there is something to be said in his favour, but I do not know whether at this stage it is worth while raising an objection to the Bill as I believe it my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao holds the Bill is otherwise very excellent. As for myself, I have had the privilege to listen to the opinions of various gentlemen. There are distinct defects in the Bill, glaring defects in it like the sex jealousy which excludes ladies from being admitted to candidature, and the fear of democracy exhibited by the exclusion of the occupancy vote. There are some other blemishes for instance, the excessive powers given to Collectors as controlling authorities. But I do not think it is gracious to point out the blemishes that are still to be found in the Bill, when as a matter of fact, in justice to those who are responsible for the Bill, we must acknowledge that there are many merits to the Bill. It is a decided improvement on the present state of affairs and I think Mr. Siva Rao himself will agree that the sooner we pass the Bill into law, the better will be the state of affairs we bring into existence."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar has offered very few remarks in introducing the Bill either because there is not much of a merit in it or its merit is so transparent that it does not require any commendation. But we have heard some of the Members and especially the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar who said that the Bill is very satisfactory. We know pretty well what the effect of this Bill would be in the country. Practically various points were considered when the Bill was being discussed and Government have sufficient majority to carry the Bill through, but all the same it is our duty to express our opinion on the whole Bill as it is now. This Government has introduced this Bill nine months before the Reformed Council comes in, perhaps thinking that they are carrying on the suggestion of the India Government that we are accelerating the progress of local self-Government and quickening its advance. If that is the object with which this Bill is introduced I fail to see how it was effected. If we take the old Bill of 1884 and take the present Bill, excepting in a few matters we have not advanced any further, but in some cases I may state we have only gone back upon some of the important provisions. The Hon'ble Mr. Davadoss suggested that the Collector will interfere only in emergency cases but the old Bill also contains such provision and so, there is no progress made in that direction. And according to the old law of 1884 all the servants employed by the municipality are employed, punished and dismissed by them. But in the year 1920 we find that we cannot entrust the municipalities with power to employ some of the important officers, to fix their salaries, or to dismiss or punish them. Is it a progress? In the year 1897 the Government wanted to introduce the system of appointing secretaries in the local self-Government; though they suggested even then, the municipality can appoint a secretary, can fix their own salary, can dismiss him but they also said that the chairman shall delegate certain powers. That created difficulty in the actual management, and as the Hon'ble Mr N. Subba Rao pointed out the other day, the secretaries' business has become a hopeless affair. So far as the Health Officer and the Engineer are concerned the provisions are quite retrograde. Under the old Act Government servants are allowed to be employed in the municipality, and the municipalities allowed to send them out after three months' notice.

"Why should so much protection be taken with reference to these two classes of officers? Cannot the Government trust the municipalities to trust them well? Why should Government interfere in these matters?

"With reference to the shortness of the term of chairmanship, I think it is better to leave it for the future to decide whether we were wise to insist on a short period of term. I know pretty well that the present time limit was discussed in the Select Committee and while the question was being examined we were told that we were following the footsteps of the city municipality and of the English municipalities. But, I may point out that the Select Committee did not notice that in both places, that is, both in Madras and in England, the chairmen are only ornamental heads and are employed more for their past services and not on account of any future service to be rendered by them, and that in the city municipality there is an executive officer who can carry out the directions of the council. It is said that we do not want much of a policy from the chairman and that he has only to carry out the policy of the council. If that is the view by trying it for some time, the Government would understand the real situation and they would find that this is one of the things they would have to amend very soon without our asking. I do not want to press the matter much, for it might be said that some of us being chairmen of municipalities we are pressing the matter just for the sake of prolonging our term of office. But I may assure Government that whenever we speak it is only on general principles and not with reference to any personal interest.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Subba Rao.) [29TH MARCH 1920

"The old mistake committed in 1884 that real properties should be taxed in one way and personal properties should be treated in another way is repeated in the present Act. It is very unreasonable and even in other advanced countries, there is not so much disproportion between taxation with reference to earned income and unearned income. There is some discrimination, no doubt, in some places, but not such difference as we find here 16¼ per cent in one case and less than one per cent in the other. It is therefore high time that this disparity should disappear as far as possible.

"Again, the suggestion that women should be allowed to stand as candidates for the council was not accepted. The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss said that our councils are too good for the ladies. I might tell him that the municipal councils are good enough for them. When they are given votes, I think they ought to be given power to stand as candidate for the councils and for the chairmanship. It was pointed out by Your Excellency that there was not sufficient demand in the country. I think it is because of want of sufficient understanding of the efficacy of agitation. If agitation is the only criterion, then we will have agitation both in the press and on the platform very soon.

"As regards the exemption of educational buildings and shoullines from taxation, after all it was under compulsion that the Government made the exemption. The exemption was found in the old law and Government wanted to go back. But thanks to the help of our missionary friends and others, we were able to make a good stand against it.

"I do not propose to deal with other points, because we have discussed them in detail during the discussion. On the whole, the present unsatisfactory nature of the Bill is mainly due to the City Municipal Act. Taking that as the model, this mutilated Bill was drafted and is presented to us in that mutilated form. I hope at an early date all these defects will be removed. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill suggested that not only Honourable Members but municipal councils should try to carry this Bill through successfully. I can assure him that we will all do our best to make this Bill a success. And, we hope Government also will try to interpret the provisions as liberally as possible and avoid interference with the municipalities as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYA PANTULU:—"While agreeing with the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju that it would have been much better if the consideration of the Bill had been deferred till after the constitution of the new Councils, I am of opinion that taking the Bill as a whole as it stands amended, it is a decided improvement over the existing law. We have gained in the matter of the control of the local authorities, I mean Divisional Officers, and to a great extent, of the Collector also. No doubt the power of the Collector in emergent occasions has been retained. I regret that the opinion of those of the members who had asked that that power also should be curtailed has not been accepted. Coming to the staff and their salaries, I think to-day's amendment is an improvement. Here too, it is true the Health Officer and the Engineer are not sufficiently under the control of the council and that the council has no power to suspend or even fine them.

"I should think that when the council is paying the salary of any officer, the council should have the right to suspend or punish him whenever an opportunity calls for it. There is one other point which is very unsatisfactory and that is the term of the chairman. There has been almost united opinion in the districts that the term has been unnecessarily cut short. It is no improvement whatever that the term should be limited to one year. At least it should have been limited to two years. It affects the efficiency of the administration of the council. Probably within a short time it will be realized that a term of one year will work very unsatisfactorily and there may be an opportunity to amend the Act before long.

"The council has no right to go outside the council to elect its own chairman. That is another retrograde measure which will be noticed in the Bill. It is a retrograde because the old Act allows the election of one outside the council and there is no good reason given to go back upon a measure which has been acted upon for these long years.

"Then there is the other question, viz., the omission to allow women to stand as candidates for councils. That I suppose will be a standing criticism on the Bill. With these few remarks I would state that the Bill is on the whole an improvement and time may come when other improvements will be introduced in the Act."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not want to be guilty of the discourtesy of not replying to the comments of the Honourable Members who have spoken on the Bill. I would invite their attention to the fact that we are now in the final stage. What Honourable Members have now to consider is whether the Bill as a whole is worthy of their acceptance. If on this occasion every one of the numerous questions which we have debated and voted upon is again brought up for reconsideration, there can be no finality; it would be an impossible position. That is my apology for not again going over the old ground. Whatever may be said on the details of the Bill, I submit that Honourable Members have voted upon them, and I do not think I am called upon at this stage to go over the whole Bill again. From the speeches that have been delivered by several Honourable Members I gather that they concur with me that this Bill is a great improvement upon the existing state of affairs and I would on that ground ask them to vote with me for the final passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"So far as my amendment is concerned, it is only about the mode of taxation, that is, how taxation is to be calculated."

29TH MARCH 1920.] *(Sir Rajagopala Acharyar; the President; the Advocate-General; Mr. Yakub Hasan Sahib; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The Honourable Member's amendment has either been already considered or it is one which he refrained from putting forward at the proper time. Either way it must fall to the ground."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was then put to vote and carried.

TOWN-PLANNING BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal:—"Your Excellency, Honourable Members have been furnished with a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to which I would invite their attention. It is said therein that many municipalities in this Presidency have from time to time devised schemes for new extensions or for the relief of congestion which have engaged the close attention of Government. Schemes have been prepared after the mischief had been done and it is necessary to provide by legislation for regulating this matter. I find from the records of the office that we have had appeals for town extension and for relief of congestion practically during the last 20 years. But they have been generally put forward in a very spasmodic way and carried out without any continuous policy. Very large sums of money have been expended from Provincial funds. I find that since 1903-04 a sum of Rs. 34½ lakhs has been granted from Provincial funds to municipalities and over Rs 3 lakhs to local boards for schemes for the relief of congestion and town extension. Also over 2 lakhs has been granted to the Madras Corporation for similar purposes. In all, since 1903-04 Provincial funds have contributed about 40 lakhs towards town extension and schemes for the relief of congestion. But on account of the utter absence of system we feel that we have not had any adequate results. For example, I have a list before me of towns, about ten in number, to which grants have been given, but where provision was not made for the evicted. One of the first rules of town planning is the provision of sites for the evicted. There is no use of your relieving congestion and chucking a lot of people out unless you make some provision for housing these people. Then again in another batch of towns we find that about 1,700 acres have been acquired for extension and about 70 acres of Government land have been alienated and on this area we have succeeded in building 1,431 houses and 356 huts or a total of 1,787 dwellings, which works out to a little more than one hut per acre. I am not blaming any particular body, but I mention these facts to show the evils of not having a carefully thought out and continuous policy. Government are of opinion that a careful and continuous policy could be had only when we get a sound law on the subject, and secondly that they should have direction and control. It is to supply the first one that this Bill is put forward before Honourable Members for acceptance. If the Bill is passed, it is our intention to proceed further and organize a capable staff whose function it would be to go round in order to guide local bodies in the matter and of seeing that an adequate return is had for the money both of the general tax-payer as well as the rate-payers, which has been and will be expended on this object. I beg to commend this Bill to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I understand, only the Bombay Presidency has an Act of this kind. That shows that our Presidency is really making a progress in the right direction ahead of other Provinces in India. Your Excellency, as pointed out by the Honourable mover there is a great necessity of regularising to be effected in the direction of town improvement and extension. For want of a scheme much money is being wasted and the result that ought to be achieved is seldom achieved. This Bill I have only studied very cursorily and I am not prepared at this stage to make exhaustive observations on it. But one thing that has struck me is that some provision should be made for the formation of Town Planning Committees. As it is the Bill leaves it to the municipal councils to take up this work and according to the new Act that we have just passed and the City Municipal Act—it gives the council power to appoint committees; but these committees are only for the purpose of administration of certain existing departments of the municipalities. Now a department should be created for town-planning in connexion with every municipality that goes in for town-planning and unless a new department is created and a special committee is constituted to look after that work, and that work alone, it will be found that the result will not be as good as we want it to be. I throw out the suggestion that in the Bill some arrangement might be made for special committees whenever municipalities have a town-planning scheme. That should be part of the scheme itself. I do not mean such Trusts as the Calcutta Improvement Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust. If large towns like Madura, Trichinopoly take up this work, seriously some Trust like the Bombay Trust will have to be created for which a special Act will have to be passed. But that is not what I am driving at; what I mean is that there should be a committee in charge of the town-planning department wherever a scheme of town-planning is to be taken up."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I welcome this measure but I must say that this measure does not go to the extent to which it ought to go. The present Bill as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is based on the English Act of 1909. I wish, Your Excellency, that the provisions of the Act of 1919 as well had been taken into account in framing this Bill. The Act of 1919 goes far beyond the conditions in clauses laid down in the Act of 1909. Before comparing these two Acts I will just take up this Bill as laid before the Council

(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar.) [29TH MARCH 1920.

by the Honourable Member in charge and point out one or two defects which must be remedied before this Bill comes out of the hands of the Select Committee. I have gone rather carefully into this Bill. One main defect of it is that it does not make any provision for the financing of the scheme which will have to be prepared under this Act if it is passed. We find one thing namely, that if a town-planning scheme has been instituted and carried into effect and if there is any improvement on account of that town-planning scheme the municipality or any local authority would be entitled to levy what is called a betterment contribution. Barring that I submit, Your Excellency, I have not been able to find out anything else. But Your Excellency will be pleased to note that a betterment contribution would only come into existence under the clauses of this Bill after the whole thing has been finished and completed. What I would suggest, Your Excellency, will be that in order to provide means for carrying out these plans the local boards and the municipalities should be provided with funds and the funds if possible should come out from the Government, not in the shape of grants because as has already been pointed out by the Honourable Member in charge grants to the extent of nearly 34 lakhs have been wasted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have not said wasted but given."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Yes. The Honourable Member has not said that but I say that no benefit has resulted. Therefore I am prepared to stick to my statement that the money of 34 lakhs has been simply wasted, because the municipalities have not had a definite programme by which they ought to proceed on the improvement of their cities and I am afraid in this respect I must say also that the Government has not been able to set up a definite programme for the guidance of the municipalities. In the provision of finance I would suggest Your Excellency the institution of a fund similar to the State Housing Fund which prevails in western countries wherefrom money could be given to these municipalities and other areas as a matter of loan. In the last meeting of this Council when I moved the resolution about housing problem I suggested certain methods by which we could improve the housing conditions and I again reiterate, Your Excellency, the one thing which I said then, namely, that in the modification of the Land Acquisition Act suggested in this Bill we ought also to add something in the effect namely, that power must be given to the Government or to the municipality concerned to see that not the whole money is paid to the people from whom the land was taken but only a certain portion. I must press upon Your Excellency's Government now that we are changing the Land Acquisition Act, would it not be possible for Your Excellency's Government to see whether this thing also is added in this Bill because it is an important thing. If the Government or any municipality is going to acquire land on an extensive scale and form gigantic schemes would Your Excellency's Government be pleased to look at the money which will have to be paid as initial outlay. I submit that the amount that may be required will be very large. If my plan is accepted the initial outlay will not be very much. Time after time whenever a municipal Bill has been introduced the question of unearned increment tax has been brought to this Council. When the City Municipal Bill was introduced last year I believe the imposition of unearned increment tax was proposed; but somehow or other that tax was removed by the purifying process of the Select Committee. We want to introduce the unearned increment tax; it is not the same as the betterment contribution. Then, Your Excellency, this Bill is very defective in that it does not provide for any statutory assistance to the Public Utility Societies or other private persons or Public Welfare Associations. If Your Excellency will allow me, I would refer to clause 16 of the Housing and Town Planning Act which provides for the assistance of Public Utility Societies, Housing Trusts and other persons. I very much wish, Your Excellency, it would be possible for Government to introduce a similar clause in this Bill, for it would be a vast improvement. Otherwise it must be conceded that as a matter of fact it would not be possible for Government or a municipality to carry on these huge schemes to any satisfactory conclusions.

"You must take into consideration private agencies such as Co-operative Societies, Public Utility Societies, etc. You must give them power as well to get on with this scheme and to improve towns and cities and for that purpose unless we are going to put clauses in this Bill, there will be practically no good and these societies would not come into existence and no benefit will be done by them. In order that these societies should come into existence, it must be assumed that private munificence or private enterprize alone would not be possible to carry on any one of these objects. I suggest therefore that it would be well and advisable for us to accept and introduce the sections contained in the House and Town-Planning Act, 1919, into this Bill as well. In carrying out some of these town-planning schemes, I would suggest one or two methods, which would necessarily come in when we are discussing the general provisions of the Bill. There may be certain areas where there might be difficulty of development. Then the question will be as to what to do with these areas. It may not be possible to acquire the whole of them as it will cost a good deal of money. Therefore what I would suggest is that there must be power under this Bill to pool properties together and divide them again between the owners and make a rateable distribution of these properties and give a man who has lost a larger area compensation from the others. If the Bill is drafted on this principle, there is no reason why one should possess a huge property and the other should live in a squalid hut. It is indeed the worst possible form of socialistic idea. This Town-Planning Bill if it means anything at all it means that it must help the poor people and checkmate the monopolising of lands by so-called capitalists. Power should be given to frame rules under this Bill to carry on the execution of these works. In these rules,

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I would submit that the free auction system which we have been adopting, namely of dividing those various acres which we have purchased into plots and then selling them by auction to the highest bidder ought to be entirely forgotten hereafter. It must be that each man must be provided with a certain amount of land so as to suit his own convenience and purse. If in spite of this Town-Planning Bill and in spite of improvements which Your Excellency's Government might make, we are not going to make rules for the distribution of these lands but take the easy method, of saying 'we have acquired lands, we have laid out roads, let the man who pays the highest bid take it.' I would rather say that this Bill be not passed. It is a thing upon which I feel strong. So far as this city is concerned we could very well say that it is not possible for a poor man to compete in the open market with anybody else. We must be able to remove the inability of the poor man to compete with a rich man. As for the other things in the Bill, I believe that much need not be said at present, and I hope that when the Bill comes out of the Select Committee, it would come in as perfect a form as any human institution could possibly be. With these few words I entirely support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Bill is welcome. With regard to socialistic ideas, which my Honourable friend mentioned, they have also to be considered. But my Honourable friend will excuse me when I say that there are members here who have some more regard for property rights than he has. I think the Bill will have a very great effect in pushing on town-planning schemes. As Chairman of the Salem Municipality, I had immense difficulty in pushing through certain schemes. I felt the absence of power stage after stage. This Bill will help us a great deal in enabling us to create garden cities in many parts of the Presidency. I notice there are some improvements to suggest, but I think they will all come in the Select Committee stage."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I welcome this with great enthusiasm. Twenty years back I believe I proposed to the Corporation of Madras to purchase a number of gardens in Tondiarpet to apportion them into house-sites for the improvement of the Tinnevelly settlement. The matter was before the municipal body but of course they poohpoohed it. I am sure they will not do so now, the idea of mine was that they should purchase these gardens, raise the level by a foot or a foot and a half with sea sand and mark out into a number of streets and sites for houses so that in the course of two or three years a number of buildings might spring up. It was estimated then that a kani of land will cost Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 1,200, that is Rs. 50 a ground. The price of a ground is more than Rs. 500 now and it is not possible for ordinary people to purchase land and build houses at such a price. The Corporation would like to have some help from the Government not in the shape of presents, but loans to purchase a large piece of land for laying out for house-sites. I welcome this Bill with that idea whole heartedly."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"As to the general principles of the Bill, it has been sufficiently well expressed that they are very satisfactory. The only wish on the part of non-officials is that the Bill is to be improved in several directions. It has already been pointed out that there is no financial basis to work out the town-planning schemes. The general municipal income should not be resorted to and spent for town-planning schemes and a separate fund is to be constituted and a principle of grant-in-aid from Provincial funds is to be enunciated, and liberty should be given to municipalities to work out schemes for themselves. Some principles of land acquisition have been engrafted in the Bill and the final decision will lie in the case of mofussil areas with the District Judge. It is necessary that he should be assisted by two jurors in settling all questions of valuation, etc. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai that the distribution of plots should be taken into consideration in this Bill and that the provision which is found in the Bombay Town-Planning Act, should be embodied in this. The question arises when a portion of a block is reserved for communal purposes such as parks and churches. The person from whom the land is so taken should be allotted some other portion. I think that if that principle is adopted it will give more satisfaction. The Bill is not comprehensive enough especially as regards housing schemes and municipalities cannot take schemes to provide houses for the expanding population within their areas. That I think is a very prominent subject as it is important to remove the growing congestion in municipalities."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I join also in the general chorus of approval which this Bill has met with. Everybody will approve of the wholesome objects of this Bill and would welcome the improvement of the municipalities by opening up congested areas and so forth, but I am afraid municipalities and local bodies are unequal to the task for the simple reason that their resources are pitifully unequal even to meet their normal needs. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai unless some financial proposals are made in the Bill itself, unless Government assumes some sort of financial responsibility for town-planning schemes, I am afraid that the new powers conferred on local bodies will not be of much use. We can ill afford to spend out money on these costly proposals. I may also say in this connexion that the Government probably intend to pay the schemes under the head of minor sanitary grants. Unless some assurance is given that something would be done in this matter, I don't think that it will be encouraging enough for local bodies. Otherwise it will be a futile power in the hands of local bodies and they will not be in a position to utilize it. These town-planning ideas, I may point out, change from time to time. After Professor Geddes came, there has been a revolution in the town-planning policy. He visited Bellary and condemned

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all the town-planning proposals. We must have some expert to advise us. I don't think we can fall back upon the services of the Sanitary Commissioner who is already over-burdened with his normal functions. A town-planning expert should be appointed for the Presidency who will have to tour round and give advice on application from any municipality. It is necessary that in all these matters local bodies should be provided with expert advice."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I strongly support the introduction of the Bill. In fact it has not come one minute too soon. The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar said that land had been acquired for 34 lakhs of rupees. One of the cases referred to, I believe, is Madura town. Under the present law a notice is issued under the Land Acquisition Act, that Government is going to take the land from a certain date and that thereafter any transaction with reference to the lands proposed in that notification will not affect the valuation at the time of acquisition later on. But the wheels of Government generally move very slowly and by the time the Land Acquisition Act is applied it is found that some years have elapsed and people have not been slow to create documents so that at the time of acquisition they may get a large amount from Government. This must be the reason for the large expenditure of 34 lakhs. If a Bill like this had been on the statute book about 20 years ago, I should say, without fear of contradiction, that half of that amount might have been saved to Government. Under the new Bill a notification has to be issued that the town-planning scheme is going to be introduced. As I read the sections, it will take a long time for the scheme to be actually introduced. During this long interval any transaction made by the people will not be binding on the Land Acquisition officer. Another important change that has been introduced is by section 14 of the present Bill wherein sections 15, 20 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, are said not to have any application. This will operate to a large extent to the benefit of Government. Owners of land cannot go on fictitiously and fabulously raising the prices. Madura cannot be the only city to which the Honourable Member in charge referred, my experience is confined to Madura, but I believe there may be other municipalities like Salem where they had to pay large sums of money for want of an Act similar to this. I therefore heartily support the introduction of the Bill, in the interests of the Government, the people and the several municipalities."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Every Honourable Member is welcoming this measure. Evidently the Bill must be a very satisfactory one. I see from the Statements of Objects and Reasons that the main idea of Government in introducing the measure is to place too much attention on beautifying cities under the Bill, though the basis of the Bill is the English Housing and Town-Planning Act. In England the town improvement schemes are town improvement and reconstruction schemes. My submission is that they must attach equal importance to provide housing accommodation to the evicted as much as for beautifying the town. Otherwise it will increase the congestion in other parts of the town. Whenever you want to remove congestion you must first of all provide housing accommodation elsewhere as directed in a Government Order. As for purchasing and providing housing accommodation, as the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao pointed out, it requires funds and the only way of doing that is by Government giving grants. No such promise is made either in the speech of the Honourable Member nor has any provision been made in the Bill. Unless and until contribution from Provincial funds is made for this purpose, it would not be helpful and the municipality also should be prepared to contribute something. If the municipality wants to spend a certain amount on this, an equal amount should be given by the Government. Only such a provision would enable the municipalities to undertake any such schemes. Otherwise whenever we want to take a big and useful scheme, it will cost us something and there is no provision made at all for loans. All these things must be looked into. There is provision to acquire land instead of the Land Acquisition Act, which is an important thing, but there must be clear financial provisions. Instead of relegating the last section it must be given prominence by basing on English Housing and Town-Planning Act. I do not know whether the Government proposes to frame any Bill to make provision to build houses for the labourers and artisans. Under these circumstances some such necessary steps ought to be taken by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I welcome this Bill. The provisions so far as the Bill goes appear to be satisfactory. But there are one or two things which I think ought to be changed. Section 18 says that "where by the making of any town-planning scheme any land or building is increased in value, the municipal council, if it makes a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date of publication of a notification of the Governor in Council finally sanctioning a scheme under section 9, sub-section (4), shall be entitled to recover from the owner of such land or building a betterment contribution of one-half of the increase in value." It might not be possible for us to know how much the land may three months after the publication of the notification would increase in value. On the other hand we find land goes on increasing in value as time goes on and the benefit of the improvement ought to accrue to the authority which is responsible for the improvement of the town. Now to take an instance, the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill might remember that at the time when Lloyd's road was laid out, land on both sides of it was selling at Rs. 1,000 per cawni, but now I hear it has risen to Rs. 1,000 a ground, which means Rs. 24,000 a cawni. If the municipality had at that time acquired the land on either side of Lloyd road it would be able to make at least Rs 20 lakhs. So provision ought to be made in the Bill itself for the municipality or the authority which is going to improve the

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town to acquire the available land in the whole town and sell it at different times to the people who want to build on it at the market value. I do not think it would be possible to ascertain at the time when the scheme is introduced or three months thereafter if there will be great improvement in value but if the whole locality is acquired it would considerably add to the revenue of the corporation or municipality or whatever authority is going to be in charge of it when there is a great rise in value of the land in that locality.

"That is the main objection that I have to make to the Bill. The other provisions are satisfactory and matters of minor importance will be considered in the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N SUBBA RAO:—"So many speakers have already spoken in favour of the Bill that it requires no words from me to commend this Bill to Your Excellency's consideration. Everyone has said that this is a very good Bill. It is true that some defects were pointed out. But I am sure these defects will be considered by the Select Committee and any other defects that are put forward will be discussed in the Select Committee and also in this Council before this Bill becomes law. I did not intend to speak, but I rise to contradict a remark made by my Hon'ble friend Mr Arumainatha Pillai that the money that has been granted by Government has been wasted or not spent in the right direction or in the best possible way. I welcome Mr. Arumainatha Pillai to Mangalore and he will see for himself what an amount of work the municipality has done with the money given by the Government. There was a big waste land in Mangalore. Now we have had wide roads across it, 40 feet wide and some 30 feet and people have bought plots on either side of these roads and have spent, I should think, not less than two lakhs of rupees in building good houses. The municipality has now reserved a certain portion of that area for the poor people. If the plots are auctioned surely the rich will go and buy all the plots. As it is not possible for the poor to buy the land in auction, we have thought it best to reserve a certain portion to give it to people who are made homeless by effecting any scheme for relieving the congestion of the town; and I think this is the right way of doing things.

"What we have been hitherto doing is this; when the Sanitary Commissioner comes to a certain town for inspection he suggests that a certain extension should take place, or sometimes a chairman or a councillor takes it into his head to formulate a scheme and then the Council approaches the Government for a grant and the Government grants it. Sometimes the Government itself asks whether we want funds for minor sanitary works and then we try to formulate schemes and ask Government for a grant. But under this Bill, we will be able to formulate schemes beforehand and see what can be done to remove congestion, see how the town could be extended and then ask Government to give us some money for carrying out these schemes and I am sure that every pie of it will be spent in the best direction possible.

"As has been pointed out, we do want a town-planning expert and I am sure that when the Bill is passed, Government will be able to find the expert to advise local bodies in the matter of town extension and such other matters. The Town-Planning Bill is a necessary corollary to the new Municipalities Act that we have to-day passed, because we have just now given power to the municipal councils to remove congestion in towns. It is certainly our duty as citizens to provide house-sites as well as extensions for our growing municipalities and I join hands with my Honourable Colleagues in welcoming this Bill."

The motion that the Town-Planning Bill be read in Council was put to the Council and carried.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General,
" the Advocate-General,
" Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu,
" Mr T. Arumainatha Pillai,
" Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur,
" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal,
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acheriyar Avargal,
" Mr B V. Narasimha Ayyar,
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu,
" Mr C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, and
Myself."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."
The motion was put to vote and carried.
The Council then rose for lunch.
The Council re-assembled at 2-50 p.m.

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the Madras Elementary Education Bill, 1920 and move that it be read in Council. The Bill has been published and in the hands of Honourable Members for some little three past and judging from

the comments on it which have appeared in the press or have emanated from such educational bodies as have taken the Bill into consideration I think I may say that it has met with what is distinctly a gratifying reception I am in hopes that so far at any rate as the general principles of the Bill are concerned,—and it is mainly with principles we have to deal to-day—the reception which the Bill has received outside may be reflected within the walls of this Council The Bill, as Honourable Members are, I think, aware, has been a long time under preparation As it now stands, it represents the result of very careful consideration and the fullest possible consultation with those who have personal and intimate knowledge of educational matters. A large and representative conference was held in connexion with this matter in 1918 and included a great many active educationists Proposals for legislation were laid before that conference and were very exhaustively considered and our present Bill, I may say, is the result of those discussions. There will doubtless be some difference of opinion among Members of this Council, partly perhaps as to principles but mainly as to details, but I would ask Honourable Members to remember that there is not a single clause in this Bill which has not been subjected to the fullest possible examination by educational experts and which has not also been the subject of very prolonged and anxious consideration by the Government.

"Turning to the provisions of the Bill they fall under three main heads In the first place in Chapter II which establishes district educational councils, the Bill as drafted makes a very important move in the direction of decentralisation in the matter of elementary education. The principal responsibility for ascertaining the educational needs of an area in regard to elementary education and for stimulating such expansion as may be necessary to meet those needs is to be placed on the district educational council instead of being as in the past left mainly to the Department of Education. In accordance with this principle the Bill provides for a very important series of delegations of powers which are now exercised by the Director of Public Instruction For example, the granting of recognition to elementary schools passes from the Director to the district educational council. Similarly the passing of orders on applications for grants-in-aid to private elementary schools is also transferred from the Director to the local council, and this involves the administration of the considerable amount of Government money which is now distributed in the form of such grants. Now I am quite aware that the question is very likely to be raised as to whether it is really necessary to institute a special *ad hoc* body such as this at all It is suggested, I believe, by some that the functions which we propose to assign to the district educational council might very well be performed by one of the local bodies, the district board being generally named. I think that an elementary answer to this suggestion is this: that as matters now stand, it will be extremely difficult if not impossible to find a single local body to which we can entrust the duty of supervising education in the whole district If we assign this duty to the district board it will bring the municipality under the authority of the district board—it is not now under that authority. The position, I think, would be rather an uncomfortable one and the municipalities themselves would be the very first to object. This consideration alone I think suggests the need for the creation of a separate body on which all local bodies alike will be represented Secondly it seems hardly likely that the district boards themselves will, at any rate in the near future, have among their members any very considerable number of people who are actually acquainted with the details of education and therefore have first hand knowledge of the matters with which they will be called upon to deal; while if you adopt the suggestion which I have heard made, namely, that the district board should relegate elementary education to a sub-committee of its own, to be supplemented by educational experts, you are coming very nearly round to the creation of a separate council. The district council as Honourable Members will observe is to be placed on a popular basis. The district board will appoint one and sometimes two representatives to it while every other local authority (I use the words 'local authority' in the sense of the Act) will send such number of representatives as may be prescribed. Expert knowledge will be provided by the presence of the inspector and assistant inspector of schools who are ex officio members and also by that of representatives nominated or elected by the various managers of private educational institutions. Finally there will be left a few places for nomination but these as provided in the Bill are not to exceed one-fourth of the total number of members excluding ex officio members.

"There is another point in connexion with this district educational council which it may be desirable for me to refer to. That is the selection of the Collector to be the chairman of the district educational council. It is asked, I believe, why in a body which should preferably consist of persons actually and personally acquainted with the work of education, why in such a body it should be thought necessary to include, and to include as chairman, a person who generally will have no such personal knowledge. In answer to this question I should like first of all to call special attention to the second paragraph of clause 5 (1) of the Bill which makes provision for the appointment of somebody else than the Collector as president or for the election by the district council of its own president. What it is essential to remember I think is this, that the district educational council, while it will be called upon to deal with great many matters in which personal knowledge of educational questions is necessary, will also be called upon to undertake very important general administrative functions. It will have in particular to distribute considerable sums of money entrusted to it by the Government It seems obvious to me that at any rate in the earlier stages, and in cases where other suitable presidents are not forthcoming, the general administrative experience which the Collector is able to bring to bear upon the work of the council is likely to be of considerable value and it seems to me rather unwise at least in the experimental stages, deliberately to refuse such aid as the Collector might, if called upon to do so, afford and to leave the whole management not only of education but of the

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administrative questions concerned to a body which it is very likely may have no administrative experience, at all. How long the Collector will remain president will depend of course on the question as to when another suitable president is likely to be forthcoming, but the Bill as drafted furnishes, I think, the necessary elasticity in this respect.

"The second main portion of the Bill relates to the provision of funds for elementary education, i.e., Chapter III. Greatly as the contributions of Government have increased in recent years, it has for some time past been obvious that no definite or systematic advance towards universal education is possible so long as it is mainly dependent on the somewhat spasmodic and precarious supplies which may be expected from the central funds. In providing for the levy of a local educational tax at the discretion of the local body the Bill makes a very distinct move forward but it is not the case that this implies—and on this I wish to lay some emphasis—any intention on the part of the Government to place the whole burden of elementary education on the local bodies and on the local residents. As will be seen from clause 37 of the Bill the Government proposes to bind themselves by a statutory provision to contribute to the elementary education fund a sum not less than the proceeds of the education tax and this statutory contribution is to be in addition to and not in lieu of the amount of expenditure incurred from Provincial funds during the financial year prior to that in which the Act comes into force. This provision, which is I think the only statutory provision of the kind made in any enactment in India will I believe be regarded as a liberal one and as affording evidence that the Government while aiming at decentralization and giving to the local residents the principal voice in determining to what extent and in what direction they wish their elementary education to be extended, have no desire to divest themselves of their financial and general responsibility for advance in the direction of elementary education. I may mention in passing that the Bill while it makes provision for a tax does not take up or decide the question whether education is to be free or not. As I have mentioned at a recent meeting of this Council the problem, if this Bill is passed, will still be whether the funds available are to be used for the expansion of education or for making education free. This problem I think very rightly the Bill leaves to be faced by the Minister who in the future will hold the portfolio of education, and he will I consider be better able to face it when the district educational council has entered upon its work and in particular has carried out the duty referred to in clause 24 (2) of the Bill, namely of framing an estimate of the existing provision for elementary education and of the further provision necessary to place such education within the reach of all school children. It is probable, of course, though it is not a matter of absolute certainty, that education will have to be made free before it is made compulsory but that is a matter for the future.

"This brings me to the third division of the Bill which deals with compulsory education and is, I think, of very great importance as being the first step we have taken in this direction. The introduction of compulsion again is left entirely to the discretion of the local authority and the greatest possible elasticity has been given as regards the extent to which compulsion will be applied. It may be made general for all children of school-age or for boys of school-age or for girls of school-age. Further the actual school-age may differ in various areas, for school-age is not defined in the Bill but is left to be settled by rules. In order to be quite certain that the introduction of compulsion is in accordance with the views of the people of the area, that is to say to make the matter a real question of local option, the safeguard has been introduced in the Bill that a resolution of the local body deciding to introduce compulsion will not be effective unless passed by not less than two-thirds of the members of the local body present. A further safeguard in this direction is provided by the power given to Government to accept or reject any such resolution. But as will be gathered from clause 45 (2) the main power which the Government wish to retain in their hands is merely to be satisfied that sufficient funds are available for the application of compulsory education, and that a sufficient number of trained teachers and schools have been or will be provided. Provision is also made in the Bill for attendance committees and also for exemptions. But these are matters of detail which I do not think we shall be likely to discuss to-day.

"There is one other main matter of principle to which I think I should allude and that is contained in Chapter VI. It represents what is generally known as the conscience clause. The responsibility for seeing that no child is called upon to attend religious instruction in doctrines or creeds to which the parent does not subscribe will be placed on the district council and the Bill gives instructions as to how this responsibility is to be met. The arrangement proposed in the Bill is a very simple one and if it is successful, as I hope it may be, I think the Council may take some credit for having settled what has always been a very thorny subject in relation to elementary education. So alarming has it seemed to be that I think I am right in saying that in none of the other Acts in India has it been touched at all. But if and when compulsion is introduced it seems to Government obvious that we ought to have in readiness some means of safeguarding the religious sentiments of parents and it is on this ground that Government have taken a step which other legislatures have hesitated to take.

"These then are the main principles of the Bill. The only other question that remains is a general one as to whether we are right in introducing this Bill and in attempting to pass it through this Council at the present time or whether it should more properly be left to the enlarged council and to the Minister who in the future will hold charge of the portfolio of education. In this connexion, I should like to refer to the somewhat extraordinary misunderstanding which seems to exist in some quarters as to the phraseology of this Bill. I refer to the expression 'Governor in Council' which is used in various clauses. Now I have seen it suggested

that when we use these words we are really in some way trying to get behind the recommendations of the Joint Committee. It is argued that after the end of this year it will not be the Governor in Council who will deal with education but the Governor acting with the Ministers. That is perfectly true but the matter is capable of a very simple explanation. We use these words because these words are those usually found in the enactments in our statute book. Before the new constitution comes into effect it will be necessary for us, by legislation, to make it clear that the term Governor in Council when applied to transferred subjects does not mean the Governor in Council but means the Governor acting with ministers. I am not going to anticipate the advice which my Hon'ble friend the Advocate-General is going to give us as to the form which this legislation will take. But it will be made clear that the appearance in any enactments of the expression 'Governor in Council' does not imply that the subject will not be a transferred subject. The point is not really of great importance but I should like to dispel the idea that there is some sinister meaning in putting in these harmless words.

"The question whether we should persevere with this Bill or not is one which the Government are quite prepared to leave to the discretion of the Council. Our general policy in regard to points like this has been while we are anxious not to do anything which would in any way embarrass or tie the hands of the minister of the future we do not think it right that the prospect of the change in constitution some months hence should put a stop to the whole current of administration or even of legislative activity. Personally—and I say this with more confidence as I admit I had very little to do with the preparation of the Bill—I see in this Bill a substructure which is capable of being adapted in the future to almost any educational policy which one can imagine. It does not tie our hands as regards curricula or the general nature of education to be given. It divides the Presidency into areas namely, districts, which I imagine for many years to come are likely to be the ordinary unit of administration. Finally it leaves it to rule to provide for such matters as the actual definition of elementary education, the conditions under which schools may receive recognition and generally the giving effect to the principles of the Act. The Bill is in fact given so much elasticity that I can hardly conceive of any educational policy which could not be grafted upon it. So far am I from holding that we should postpone the consideration of the Bill that I am inclined rather to agree with the remark made somewhere in connexion with the measure, namely, that the future Minister will have cause to be thankful to the present Government and Council for their forethought in passing this Bill before he comes into power. It will very largely relieve him of the odium which attaches to the introduction of additional taxation. It will also provide him, I think, with a firm basis on which to stand while he looks round and evolves his educational policy. Finally it has been suggested, that this Council is not really competent to pass such a measure of this importance because it is moribund; it may be moribund but it is far from being dead. Judging from its activity during the current month, I may safely say that it has a good many kicks left in it. At any rate it certainly has life and energy enough to build its own monument. This Bill important as it is, will I think stand as a very suitable memorial to the work of this Council, which in spite of what some regard as unreasonable restriction on its powers, has done and will be admitted to have done a great deal of solid and useful work for the country. Your Excellency, I beg to move that this Bill be read in the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I rise to speak with mixed feelings on this Bill but during the last one decade at any rate since the Minto-Morley scheme came into existence we have been urging for a Bill of this kind. Non-official members of the Provincial Council as well of the Imperial Council have been urging upon the Government to do something for the expansion of elementary education. The Government in the beginning adopted rather a hostile attitude towards this movement. Afterwards that attitude changed into one of indifference. But latterly I was very glad to note that the Government attitude became sympathetic, and very much sympathetic too, towards this object. In this Council we have been promised this Bill for some time and if I remember right the Bombay Government was the first which introduced Elementary Education Bill under Your Excellency's presidency and it will be rather unfair to the former Government if I say that Your Excellency's presence here is responsible for this Bill because we have been promised this Bill even before Your Excellency came. All the same we are very much indebted to the Bombay Government for providing us a model to copy, and this Bill, I see, is to a very large extent a copy of that model. During the few months that remain between now and the new reformed councils, the advent of this Bill has got a certain peculiar aspect to it. For in passing this Bill the present Government cannot be expected to do it with that amount of responsibility with which it would have done if that was the Government to provide funds which the enforcement of this Bill is sure to entail. Still I am not opposed to this Bill being passed at this stage for certain reasons. My first reason is that this Government may get the credit of good intentions and may in this last year, be able to make some amends in this direction for its past neglect. Secondly, the new Council is bound to take up the question of elementary education from the very beginning of its existence and if this Bill is passed beforehand no time of the new Council may be wasted in drawing and passing the Bill through all its stages. Thirdly, the new Council will have to resort to some sort of taxation, in order to find money for education as well as other purposes. But in this connexion it may have the satisfaction to say that it is its predecessor, the previous Council that has committed it to it and it could not help itself. I am not prepared on this occasion to make a detailed examination of the provisions of this Bill. Though the education proposed to be given is very very elementary, it is more important in my opinion than any other

stage of education. The most ideal elementary education a child can receive is at the knees of its mother. But even in very advanced countries where mothers are as a rule educated you will find that children do go to some schools for their elementary education, at least for a part of it, and in India where women are not educated our children depend entirely on the schools that will provide this education. So we have to be very careful about the character of these schools and there the education must be given in the vernacular of the children and in a manner acceptable to the parents. Now this elementary education in India is practically religious education, and it is at this stage where religious education can be given to children more effectively than at a later stage when the character is better formed. As far as Muhammadans are concerned, I am conversant more with their methods than with the Hindu system. Muhammadans having got the maktabs which are called pial schools among Hindus. In maktabs religious education forms a very material part of their education. Two or three years ago I brought forward a resolution in this very Council asking the Government on the same principles as laid down here to form district committees of Muhammadans, of which the sub-assistant inspector of Muhammadan schools should be the secretary. They should be in charge of Muhammadan schools in the district and do all that is necessary to promote Muhammadan education in their district. I took my idea from the United Provinces where such committees have come into existence and they are doing very useful work. In this Presidency there are elementary schools maintained by Government for Muhammadans and there is a special inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools. So Muhammadan education as it is, is conducted quite separately in its own way and its development requires special attention. I want to see that this Bill is so made that when it comes into operation Muhammadan education should not suffer. On the other hand it should receive better encouragement. I find here that the district council will be the most important body. In fact there is a very good decentralisation which will come in. Everything is now concentrated in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. These district councils will now be responsible for the elementary education of the district and I want that the rules and regulations on which the Department of Public Instruction is being conducted should be so revised and so relaxed and made so elastic as far as elementary education is concerned that this district council should have full scope for its activities and that there should be no hindrance in its way. These district councils should be representative and two-thirds of the district councils should be elected by the local bodies in the district. If I say that they should be representative, I hope, Your Excellency, I shall not be misunderstood. In this Council and elsewhere we have been standing out for separate representation for Muhammadans but that is quite on a different basis and I will not be guilty of driving it into this question also, but I am compelled to say this, that in the case of education of people in which Moslems and Non-Moslems are so closely concerned if Muhammadans are not on the district councils their education is bound to suffer. For among the schools that will be brought under the purview of the district councils there will be Muhammadan schools and Muhammadans alone should be consulted in the matter more than anybody else. So it is very necessary that some provision should be made to make these councils representative. At least the Muhammadans should be well represented there.

"Another thing is that one district council at the headquarters is not enough. There should be some sub-committees under that council at least in every taluk or in a group of taluks so that there can be a net-work of committees. You have attendance committees. Their function is to look after the attendance. These attendance committees may be amalgamated with taluk committees and their functions may be enlarged, so that people in every village or taluk may be made to take a practical interest in education. In doing that we will not only educate our children but also the people of the locality towards their civic duties. These taluk committees should be composed of the headmen of the villages, leading men and teachers of some repute, managers of schools and so on.

"I would also like that the school-going age should be defined in the Bill itself.

"I omitted to say one thing in respect of the district council. In my opinion the Collector should not be the president of the district council. For education, we must depend in future on the people themselves, rather than on the executive head of the district, though of course as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp the clause is very elastic; it does not prevent the Governor from appointing others. Still if this clause is not altered the District Collector will remain the president of the council for a long time and he will be replaced slowly as has been the case in the case of chairmen of local body. I would therefore allow the council itself to elect its own president and the taluk or other sub-committees to elect their own chairmen.

"As regards the school-going age I would like it to be defined in the Bill itself and not be left to the Governor to define from time to time. With these remarks I support the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Your Excellency, while I heartily welcome this measure I should like to make a few observations. When elementary education is made compulsory, it is necessary that the poorest classes of people, such as the labourers, should be freed from paying school fees. These people send their children to work and earn some money and when the latter are compelled to attend schools they lose this money. Therefore, it is but right that they should be exempted from paying fees. Otherwise, these poor people will be compelled to pay fees in spite of their losing what they usually get in the shape of their children's earnings. The provision in the Bill for compulsory education both for boys and girls, I welcome and strongly support. But in the case of girls some women must be appointed

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to look after them, and to take them to schools from their houses and back and they must also be provided with conveyances. Girls of some communities amongst the Hindus and Muhammadan girls, after a certain age, observe gosha. In their case when you make education compulsory, it is absolutely necessary that due provision should be made to give them education while allowing them to remain absolutely gosha.

"Another point which I should like to mention is that when members are appointed to the District Educational Councils, ladies of standing and education must also be selected, for I think that they understand the needs of female education much better than men can ever do. With these few remarks Your Excellency, I heartily welcome the measure."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I welcome this Bill. I think this Bill should be passed at an early date. I wish to say a few remarks with reference to female education. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan has already explained the subject fully I have not much to say except a few words. I am glad the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram referred the Muhammadan gosha system. I am glad they also observe this system. There is a good deal to say about the education of Muhammadan gosha girls. There is a certain stage when we can send our girls to school and not beyond that stage. In many cases only a few of the poorer classes of Muhammadan girls are sent to public schools and Muhammadans of moderate position and of high position are all teaching their girls in their own houses, getting Muhammadan women to go to their houses to teach them Arabic language. We cannot teach any other language except our own either to our boys or girls at the beginning. They must compulsorily learn their own language before they can have any other education. At this stage if this Bill is introduced compulsorily for both boys and girls there is a great deal of difficulty in the case of girls than for boys. It is also difficult for boys, because they have to attend religious schools up to a certain age. The Governor in Council may declare the school-going age in respect of a local area with reference to any particular community. The intention of Government is to make the school-going age for different communities in accordance with the wishes of each community, especially for Muhammadans. There should be some provision to enable people to get out of such difficulty. But I will leave it to educational authorities to do as they think proper. The difficulty mainly is this. Under this Act if any parent or guardian does not send his children to school he is liable for punishment. If he avoids the punishment, he becomes sinner on the other hand by not sending his children to religious schools. Muhammadans must compulsorily send their children to religious schools and they must educate their children in the Arabic language first of all. If they do not do, they not only become sinners but they also become liable to be spoken ill of by the people of our community. To avoid such difficulty as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan suggested some time ago, the Maktab schools which are in existence now should be considered as recognized schools. If Muhammadan boys or girls are sent to such schools in proper school-going age they must not be regarded as infringing the orders of this law and their parents should not be liable for punishment. That is precisely what I wish to point out to Government. Some exemption should also be provided for boys and for girls being taught in their own houses by their own teachers in the case of wealthy people. They should be allowed to appoint their own teachers to give them the recognized education. Unless some such provision is made, I am afraid there would be a good deal of trouble between the authorities and the Muhammadan public. The Government will, I think, do the needful in the matter under the suggestions made by myself and by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan to get out of the difficulty. With these few remarks, I support the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I heartily welcome the introduction of the measure. It comes at a very opportune moment, just on the eve of the inauguration of the new reforms. It goes without saying that political reform should go hand in hand with universal education; I may just say to the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan that the present Bill is not of the Bombay model. On the other hand it is a great improvement on the latter for the simple reason that in the present Bill the Government have assumed a certain financial responsibility, whereas in the Bombay Bill they have left it for future determination and in one other matter it is an advance on the Bombay model; the Bombay Government have passed this measure only in the case of municipalities; so far as I am aware they have not passed such a measure for application to rural areas. Even in the matter of partial application of the conscience clause as was pointed out by the Honourable Member in charge, this Bill is an improvement. While I am quite alive to these improvements, at the same time I must confess to a sense of disappointment that some of the provisions in this Bill are defective. The most important defect I find is in connexion with the formation of new bodies known as the District Educational Councils. I ask the Honourable Member in charge the question 'Where is the necessity for the formation of such bodies? Could not the bodies now existing, municipalities, district and taluk boards, have been utilized for the purpose?' I was anxiously listening to the Honourable Member in charge as to the reason for the creation of a new body. The only reason that was given by him was that the municipalities may be jealous of entrusting this power to district boards. If that is the only reason that is very unsatisfactory. So far as municipal areas are concerned the municipality is responsible for the development of primary education in their own charge. So far as rural areas are concerned it has been well recognized that local boards are responsible for the development of primary education in the country and now the formation of these bodies militates against that principle. Let me for a moment consider what the constitution of

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these councils will be This new council will consist of the Collector as President. The district board also has the Collector as its President. Even when a non-official is appointed as the president of the district board, the Collector continues to be a 'ex-officio' member; and then the Assistant Inspector of Schools, who is almost always a member of the district board. The Chairman of the municipality, Presidents of Taluk Boards and the Assistant Inspector of Schools will have to be made ex-officio members of the new council. Also there is invariably a missionary gentleman on the district board Why should we entrust the same powers to this new council? There is the district board for the present which fulfils the requirements of the situation and which is sufficiently representative, and I dare say under the new order of things the district boards will be far more representative than they have been hitherto. The powers given to the proposed council are very wide, and they are to formulate schemes and to ascertain the educational needs of a locality. They will have to recognize elementary schools, disburse all grants-in-aid and generally to advise upon all matters connected with elementary education. All these are now centred in the Director of Public Instruction It is devolution, but so long as it is not a devolution on a popular body, what do we care whether the powers are transferred from one official to another body? The Inspector of Schools used to recognize the school, distribute the grants-in-aid and all these are transferred to another official body. I would simply ask 'Is it advisable to overburden the Collector? Is he in a position to bestow attention upon these educational matters?' The present tendency is to relieve him of even a portion of his legitimate duties and to devolve them on district boards. While the tendency is that education should be largely in non-official hands, is it in consonance with the spirit of the times that Collector should preside over this body? Will there be freedom of discussion in an assembly presided over by the Collector and will people come forward with their views in the matter? Even if for any reason that council is thought necessary I would suggest that the president of it should be chosen by the members of the council. The Collector has hitherto had no touch with educational problems. There must be only such persons in the council as are imbued with ideals of, and with strong zeal for, the development of mass education That is my strongest objection to some of the provisions of the Bill I have got one word to say on the financial aspect, which is far from satisfactory. The Honourable Member in charge said 'We would bear a sum equal to the proceeds of taxation' raised by the local bodies I think that is in addition to the contribution that Government have hitherto granted.

"The provisions in the Bill as it stands regarding Government's financial contribution are not satisfactory, and I would respectfully submit to Your Excellency that if free universal elementary education is the end in view, the financial proposals are hardly adequate at all. I do not want to try the patience of the council with figures as to the number of school-going pupils, what would be the average cost of educating one pupil, etc., but what has been proposed by the Government of India in this connexion is found in a circular of the Home Department No 750, dated 4th September, The object then was to double the number of pupils in the elementary schools in the course of ten years. At that time it was proposed that one-third of the cost of this expansion should be borne by the local bodies, one-third by the Provincial Government out of provincial finance and the remaining one-third by the Government of India out of all-India finance' It has been stated over and over again that the local bodies should get two-thirds of the money they spend in the cause of education from the Provincial or Imperial Government and I think it ought to be laid down that whatever may be the amount expended by the local bodies for elementary education, two-thirds of that amount should be paid by the Government.

"There is one other defect with regard to the question whether education should be free or not. "The Honourable Member observed that they had left the question in the Bill free. I know some time ago Government sent a circular to the various local bodies asking them whether the future policy of Government should be to make elementary education free or whether the money should be spent in opening additional schools. But I submit for Your Excellency's consideration whenever you make education compulsory, the instruction must be free. If you make education on a voluntary system, you may charge any fee you like. But if you make education compulsory, it follows as a necessary corollary to borrow the expression of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao that you should make it free.

"Then again, as regards the curriculum, the Bill is ominously silent. It does not say whether the local body should enjoy some freedom in framing the curriculum or whether it should simply follow the recommendations of the Government. In my humble opinion it is time that local bodies should enjoy the utmost latitude in this respect in pursuance of the recommendations of the Government of India.

"Lastly, as regards the conscience clause, no doubt the Honourable Member in-charge took credit for having gone in advance of other Presidencies.

"I do not see why Government should enter into any formal agreement with the local bodies regarding religious instructions and such other matters. I do not see the necessity for this. It looks as if the Government proposes to enter into diplomatic negotiations with the manager of a private institution. If Government find that any institution is not doing its work properly and insists on religious instruction, I think a gentle hint from Government would set it all right.

"The basis underlying the proposal for the constitution of the district councils seems to be distrust of the local bodies.

"Unless all these defects pointed out are weeded out of the Bill, I am afraid it won't give satisfaction."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am not quite sure whether it is proper on my part to criticize, as the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao did, the detailed provisions of this Bill. I think we are now expected to deal with the principles rather than the details of the Bill.

"As one who has been chiefly occupied with education and more especially with higher education, I welcome very warmly this attempt on the part of Government to do something for the spread of elementary education. I have long felt that a great deal more ought to be done by Government for elementary education and this has become all the more necessary in view of the reforms. Mr. Robert Lowe once said in connexion with elementary education, 'Let us teach our future masters how to read,' and it is very necessary that the electors of the future should be taught the three R's. In spite of what the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger said the other day, I am a believer in giving education to the people. Looking at the Bill as a whole I think it is quite satisfactory and the reason why it appeals to me is because of the freedom of its provisions or, as certain Honourable Members called it, the vagueness of certain parts of it.

"There seems to be an impression among some of the members that compulsory education should follow free education or at least that compulsory education and free education should go hand in hand. But I may inform the Council that in Scotland we had compulsory education long before we had free education. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is of opinion that compulsory education necessarily comes after free education."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I did not say that free education should go before compulsory education. I only said that if compulsory education was introduced, free education should follow as a corollary."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I am sorry I misunderstood the Honourable Member. In other countries also, such as Germany, education was made compulsory long before it was made free. But personally, I am a believer in education being free when it is made compulsory, especially in a place like India where a large number of people depend very largely on the earnings of their children. It is a double hardship to those persons to be deprived of the earnings of their children and also to be asked to pay for their fees. I am quite in sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in thinking that if education is made compulsory it should also be made free. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp indicated that that will probably be the case, in other words free education must come before compulsory education. Under the Bill it is left open for the people of any locality to say that they want compulsory education. As regards the question of free education it is easy for anybody to say that he wants free education. But the question is who is going to pay for it. Even teachers have to be paid. Many Honourable Members are inclined to think that the salaries of teachers should be raised but fees should not be raised. If you are going to introduce free education in any place, the money for it must come from the pockets of the people of the locality. I am glad to find that this Bill gives local option, that is, if people want free education they are to be allowed to have it provided they can find money for it.

"The constitution of a new educational council is another good feature of this Bill. I certainly do not want the education of the people to be left to the tender mercies of the municipalities and other local bodies. I think it is very desirable that we should have an organization specially to deal with education. In Scotland when we introduced compulsory elementary education, we constituted a special body in each parish to look after the education of the district. These boards have been done away with now and we have a general body, the educational authority to which the education of the district is entrusted, and I believe it is eminently desirable that there should be separate educational councils in India for looking after the education of the districts. In the discussion on the District Municipalities Bill, some of the Honourable Members said that we were many self-respecting men who would not take the trouble of standing for the ordinary municipal elections. Such high-souled men can get into these councils and do useful work on them and therefore we may get the services of a number of people on this Council who would not otherwise be available for us.

"With regard to the question of Collectors presiding over the educational councils, I hold no brief for the Collector nor have I any objection to him. Having lived for the greater part of my life in Madras, I have had very little to do with him. But my only fear is that perhaps the Collector may have too much other work of his own to attend to this work properly. So far as my experience goes, I have always found that in those parts of the country where the Collector took a personal interest in the education of the place, his presence was a great asset to the educational authorities. Many other persons also have said the same thing; that when the Collector took an interest in education, it was a great boon to them. If you are satisfied that the Collector will take an interest, then I should like to see him at the head of this body. I think there is no great harm in having him as the head of the educational council, although if you can get a man who can devote more time, it would certainly be better. With regard to the remarks of my Hon'ble Muhammadan friends, I should like to say that one of the advantages of the Bill is the wide view it takes of the possibilities of co-operation with regard to all kinds of bodies that are engaged in education. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao has referred to the exceptional treatment of Government in the matter of missionary education. It would be a great mistake on the part of Government to refuse assistance from the missionary, or from any other agency, who is anxious to spread education. I sincerely hope that in the changes that are to come respect will be shown in connexion with religious feelings and that the co-operation of all who are prepared to contribute towards the spread of education will be eagerly sought for and accepted. I do not think it necessary to say anything now about the curriculum, except that

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I think it is desirable that different kinds of curricula should be prescribed for different parts of the country. What may be suitable in rural areas may not be suitable in urban areas. There again it should not be left entirely to local opinion. You should have a specialized central authority, you want to have the benefit of the Department of Education in connexion with matters of curricula, but at the same time you do want to give an opportunity to local people to put before educational authorities what they think desirable for their particular part of the country. For these reasons, Your Excellency, I welcome this Bill as an instalment for the provision ultimately of universal free compulsory education."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Your Excellency, I am prepared to welcome this Bill. I think that this important Bill should have come years ago and would have come if it were not for the war. On the general principles of the Bill I fear that there are one or two defects in the Bill to which the attention of the Government should be drawn. At present we have the Educational Department to advise, to inspect and to allot grants. We have local bodies to manage elementary schools. Now we propose to create a third body, the District Educational Council, with its staff of officials - I hope and trust that the result will not be a mere increase of routine correspondence so as to strain the patience of honorary workers in the field of education and on local bodies. Again the provision making the Collector ex-officio member and President of the Council is one open to objection. If the work of the District Educational Council should be real and effective, the head of the council will have to take a watchful and living interest in the same and it will hardly be possible for the Collector, however willing and sympathetic he may be, to find time among other multifarious duties and exigencies of tours to play usefully the new part of an educationist also. With these remarks, I support the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"It has always been a great pleasure to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail and to hear him as an educational expert on this occasion is much more pleasant, especially when he warms himself up in commenting on the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. The question now for consideration is whether the Bill presented by Government is adequate and satisfactory, whether there is anything wrong in it either in principle or in idea. My respectful submission is that the whole Bill is not conceived, after having before us a definite plan of educational system. If we have a definite plan of educational system then we will have a definite place for primary education. I shall take for instance the present educational cess. According to modest calculation there would be 60 lakhs of pupils of school-going age though in the United States and other countries the persons who actually study in elementary schools are nearly 20 per cent of the population. We have 60 lakhs of pupils, and taking a modest estimate of 15 per cent, how many teachers are wanted? According to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail we should have 150,000 teachers. In order to provide these teachers how many training schools are wanted and in order to train these 150,000 teachers how many graduates are wanted. First of all therefore, the Government will have to provide a complete system of education. What we mean by compulsory education in the Madras Presidency is that we must have 60 lakhs of pupils to study and 60 000 teachers to teach them. The second question is after all the present educational problem of this country is not largely educational. It is more an economic problem in India. What is the education which you are giving? The education is useless to the students and is useless for any other persons in the country. Then, is it not necessary for the Government to have clear notions what teaching should be given to the boys? Even before 1918, in England they thought literary education was sufficient in primary schools, but they thought after the war some practical application was necessary, whereas in other countries they have adopted also practical studies in other subjects: technical education and manual training are imparted in primary schools. Take, for instance, France where in rural schools agriculture is taught and in urban schools mechanical training and industry. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp has put it we might leave it open, because the future Minister may bring on superstructure on this foundation. In order to have an idea, I will take it all the existing schools as recognized. Nobody can disaffiliate these institutions and these recognized schools may have only a literary side of education. Technical or manual training and agricultural study is necessary in rural and urban areas and teachers should be trained in the same way. Secondly we are speaking of provision. What is to be taken is 1 anna per rupee as additional land-cess. We will take land-cess. Including 2 annas in Malabar and South Kanara, we get 65 lakhs at 1 anna. Out of profession tax we will get about 2½ lakhs. Then in order to provide for 60 lakhs of pupils how much money is wanted? According to Government's estimate nearly four crores of rupees will be required. You are providing only three-fourth crore from land-cess. Is the Government prepared to contribute the remaining three crores from Provincial funds? We must have a clear idea. You cannot start a single primary school extra unless you have extra teachers ready. Therefore along with primary schools you must start teaching institutions. There must be clear definite plan before us. Otherwise we will be daphecating work. Therefore first of all have a clear idea of everything—what sort of education should be given, how the teachers should be trained, where they are to be trained and what amount we are prepared to spend.

"Now the other question is about 'free and compulsory' education. It is stated that we can keep free education and compulsory education apart, let the Minister have them together or keep them apart. I say it is not fair on the part of the Government or on the part of anybody to say 'I shall compel you to go to some place and you will have to pay for it.' When you compel them to go to school, it is obligatory on your part to provide facilities. You cannot say

'you must pay and go.' If you want to say 'you are bound to go', 'you must give it free. No other countries in the world have attempted compulsion asking the people to pay. Even in India we have free and compulsory primary education in Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and in the Punjab. No other province ever attempted to do any such thing. In all these provinces freedom and compulsion go together. They say 'we won't charge you; you are compelled to go'. We have got minute details about hierarchy of officials from one grade to the other. We have got local authority, over them district councils, over them the Director of Public Instruction, and over him we have Government, why should we want them in India especially when we are quite satisfied with two authorities? There must be only one central authority with regard to education. We must have a central authority. We are thankful for one thing the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp suggests, viz., that we may leave the matter to the council. Whether we accept the Bill or whether we change any provisions, it should be left to the non-official Indians. The Hon'ble Mr. Knapp says, it is for you to accept or reject it. So I appeal to the Honourable Members to exercise their judgment and see whether it is a useful addition to the statute bringing about some economic advantage to the people when we mean to spend so many crores at the expense of the general tax-payer."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I rise to thank the Government not on behalf of this council but on behalf of the future Minister whose way the Government seems to be anxious to make very easy. According to my calculation I expected the Education Bill to play a very important part in the elections for the future councils as this Bill is intended to remove illiteracy among the masses and is entirely and closely connected with the masses. The representatives coming from the various quarters to the future councils will have certainly a definite mandate to them. If this Bill is passed to-day the future Minister is deprived an opportunity of introducing a Bill according to his own views. Really that should be the attitude of this Government regarding this important measure and this Bill cannot mature and become an Act before the end of June or August and the intervening period between the passing of this Act which this Government is determined to pass with certainty and ease and the future councils is very short and no spade work can really be done in this short interval. The three principles in this Bill that appeal to me are first the removal of the power of distribution of grants from the Director of Public Instruction or the Inspector of Schools practically to another body. The other principle is the principle of compulsion and the third principle which I welcome is the principle that the Government do undertake to contribute a sum which is not less than a certain proportion of the local taxes to be raised by local bodies, but the setting given to these principles is not at all acceptable. First I shall take into consideration the *ad hoc* bodies that are proposed to be created in this Bill. No doubt a good number of the sections of this Bill, nearly 28 in number, are devoted for the constitution of these bodies, to define their functions and the funds to be entrusted to them, but a careful examination of chapter II of this Bill reveals that after all the functions are not very important. Some of the functions entrusted to these bodies may be enumerated. The first function is to register the existing elementary schools in each district area. That is the business which is now being done by the Inspector of Schools. We know as a matter of experience that every year or once in two years the Inspector of Schools prepares a list of all public and aided schools and gets them printed and the same business is to be conducted by this august body which this Bill proposes to create. Again we have got the function of getting a register prepared of all existing training schools in the district area, which is not a very great one. I do not think the preparation of such registers will require the wisdom of a council as they can be prepared by any man who takes interest in educational matters. The third register which has to be prepared by this august body is a register of trained teachers. All these functions which are of a clerical nature may be entrusted to any person; the main functions which this Bill proposes to give to this body are the distribution of grants to aided schools or recognised schools and the recognition of new schools. Now the educational work is being carried on by local bodies—municipalities and taluk boards, etc. We have got certain bodies running aided schools and mission bodies running certain schools and the grant is to be distributed among all these bodies. That is the only main and important function which is to be given to this new body that is proposed to be created. Now according to this year's budget the amount of grant-in-aid which is to be given to elementary schools is about 23 lakhs. That means if we distribute this amount among the various districts it comes to roughly about one lakh to each district and a body is required to distribute this among various aided schools in the district. Now why should we want to create a separate body? Are we not to be satisfied by entrusting this work to the district board as well as the municipalities in each district? Instead of one body dealing with the distribution of these grants the district board may be asked to deal with all the aided schools within the rural areas and the municipal councils in each district to deal with aided schools within their own areas. Now regarding the constitution of these bodies I may be allowed to point out that we have got the representation of all communities in them and my Mahomedan friends will not have any objection for these bodies because they are already represented in sufficient numbers in these bodies; and the mission bodies are represented invariably in all taluk boards and district boards by nomination and therefore all the troubles will be saved and after all when the functions of this body are not of a very grave nature I think they can be safely entrusted to the district boards; the distribution of Government grant was being done through these local bodies and there is no reason why it should be taken away from them. Now as to the discretion to be exercised in the matter of distribution of these grants I submit the latitude is not much, because hard and fast rules are to be laid down as to the amount of grant which each institution is to get.

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Of course discretion is being given to the inspecting staff to increase this aid by 25 per cent or less according as the institution is run efficiently or inefficiently. This discretion which the district board and municipal council can well exercise with the advice and guidance of the inspecting staff is far better than the proposed constitution of this district educational council which is now proposed in this Bill. Take for instance the number of ex-officio members. This Bill proposes that there should be not less than three and sometimes four ex-officio members. In the District Municipalities Bill we have the official members limited who should not exceed one-fourth, but here there is no such limit even.

"The Revenue Divisional Officer who is the ex-officio member of the district board is no longer there. But there is the Collector and the Inspector of Schools who are given seats as ex-officio members. I submit it is not at all in consonance with our ideas of self-government. Self-government is made a transferred subject and between Governor and Ministers who are subject to popular control and the local bodies consisting of a good many representatives, the Bill proposes to introduce a new body with the Director of Public Instruction as the appellate authority. Now we shall examine chapter III of this Bill. The Bill proposes to empower the local bodies to impose an educational cess and to undertake compulsory education. What I submit is that the proposed power does not give satisfaction. We shall take into consideration the question of rural areas alone because we cannot sufficiently well examine the question in the city of Madras or the district municipalities from a financial point of view. We are not aware how much income each municipality will get under the new Bill, but we have got some ready and available figures regarding rural areas. According to recent administration reports the population of the district board areas is 38 millions and I take that 15 per cent of that is the school-going population."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member is going too much into details; I must ask him to remember that we are now discussing general principles and there are many opportunities for going into details."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, my submission regarding chapter III is that the proposed power of taxation given to taluk boards is not at all sufficient and it will create great disappointment. It will not serve the purpose which it is intended to serve because the figures when examined show that the provision is quite inadequate to meet the needs of the school-going population in rural areas. When the funds available in the hands of the taluk boards are not sufficient to import education I don't understand for a moment why taluk boards should be asked to undertake responsibility and disappoint the people in the end. Your Excellency has not permitted me to go into details. I am not anxious to go into details, but I hold the view that the financial basis which the Bill proposes to give is quite inadequate and will end in dissatisfaction. As it is, taluk boards have undertaken to give medical relief, sanitary relief, attend to communications, etc., and the proposal to have another tax added to the list and give inadequate relief as proposed in the Bill will cause undoubtedly great dissatisfaction. I take up the question of the tax. The Bill proposes that local bodies should resort to another tax. I submit that the land is already overtaxed and the Decentralization Commission have stated that no further taxation should be imposed on land. This question is more to be examined in detail when we propose that the educational cess is to be imposed on all lands. As a matter of experience we know that land is held by big zamindars who can cause I do not want to advocate here but there are a good number of ryots who pay an assessment of Rs 10, Rs 15 and Rs. 20 and I request Government to take into consideration the fact whether these people should be made to pay an additional educational cess towards the introduction of compulsory education. Most of the cases are covered by persons who cannot maintain themselves by the mere cultivation of land and therefore have to resort to daily labour and they will be asked to contribute some money towards compulsory education. In introducing this measure I hope Government will remember that in villages there are a good many persons who have got comings of their own, but who do not contribute a single pie to the local boards and this Bill does not propose that they should pay the educational cess. Take the case of the village sowcar. Why should he be allowed to escape taxation and enjoy all the amenities of local self-government free. He has got his boys to be educated; and why should the poor labourer be asked to contribute towards the education of the money-lender of the village. Of course it is easy for any Government to have easy proposals on the existing taxation system. Why should they not examine the other sources from which tax could be collected. Why should the poor man pay for the expenses of the central Government and the expenses of the local bodies. That is the question which I hope Government will consider and see that relief is given to poor ryots who pay an assessment of Rs 50 a year. The question of free education and the conscience clause have been dealt with by other Honourable Members and I support their views."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I had no intention whatever of taking part in this debate, but the Hon'ble Mr. Masphail in his speech said that 'in spite of the opinion expressed by Mr. Thonger, he was a believer in free education.' I never opposed free education when I spoke upon this subject at the last meeting. I gave my personal experience of education as I saw it at the present day. I told the council that I did not consider education as an unmixed blessing and not a curse as Mr. Subba Rao said. I pointed out that the result of education had been the depletion of artisan ranks and the overcrowding of other ranks of half-educated youths. Whereas we cannot get labour, on the other hand the educated boy cannot get employment as, having been educated, he looks upon it as a degradation to touch his father's tools. It might be remembered that we were speaking upon very different subject at that time. The resolution before the meeting was the immediate voting of money for the introduction of

immediate compulsory education. I told you at the time that I was not in favour of the resolution and I strongly opposed it for the reasons which I then mentioned. We are not voting now for immediate compulsory education. The present Bill is a very different thing. The Government are no more in favour of compulsory free education now than I was at the last meeting. This Bill provides for the gradual introduction of free and compulsory education, as rural areas are ready for it and as the people express themselves ready for it and are prepared to pay for it. I maintain that if the Rev. Mr. Macphail agrees with the Government in this Bill, then he agrees with me in the attitude I took up at the last meeting. Now, Your Excellency, I do not raise any objection to this Bill. It is a liberal measure which, I think, may benefit the country ultimately to a very great extent. I do not propose to criticise it in detail as has been done, as that can be done in the Select Committee, but I think for the present it is sufficient to say that I support this measure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal:—"I give my full support to this Bill, and if the Bill is passed the future Minister will feel thankful for having something to go upon. I give my full support to the formation of the district educational council also. The district board cannot take its place, as only taluk boards are represented in it and municipal councils are not represented. Unless therefore the district board is reconstituted, it cannot take the place of the educational council. I also welcome the presence of the Collector on the council, for I know from experience that when the Collector attends a meeting, the leading people of the district also attend. Therefore this venture will begin under very good auspices."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"It is now eight years since our illustrious countryman and leader, late Mr. Gokhale, introduced the Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Council. There the discussion turned upon the question of compulsion. Opinions were taken from Provincial Governments and also from leading gentlemen in the country and so far as Madras was concerned, a large body of opinion was in favour of compulsion. Probably that is the reason why this Government have introduced compulsion in this Bill. It is a matter of gratification that at least now the Government have come forward with a Bill wherein compulsion has been introduced. Of course it is left to the discretion of the local bodies to introduce compulsion whenever they find it convenient to do so. But one thing, however, seems to me somewhat inconsistent in this Bill. Whereas compulsion is advocated, free education is not at all talked of. No reference whatever is made to free education. The late Mr. Gokhale, when he introduced the Bill had also to some extent to introduce a provision for the introduction of free education. In the Bill there was a provision that the children of persons whose incomes were below Rs. 10 should be exempted from the payment of any fee. But later on to reply to the objections he stated that he introduced that provision in the Bill in order to conciliate official opinion, but finding that after all he was not successful, he said he would fall back upon his personal view that free education should go along with compulsory education and he urged upon the Government to accept that position.

"I may be permitted just to quote a few lines from his speech pertinent to that position.

"Many members here have also got up and said that they would like to have free education. Some of the officers belonging to the different Provincial Governments have expressed the view that education should be made free before it is made compulsory. But more than all, only five years ago the Government of India addressed a circular letter to all Local Governments advocating that fees should be abolished and that free education should be introduced.

"In another part of the same speech referring to the remarks of the Member in charge of the Bill we find 'That, taken with the determination announced at the close of the speech, amounts to a practical promise that sooner than many of us imagine, the State will help us to reach the goal which we have before our eyes, the goal of free and compulsory education.'

"It seems to me that while introducing compulsory education, the omission to introduce the provision for free education is inconsistent and unreasonable. We cannot compel a person to go to a school and compel him to pay a fee. It has already been pointed out that in Bombay, in Central Provinces, in the Punjab and other places that free education goes along with compulsory education. Even in the Native State of Baroda compulsory education is introduced along with free education. So it seems to me that the one particular defect in the Bill is that free education is not provided for. Then as has been pointed out the contribution by the Government would be quite inadequate. No doubt the Government is prepared to grant as much as is collected by the local bodies by way of taxes, but that would be altogether insufficient, and referring to the Bill which late Mr. Gokhale introduced, we find that he asked that two-thirds of the cost of elementary education should be borne by the Government.

"So, I would suggest that when this Bill goes to the Select Committee, this subject of contribution should be closely examined and I hope that the contribution will be made sufficiently adequate to make the scheme of elementary education really successful.

"Then again, the question of taxation is no doubt a very important one and also a very complicated one. As has been observed by my Hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, land seems to be the first resort of the Government to tax in order to find means for carrying on any scheme of administration. There will be a great deal of opposition on the part of landholders in the country against an additional tax of one anna in the rupee on the rent value of lands. There is already the road-cess of one anna in the rupee, there is also the railway-cess in different places and if we thus go on adding to the burdens of the landholders, there will

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be a legitimate and reasonable complaint on the part of landholders as regards any additional burden they may be asked to bear. Some other means of taxation ought to be found and the ordinary ryot ought to be exempted from this burden as far as possible. No doubt, it may be said that elementary education is for the benefit of the masses and that therefore it is but logical and reasonable that the ordinary ryot should bear a share of the cost of such education. But we ought also to consider the economic condition of the ryot in the country and his complaint seems to be reasonable and some other means ought to be devised for finding the required funds.

"There are one or two other points which I should like to refer to, particularly about the trained teachers and school houses. It is stated that unless there is a sufficient number of trained teachers and unless there is a sufficient number of schools, it will not be advisable to introduce compulsion. That point was also raised in the debate in connexion with the Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council and this objection was answered by the late Mr. Gokhale as follows:—

'Those who object to the Bill on educational grounds urge that it is undesirable to extend the kind of education that is at present given in primary schools, for it is worse than useless. Most of the teachers are not trained teachers, the school buildings are unfit for holding classes in, and therefore until these defects are removed, until there is a sufficient supply of trained teachers forthcoming, until ample, decent school accommodation is available, the question of extension should wait. My Lord, those who raise these objections ignore what is the primary purpose of mass education. The primary purpose of mass education is to banish illiteracy from the land. The quality of education is a matter of importance that comes only after illiteracy has been banished. Now, the primary purpose being to banish illiteracy, teachers who could teach a simple curriculum of the three R's, and houses hired by or voluntarily placed by owners at the disposal of the school authorities, must do for the present. In Japan, where they began compulsion, they held classes in the verandas of private houses. I think what was not beneath the dignity of Japan need not be beneath the dignity of this country. Of course I do not deprecate the value and importance of trained teachers and decent school houses; but I say that we cannot wait till all these defects are first put right before taking up the question of banishing illiteracy from the land.'

"Before sanction is granted to local authorities for the extension of compulsory education, it is made in the Bill a condition precedent that they should first of all satisfy that there are a sufficient number of trained teachers, that there are a sufficient number of schools and so forth. It is to that, that I particularly call the attention of the Government. In fact for the education that we have in view, there is absolutely no necessity of a regularly trained staff, nor is there absolute necessity for big buildings and such great equipments. Many of us here have received education in the ordinary pial schools and all the same I think our education has not suffered very much. We need not now be carried away by those ideas of elaborate school buildings and well trained staff and so on. It will be observed that the great poet Rabindranath Tagore has got a school in Bengal where about 270 students are being trained in this way without any substantial structure for a school-house. They are given lessons under the shade of trees and in the sands on the shore of a river. So, these non-essentials of education should not be given undue prominence. I would submit that no particular importance be given to the trained staff and to the school buildings. With these few remarks I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, on behalf of my community, I heartily welcome this Bill. While doing so, I should like to make one or two observations. When we heard that this Bill was going to come, we were under the impression that we were going to have free compulsory education. As my community is backward in education, I will urge Government to make provision for free education at least to my community. Unless and until this is done, I am sure, this Bill will not be of any good to my community. I would request the Government to provide seats in the district councils for representatives from my community. I would request Government to safeguard the education of my community by placing my men as representatives. With these remarks, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I support the introduction of the Elementary Education Bill. The public are anxious about the introduction of this measure. There are a number of elementary schools started every year but still the major portion of the school-going population is still uneducated. The chief principle involved in this Bill is the introduction of compulsion. I do not think this house will object to that. Whether the schools should be managed by separate district councils, whether the schools should have trained teachers, or the so-called old teachers of experience in vernacular, whether they should be held in type-design buildings, all these things can be discussed in the select committee. We have got time to discuss them, when the Bill comes again to the Council. But the main principle involved in the Bill is the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education. I think every one will accept the introduction of this Bill on this main point. On these grounds, I support the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I welcome the measure. I am not one of those who advocate the postponement of the measure for the consideration of the reformed Council. It is a matter which should be undertaken as early as possible. One reason why I think there should be compulsory education is, that in some of the backward districts (such as Coimbatore, Salem, Ceded districts and portions of Malabar inhabited by Moppillas), the only successful way in which we can put down crime is by compelling them to

become literate. It seems to me the Government will be able to put down crime to a very large extent if this is done. Therefore there is no justification for postponing the measure any further. But compulsory education must be free in cases where the persons concerned are unable to pay for education. I have no doubt the Government will certainly make adequate provision for it in the Bill. Then as regards the constitution of district councils, I say there is very serious objection to the Collectors being at its head. In the opinion of Government, the Collector seems to be an all-round man fit for everything. What special qualifications he has in the matter of education, God alone knows. We have got taluk boards, district boards and municipalities having educational institutions under their management and we are now making those bodies mostly unofficial in their constitution; that is to say, most of the members are elected. We are giving them a share in the administration of local matters and education is essentially a local matter. People certainly know their wants and if we think that the local bodies are overworked, there may be a necessity for a separate body. If, on the other hand, they are not overworked, we may very well leave it in their hands. This is desirable, because persons who have special knowledge in matters of education ought alone to be members of this body. There is certainly no harm in having Government officers who are really connected with education because such men are absolutely necessary but at the same time there are a number of persons connected with education who are not Government officers but who are as competent as Government officers to advise on matters like this. I do not think it is necessary to have the Collector as president at all. There is a general disinclination to run counter to the wishes of the district officer. That, I submit, is the reason why the Collector should not be made to preside over the deliberations of the council. Now the Government are willing to have non-official presidents of district boards. Why should they not be presidents also of these councils, or any other persons who have the requisite qualification? Your Excellency has known that there is a feeling in the minds of all the non-official members that the Collector is not the right person. There are persons here who know a Collector, what he is, and what influence he exercises for the better or for the worse. When these gentlemen are of opinion that he ought not to be the president, I think, the Government ought to respect the opinion of these gentlemen.

"Then as regards taxation, the land is overtaxed all over the Presidency. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, taxing the land is the easiest method of raising money as everything is ready and only an order is necessary. It may be asked it is easy to criticise but what means do you suggest for raising the money? Persons who are benefited by this Bill ought to pay and the landowner is not the only person that is benefited by this. The land is taxed heavily. There is the local cess, the road-cess and every conceivable cess on land. The burden has become unbearable. So it seems to me that in the matter of taxation, the principle of the Bill cannot be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency at this late hour of the day I do not propose to say more than a very few words. If the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp had adopted a different attitude the course of the debate would have been different. But he is going to leave it to non-official members to practically decide what the course of this project about free and compulsory elementary education should be. Either the select committee or the council at a later stage should make up their minds to scrap the whole thing about district councils and the provision for financing the scheme, and draw up a totally different scheme by which the incidence of taxation will not be upon the local rate-payer but upon the general tax-payer.

"As to the machinery I just wanted to mention this one word. With all due deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail, very few think of the Collector as a demi-God or that the Collector should be the President of the District Educational Council. He has no local interest at all worth mentioning. On the other hand the very object of this Bill will be lost if you have the present machinery. If I understand the position aright, you must remember how this movement has come into this country. The feeling is one of grievous dissatisfaction due to the gross neglect of education for over 100 years. The belief is entertained among the villagers that education has been grossly neglected by all authorities. What I hope is that the set of thinking men in the villages and towns who are under that impression will come forward and say, now give us the chance we shall run education so that in a few years British India will achieve what Japan, Baroda and the Philippines have achieved. To encourage that feeling, what you want is local initiative. You want non-official initiative. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar pointed out, the non-official element is very much damped by putting the Collector over it. There is no use of the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp saying 'we have got an alternative, and we can have somebody later other than the Collector as the head of the district council.' It is merely a theoretical satisfaction. I think the whole thing is wrongly conceived. From the foundation you will only create the impression that the intention of those who are in charge of the measure is to propose to help on this movement for free and compulsory elementary education but in point of fact to deny the movement any chance of success. That is the impression unfortunately already created and I think it is very necessary that it should be eradicated. The entire responsibility of making or marring the Bill rests upon the councillors. I find there are two counter currents. One set believe that the Government is going to meet the whole cost of elementary education and another that the Government is to do nothing. I hope these currents will be allowed to settle themselves and that we may all welcome, as the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said, the first reading and proceed with the Bill, and the future minister also may have a chance of improving the law if it is found defective."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Much has been said about the District Educational Council. I am entirely in support of such a council for this reason that the elective element in the local bodies and municipalities being increased naturally the minorities will not find a place therein. Education and elementary education being mostly in the hands of Missionaries and Missionary institutions having caused the spread of education it is a matter of necessity that they must be represented in the council. As I said before, three-fourths of the number being elected and a certain proportion of the nominated seats being reserved peremptorily for Muhammadans, it would not be possible for Missionaries to get into the municipalities or local boards. It is for that reason I heartily support Educational Council being constituted.

"As to the appointment of the Collector we have heard various arguments advanced against the nomination to presidentship of the Collector. I am not able to agree with my non-official friends here that he ought not to be there. I think that till we are able to achieve a certain portion of the elementary education business it must be of necessity that we should have a person who has no partisan spirit or anything of the sort. There must be a strong hand guiding the destinies of these Educational Councils. For that reason we are as yet not agreed as to what would be the system and as to what would be the method upon which the elementary education ought to proceed. I would rather have the Collector as the man who guides the whole institution than any body else.

"Then there has been a complaint laid that lands have been overtaxed and to add an additional cess of one anna in the rupee to the cess which the lands pay is burdensome. I suspected the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar when he objected that thing to lay out a definite programme as to how to get the money. I was anxious to hear it but he stopped there without explaining the programme. We are asking for huge self-government and various other institutions. This will cost money and we must tax ourselves. I do not see any reason for grudging for this elementary education business. I submit Your Excellency that the general provisions of the Bill as it is, though I am not entirely in agreement as to all the provisions, are good and when it comes out of the select committee I hope it will be acceptable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I am glad the Raja of Pithapuram brought forward a suggestion that in the district council place must be given for the ladies. Your Excellency may remember that I fought to the very last that ladies should enter municipal councils by the front door of election, but I failed. But at any rate, we have now seen that if the suggestion of the Raja of Pithapuram is accepted they will come no doubt by the door of nomination, and if they are fit to come in by the door of election I am sure they will fight their way out to come in through the front door of election. I find now the times are changing and I am glad to find a lady sitting very patiently and attending the deliberations of our house from 11 up to now. Then as to the points that have been diluted upon—the pros and cons of this Bill—I am sure we will have occasion to know the criticisms through the press, through the platform and through the select committee and through the council. Now all these stages will be gone through and I am only suggesting to my honourable colleagues that instead of putting forward a number of amendments, 200 or 300 they should inform the members of the select committee, whoever may have the fortune of being nominated into the committee, and put in their amendments or criticisms before the select committee, so that the select committee may go through the whole of the criticisms and make up a neat piece of legislation; then we need not spend much time in this council. Then the two more points that have been very much diluted upon in this council are about the constitution of the district council and the Collector being at its head. When the Panchayat Bill was referred to me for my opinion I was not for duplicating any local authorities. I wanted that the municipalities and the local boards should be the authorities looking after the interests of the place. No doubt I have not been converted to the other side but still the other side has got very good reasons to be placed before the select committee and before the house. I may bring to Your Excellency's notice that education at present is not the sole concern of the district or taluk board, but many aided institutions and missionary bodies have been doing a lot of good in this direction. I do not know whether a district board or a taluk board will have that sympathy and confidence in those institutions which will think twice before they put in their ideas before the board and whether they will have all the entire confidence in these boards. That is one point which is agitating me and the other point is whether it is not possible to bifurcate the areas into municipal and district board areas, whether the urban area cannot be considered as separate entity and the district board area be placed under the district board. But in that case if that is to be placed under the district board what I would suggest is that just as we have provided in the Municipal Act why should we not have co-opted members and why should we not have members whom the Government want now to bring into district councils to be the members of that educational committee of the district board. Why I say this is that the district board may not divest itself of this great aspect of the rural administration. The moment the district council is formed a district board will think that they have nothing to do with education. The next question is about taxation. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar that land should not be made the only source from which taxation could be derived for this purpose. There is the income-tax. It is not the landholder alone who is benefited. The tenant also pays a large sum of money in the shape of rent to the landlord. Landholders are very few. The tenants are economically well off and they will also be benefited by this measure, and I would not be a party to any legislation which would make all the tenants pay but some tenants who are well up and who pay

something like Rs. 250 in the shape of rent to the landlord should be taxed. The more money we collect, the more schools and better education could be provided. With these remarks I certainly welcome the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I do not propose to occupy the time of the Council for more than a few minutes. I do not claim to be a prophet, but I must say that I am gratified to find how correct were my anticipations of the course of this debate and of the generally favourable reception given to the Bill. Most of the points raised have already been dealt with in my opening speech but there are a few others to which I will refer.

"Taking the last speaker first I should like to dispel the impression under which I think the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao is labouring when he suggests that there will be a tendency on the part of local boards to dissociate themselves from any concern with education. Our Bill is no way interferes with or attempts to upset the present state of affairs under which local boards are themselves the managers and owners of schools. It seems to me that the tendency will be for the local boards to extend their operations in this respect rather than for them to dissociate themselves from elementary education.

"An important point has been raised by the Muhammadan Members of this Council and also I think by the Hon'ble Mr. Raja, regarding the possibility of their communities having insufficient representation on the district educational council. We have here our old friend 'communal representation'. I need only point out that if any community fails otherwise to get representation in the district educational council it can always get seats by nomination for which the Bill provides. Then there is the point raised by the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, the admission of women to seats in the district educational council. In the constitution of that council we have imposed no disqualification on the ground of sex and I take it that a lady will be as much eligible to be elected or nominated as a man.

"The discussion this afternoon has mainly centred on the establishment of the district educational council. So far as I can see opinions in this Council are fairly well divided. The matter is one which will be further threshed out in the select committee and I do not think it necessary now to discuss it further. Another main subject of discussion has been the appointment of the Collector as chairman of the district educational council. As I pointed out in my opening speech the Bill provides an the alternative for the appointment of persons other than the Collector as chairman. One of the main grounds put forward by the Honourable Members for urging that the Collector should not be the chairman has been the fear that he might be overworked. Having been a Collector myself I am grateful to Honourable Members for their solicitude in this respect, but I can assure you that if the Collector should find himself overworked and unable to devote proper attention to his duties as the educational council no one will be more ready than the Collector himself to come up to Government and make proposals for the appointment of another chairman.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu expressed some concern lest the progress of universal education should be held back by the need for providing elaborate school buildings. He pointed out that under section 45 the Government must satisfy itself that there is a sufficient number of elementary school places with accommodation for teaching and with equipment before compulsion can be introduced. If the Honourable Member will refer to the definitions in clause (3) he will see that 'school place' means such accommodation, teaching and equipment as may be prescribed as necessary. What I call the elasticity of the Bill, and what the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson not quite so kindly calls its vagueness, saves us from the result which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu fears. There is nothing whatever to tie the hands of the future Government as to the nature of the buildings which they may prescribe for elementary schools.

"Lastly reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju to the small prospect of obtaining sufficiency of funds under this Bill to meet the needs of universal compulsory and free education. Mr. Venkatapati Raju gave us some figures, but I have not been able to verify them. His conclusion was I think that 4 crores of rupees would be required annually to educate all the school going children of the Presidency. Now this does not strike me as so terribly alarming a prospect as it appears to my honourable friend. Last year we spent on education 1¼ crores. That is of course on education of all kinds. Our income in the future will be 50 per cent larger than it has been and in addition, if the Honourable Member's figures are correct, we ought to expect something like 60 lakhs from the education tax. That gives us over 2½ crores and as our income expands with the general development of the Presidency—and there is every reason to believe that it will—I do not think that the time when we shall be able to spend 4 crores on elementary education is so very far off as the Honourable Member apprehends. In this connexion I am afraid I am responsible for rather misleading the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao when I interpolated a remark that what Government promised to give under the Act is a sum equal to the proceeds of the local tax. What the Government have bound themselves to give is a sum not less than the proceeds of that tax. In this respect also the Bill does not tie the hands of future Governments and if they are prepared to give to local bodies a great deal more than the 100 per cent fixed as a minimum it will be entirely open to them to do so.

I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

The motion that the Madras Elementary Education Bill be read in Council was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

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The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to select a committee for report."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

The Hon'ble A. R. KNAPP:—"I beg to move that the select committee be constituted as follows:—

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General
" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.M.S.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.
" the Raja of Pithapuram.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
" Mr. V. Madhava Raju.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Mr. T. Arunachalla Pillai.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.
and myself.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED SALARY FOR NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the monthly rates of local allowances now granted to the lowest paid subordinates be enhanced and temporary allowances be paid to other non-gazetted servants so as to bring their total remuneration to the minima indicated in the table below:—

	Presidency town.	Mufassal.
Peons and subordinates mentioned in Annexure C to G.O. No. 146, dated 18th February 1920.	18	15
Subordinates mentioned in Annexure B of the Government Order.	28	25
Clerks and subordinates mentioned in Annexure A of the Government Order.	40	35
Persons drawing salaries below Rs. 100 per month.	Allowance of 30 per cent of the salary.	
Persons drawing salaries above Rs. 100 per month.	Allowance of 25 per cent of the salary.'	

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, I would request permission to make a preliminary suggestion. We cannot yet present the report of the Salaries Committee. But I understand that Your Excellency proposes to give a day, Saturday if possible, for the discussion of their report if it is received in time. In that case perhaps it would be best to postpone the discussion of this resolution until receipt of the report when both can be discussed together."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My resolution can be very appropriately discussed with the report."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am perfectly ready to discuss the general principles of the resolution but, I don't propose that when we have a discussion on the report of the Salaries Committee to have resolutions moved by Honourable Members. It must be a general discussion like other general discussions we have had in the past. What I feel is that on this first resolution it is quite impossible for Government to give a reply until the report comes up. The report will be out on Wednesday and then the Honourable Member might certainly bring up all that he wants to say now on the general discussion that we shall have on Saturday on the report of the Salaries Committee."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I wish to move my resolution. I do not mind moving it at a later stage; but if the report of the Salaries Committee is before us, when I move the resolution it will be of great assistance in coming to some sort of conclusion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have explained to the Honourable Member that the Government will not be able to give a satisfactory answer for the obvious reason that the Salaries Committee have not yet reported and Government is entirely unable to make any definite statement with regard to the salaries of officers generally. But if the Honourable Member wishes to move his resolution he can do so."

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib ; the President ; Mr. Todhunter.) [29TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I wish to move my resolution. May I ask that it may be moved to-morrow morning?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member had better move the resolution now. We will finish his resolution before we adjourn for the day."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My resolution is of course important and will take some time. It is half-past five now and it is rather hard on me to move it now and then of course it will have to be taken to-morrow for further consideration unless Government wishes that that discussion should be stopped altogether."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is the Honourable Member in such a serious state of exhaustion that he does not want to move the resolution now?"

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is one of the reasons and I am a unwell also."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I really think he must make a desperate effort. If I find him looking very poorly, I will adjourn the meeting."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I move that 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the monthly rates of local allowances now granted to the lowest paid subordinates be enhanced and temporary allowances be paid to other non-gazetted servants so as to bring their total remuneration to the minima indicated in the table below:—

	Presidency towns.	Mofussil.
Peons and subordinates mentioned in Annexure C to G.O. No. 145, dated 18th February 1920.	18	15
Subordinates mentioned in Annexure B of the Government Order	28	25
Clerks and subordinates mentioned in Annexure A of the Government Order.	40	35
Persons drawing salaries below Rs. 100 per month ..	Allowance of 30 per cent of the salary.	
Persons drawing salaries above Rs. 100 per month ..	Allowance of 25 per cent of the salary.	

"If Your Excellency would allow I would make a little alteration. In the fifth line after 'temporary allowance to be paid to non-gazetted servants' I will add 'and to such gazetted officers as are not included in provincial service.' I find that there are a few officials who are gazetted officers, because their appointment appears in the gazette, but they are not included in the provincial service. I want them also to be included, if Your Excellency will permit me to make the addition."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"With reference to the amendment which the Honourable Member now proposes apparently he intends to include members of the Imperial service."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"You include all the gazetted officers who are not in the provincial service."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Of course I do not also include members of the Imperial services.

"The rise in prices, though it has become now very abnormal, is not a new thing to us. With our old women it is a common saying that in the reign of the topewala the purchasing value of rupee has become that of a two anna piece. If any statistics could be obtained of the prices that were ruling at different times during the last century it would be found that for what our great grand-fathers in Mogul days paid a rupee, our grand-fathers in John Company's time paid Rs. 2 and our father in the Victorian era paid Rs. 4. We paid Rs. 8 for the same article, say, a bag of rice, before the war. During the war price for a bag of rice was Rs. 10. After the war the price of rice stands at Rs. 16 a bag. Through the courtesy of the Triplicane Co-operative Society a statement has been prepared showing average prices from 1913–1920, from which I take the following figures:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1912 the price of rice per bag was	8	2	0
In 1915 it went up to	9	6	0
In 1919 after the war it was	13	8	0
In February 1920, it was	14	0	0

	Measures.	Ollocks.	
In 1912 the price of dall was	4	4	per rupee.
In 1918 it was	3	6	"
In 1919 "	2	5	"
In February 1920 it was	2	0	"

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	Rs.	A.	P.	
In 1912 price of ghee per viss was	1	14	0	
In 1918	2	6	0	
In 1919 after the war	2	15	0	
In February 1920	3	10	0	
In 1912 price of shillies per viss was	0	7	3	
In 1918	0	15	10	
In 1919	1	4	0	
In February 1920	1	4	0	
In 1912 gingelly oil sold at	0	4	7	per viss.
In 1918	0	7	11	"
In 1919	0	14	3	"
In February 1920	1	4	0	"
In 1912 gingelly oil sold at	0	12	3	"
In 1918	1	1	0	"
In 1919	1	5	9	"
In February 1920	1	10	0	"

" In the same way the price of vegetables has gone up—

For example brinjals sold at	0	1	3	a viss.
Now it sells at	0	6	0	"

" The price of fuel has gone up from Rs. 17 per ton to Rs. 27 per ton in February 1920.

" Kerosene oil which was selling at Rs. 2-2-6 per tin was Rs. 4-12-0 in 1918. In 1919 it came down to Rs. 4-1-0 and in February 1920 it was Rs. 3-15-0.

" The price of cloth has more than doubled itself.

" As for rent I have made careful inquiries and I may quote one typical case. A man who was paying Rs 7 ten years ago had to pay Rs. 10 in 1914, and now he pays Rs. 16 for the same house.

" It is quite clear that the cost of living has gone up by leaps and bounds. It had gone up already during the war. It went up further during the war and has gone up still further after the war.

" So, in giving any increase to the public servants you have to take into consideration these things. The percentage of increase should be such that it would be sufficient to meet their expenses to-day at the enhanced rates. When we come to consider the percentage of increase, I think I would be able to show that the increase which Government has given to menial servants and clerks is not at all sufficient. They are only consolidating the present remuneration into fixed salaries which some of these low-paid servants were receiving in the shape of war allowances and salaries and I would say that there is no actual increase in their earnings.

I think it will be conceded that the increase in the cost of living affects the lowest strata the most. The people in higher social order with much larger incomes have got some savings. To them the increased cost of living means a reduction of their savings only. But, for those who have been living from hand to mouth, they have no savings to fall back upon. You gave them allowances from time to time, and whenever there was famine, famine allowance was given and afterwards when famine prices became normal prices, the famine allowance was converted into grain compensation allowance. In 1918 a committee sat to consider the question of merging this allowance with the salary, but nothing was done at the time owing to the war. Afterwards the war allowances were given to them and now a committee has been appointed to reorganize the services and they have not yet finished their work. I submit this ought to have been done long, long ago and the delay in the receipt of the Salaries Committee's report ought not to stand in the way of these people receiving due consideration. As I have pointed out, it is the lowest strata of society that is affected most by the high cost of living. Still, it is very curious that the higher services have received earlier attention in this matter. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, foresaw what was coming and said that 'the governing principle seems to be that those that have much shall be given more and those that have less shall be deprived of whatever little they have.' No doubt, many other considerations must have been taken into account in revising the salaries of the Indian Civil Service and other Imperial Services. Their conciliation and co-operation in working the Reforms Act had to be purchased to the tune of over one crore. I take this figure from Sir Wilfred Vincent's speech. The Imperial Services have had another windfall in the present rate of exchange which enables them to send remittances home for the education of their children and for their wives and others in sterling at about half the former value. I do not grudge these services any of these additions in pay. I point this out solely to contrast the two cases and to show what the general feeling is in the matter. The Finance Member has in his budget memorandum referred to that feeling and says that it is not well founded on fact. He says: 'And in explaining the action that has been taken they think it desirable in the first instance to refer very briefly to the allegation that has been made in some quarters that they have favoured the superior services while ignoring those on the lower scales of salaries. This statement is far from being correct as the cases are quite distinct.' But I submit that he cannot expect the general public to make this fine distinction between these two cases; if the increase which is due to the lower services is not given at the same time, especially when they are suffering from such hardship, it will naturally give them cause for irritation. The Provincial

Services also have received an increase in their pay and it is estimated that this increase will involve an annual expenditure of 40 lakhs. A corresponding increase in the pension of the Imperial and Provincial Services will also come which will amount to another 30 lakhs a year. It is admitted that the increase to these services is more than 15 and 25 per cent respectively. I draw special attention to this, because on that is based the increase that I propose for the lowest paid services. By keeping this in view, you will be forced to admit that my demand is very moderate indeed.

"After the Provincial Services come what are called the non-gazetted officers and as I pointed out in the beginning there are some officers, for instance, the Registrars in the Secretariat, some Registrars in the High Court who though they are gazetted are not included in the Provincial Service nor in the Imperial, and I want them also to benefit by this resolution. The pecuniary condition of these people, who come between the Provincial and the ministerial services and are the mainstay of the administration is very pitiable indeed. These officers are recruited directly from respectable classes of people. Almost all of them are graduates, many of them are bachelors of law and some of them are even masters of arts. They are really the backbone of the administration. It is their brain which keeps the Government machinery going; it is their hard work which lightens the work of their superiors; it is their ability and capacity which brings credit to their bosses; and yet their work is very little appreciated and their promotion is very slow and come by slow and halting stages.

"In their case, I think, the need for increase is more urgent than in the case of others and Government, in order to meet the situation, appointed the Salaries Committee. But in my opinion, the appointment of a Salaries Committee was not necessary simply to give these services some relief. In the United Provinces, a Member of Council suggested that a committee of officials and non-officials should be formed to look into this question and what did the official member reply? The Hon'ble Mr. Keay said that 'expedition is the absolute essence of the thing at the present time. The general feeling is, that these hardships do exist and they demand expedition as the first object and the most necessary object. The appointment of a committee would merely postpone what the establishments are eagerly awaiting. Every one knows what a committee means. It is a case of "live horse and you will get grass," but the horse will be dead before the grass is provided.' This is exactly what has happened in Madras. A committee has been appointed and the report is not yet out and meanwhile the sufferings of these non-gazetted officers and the lowest paid servants are very very great, and they have been suffering for a long time and even now no relief is given to them.

"In the case of lower subordinates, the Government have been pleased to issue a Government Order (G.O. No. 146, Financial, of 1920) on the interim report of the Salaries Committee sanctioning certain increased remuneration to these people. They propose that the clerks and subordinates mentioned in Annexure A should be given Rs. 35 in the Presidency town and Rs. 30 in the mufassal and the subordinates mentioned in the Annexure B should be given Rs. 25 in Madras and Rs. 22 in mufassal, subordinates mentioned in Annexure C, Rs. 15 in the Presidency town and Rs. 12 in the mufassal. I am told that the committee went into the question of war allowance, the grain compensation allowance and various other allowances, but found it very difficult to solve the question of merging them into salaries. Now if all those allowances are taken into account you will find that the increased salaries that Government proposes to give them are hardly more than the remuneration that they now draw. In certain cases, they are now getting more than what is fixed here, but their salaries and allowances will not be reduced. There are very few people who are not getting the proposed maxima. In their case there is some relief, but very slight one. To a certain extent, my case has been proved in the budget statement. It has been shown that about 41 lakhs was being given in the form of these allowances and it is now proposed to make this 41 lakhs a permanent addition to the salaries. I will not go into that question at this stage but I will refer to it later on.

It is to be admitted that the days when the lowest paid servants lived on Rs. 12 have long gone. The other day, in the Harbour Trust Board of which I am one of the trustees, we discussed this question and we came to the conclusion that it was not possible to ask any coolie to work there for less than 12 annas per day, and that 12 annas per day for 26 days in the month comes to about Rs. 19-8-0. I think the lowest wage that you can give cannot be lower than Rs. 18 for the town of Madras and that is exactly what I am asking the Government, that is, Rs. 18 in Madras and Rs. 15 in the mufassal town. In the case of those who are getting Rs. 22 in the mufassal and Rs. 25 in the Madras town, I ask an increase of Rs. 3. In the case of those who will under the revised scale get Rs. 30 in the mufassal and Rs. 35 in Madras, I propose to give them Rs. 33 and Rs. 38 respectively. No one can say that this is really extravagant. For those getting Rs. 100 I ask you to give 25 per cent. You have given 15 per cent to Imperial and 25 per cent to Provincial Services and I ask for the same 25 per cent to those non-gazetted officers who get salary above Rs. 100, though I would have been quite justified in asking for a higher percentage. For those who get below Rs. 100, I ask you to give 30 per cent and for those who are in inferior service give them an increase which will work out to 30 to 35 per cent.

"Now this morning I have received a communiqué which was issued by the Government of Bombay, Financial Department, Resolution No. 210, Bombay Castle, 10th March 1920. This resolution says: 'Pending revision of pay the Governor in Council is pleased with the approval of the Government of India to sanction the grant with effect from the 1st January 1920 of temporary allowances to Government servants and menials on the scales appended to

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this resolution in lieu of the present war allowances.' Now what is the increase the Government propose to give in Bombay? Just compare it with that I propose here and see how moderate my proposals are—

70	per cent on salaries to those who get up to Rs. 50				in lieu of war allowance per mensem.
55	per cent	do.	above Rs. 50	and up to Rs. 60.	
50	"	do.	" Rs. 60	" Rs. 70.	
35	"	do.	" Rs. 70	" Rs. 90.	
25	"	do.	" Rs. 90	" Rs. 100.	
20	"	do.	" Rs. 100	" Rs. 110.	
17½	"	do.	" Rs. 110	" Rs. 150.	

"Though in the last two cases the increase is 20 and 17½ it goes up to 70 in the case of people who receive salaries of Rs. 50 My proposals are very moderate. I have purposely put these figures in order that the Government might be able to say that one Honourable Member has brought in a practical resolution and that they might not throw it away as the ground that it is extravagant. My proposal does not satisfy the many associations that have come into existence lately of Government officials who are trying to ameliorate their condition. The pinch has become so great that one association has sent a resolution to Your Excellency requesting you not to accept my proposal but to give more than I have asked for and they have sent a copy to me asking me to increase my rates. Still I insist on my resolution being accepted.

"Now this allowance that I ask for is of a temporary character. There is no doubt great need for the reorganization of these services. The Salaries Committee's business is to reorganize them. They ought to go into the question thoroughly. But pending their report we must give some relief to these poor men. Now it has been said that the report is ready and it will be available on the 31st of this month in a day or two. But when it comes before us we will not have time to study and pass any opinion at very short notice. That report should go before the public. All those to whom it concerns should thoroughly discuss it among their associations and make representations to the Government and after taking into consideration all the representations the Government should come to some decision That decision will be the final decision. This reorganization is to be of a permanent character which will have to remain for several years to come. The Government does not always change this in a hurry. Now that they are doing it, let them do it thoroughly. But do not place that report before us and ask us to adopt it in a hurry. It is quite likely that the recommendations in the report may be better than what I have asked for, or they may be the same or they may be a little less If it is better than what I have placed before you, even then, as these recommendations will be of permanent effect, give us time to consider them. It is not a question of temporary relief. In the case of a permanent reorganization, I must have more time to consider. That report after close consideration in this Council may have to go back to the Salaries Committee for revision. In the meantime this resolution may be adopted. Of course this will cause some increased expenditure and always in every proposition that is brought here we are required to find out ways and means of finding money. Now when Imperial and Provincial Services were being considered no question of financial consideration was brought in. It was not said that the poor rate-payers would suffer if these increases were given. In their cases many considerations had to be taken into account. I do not complain against that. But I say that the same consideration should be given in the case of lower paid subordinates. Why in their case alone should you come and say there is no money to pay them: we cannot give them that amount of increase to which they are entitled? Where there is a will there is a way. If the Government makes up its mind, the Government can find money. In anticipation of that the Government of India was approached. I am very glad that the Government of India have acceded to this request."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable Member, but I wish to remind him that he has spoken for over half an hour."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency will see that my resolution is very important. That is why I wanted to move it to-morrow, but Your Excellency insisted on my moving it to-day."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the half-hour limit would have been altered in any case. The length of time allowed for moving the resolution would have been the same whether the resolution is moved to-morrow or this evening."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With due deference to Your Excellency, I submit that I have not seen this half-hour limit applied to other speakers. Anyhow, I will finish in a few minutes

"I am very glad to see that the Government made an urgent representation to the Government of India that they might be allowed 42 lakhs for the increase in salaries and that the Government of India have acceded to this request. Then the Finance Member has pointed out that my proposal will mean an expenditure of about 41 lakhs and that there are other services also which are to be taken into account, for example, the village officers and primary teachers. He has pointed out that the whole amount that has been shown here in this paragraph 12 will be consumed. Well, he has not shown us any worse situation than that He has very kindly pointed out the source from which money can come for this purpose and he says that if all these allowances are given and the others who are left out are also taken into

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account, it will mean all that amount will be absorbed. That is not a very bad state of affairs. With these words, Your Excellency, I beg you to give this resolution every consideration that it deserves. The whole Presidency is looking forward to the outcome of this resolution and if Government will not deal with it in the spirit in which they are expected to deal, there will be very great disappointment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"At this stage I rise to move under Business rule 3 that the disposal of this business may be postponed until after the disposal of the rest of the business of the meeting. The reason for my motion is that all talk on this very important matter will be futile. It is unbusinesslike to discuss the matter now. It will be useful to discuss it on the 3rd April. So far as Government are concerned, they would then have had an opportunity of seeing the Salaries Committee's report and making up their minds. So it is sheer waste of time for us—Honourable Members—to go on discussing this matter at a time when the Government cannot give any reply one way or the other. So I suggest that this be placed at the bottom of the list which will come on Saturday the 3rd of April. Government would then have had an opportunity to go through the report of the Salaries Committee and to make up their minds. It will give time to the mover of the resolution also to make up his mind. This Council has been seeking an opportunity and I have sought an opportunity by the first resolution that I moved on the last occasion of discussing all large schemes before the Government commit themselves to large schemes. The Government have promised that the Salaries Committee's report will be placed before us, so that Government should not commit themselves without consulting us. This resolution involves very nearly 42 lakhs of recurring expenditure. The Government are willing to consult us and the wisest way is to have this resolution at the bottom of the agenda."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I understand this resolution is to be discussed last."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am afraid I cannot accept the proposal to postpone this discussion. Our difficulty is to commit ourselves to any specific scheme before we had had time to consider the report of the Salaries Committee and to hear what Honourable Members of this Council have got to say on this subject. The honourable mover has shown that his scheme will cost practically everything that we can find out of our large balances. Is the Council going to commit itself on his motion and allow him to take the whole money and not consider the legitimate claims of others? I do not for a moment want to oppose his resolution. I have done everything in the memorandum prepared to show what is the position. But I do think that it will be a mistake for the Council to commit itself to a specific resolution, that is going to cost over 42 lakhs of rupees, without considering the other aspects of the question. I am not saying that the Honourable Member's proposals are extravagant. I do not wish to delay the proposals, but I only want the Council to consider what money they are going to take out of the budget and how they are going to spend on a single scheme without considering other schemes. That is why I do not think it will be much use discussing this resolution either to-day or at the end of the business or on Saturday. Let us by all means have proposals for temporary arrangement that can commend itself to the Council. But when we have got the whole of that to be done, let Government consider and find out how far they can make schemes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter that the Government will not be able to commit themselves to this specific scheme even after the report of the Salaries Committee is received. Is that so?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Government cannot commit themselves to any specific scheme at this stage. The honourable mover recognizes that the scale of increase for the higher appointments should be lower than it is for the lower appointments. He has quoted the scale adopted in Bombay which is different to his own. Let us study that and the recommendations of the Salaries Committee before we commit ourselves to any particular scale. That is all I ask."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Evidently you want to discuss it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"We want to hear the opinion of Honourable Members, see the report of the Salaries Committee and then make out a scheme. We are going to make a temporary scheme as soon as possible. We do not want to commit ourselves to a specific scheme at the present moment."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask if the Government are prepared to commit themselves to any particular scheme before this house rises? They will have the report of the Salaries Committee on the 3rd. I dare say that the Government have studied the report already. They may have a typed copy before them. Before this house rises, will they come to any sort of decision about the salaries?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is for the Government to take such executive action as it thinks fit. No member of Government has yet seen the report of the Salaries Committee. But we hope it will be published before Saturday and we would then like to get the opinions of the Honourable Members on which we hope to take executive action. But we think it most undesirable at this juncture, although we realize as fully as anybody else the necessities of the

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case, that any Honourable Member should bring in any resolution of this sort, for it really seems to be an effort on the part of an Honourable Member to try and push us into a corner by making us accept a liability of 41 lakhs on a particular service without considering the needs of the other services. That is the whole position. We really do not think it will help us at all if we postpone this resolution till the end of the business. What we do feel is that when the report of the Salaries Committee emerges, we can take Honourable Members into our confidence, get their views and study the whole case; then we shall be able to take executive action at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"There is no point in putting forward my motion for adjournment and so I withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second the resolution of my Honourable friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan. In doing so, I wish to say a few words. It is needless to say much about the resolution for His Excellency's Government are already aware of the facts from the memorials and copies of them which have been pouring in from the subordinate establishment. The resolution is so important that the whole Presidency is looking forward for a successful result of the resolution in the Council and also for the report of the Salaries Committee on matters concerning the increase of salaries of the menials, low-paid subordinates as well as the non-gazetted officers. I may tell Your Excellency that I had to go to Kumbakonam in connexion with a conference of the village officers' association. I presided at the conference. Copies of resolutions passed at the conference were submitted to Government and the reply received was that they will receive earnest consideration. Though it does not appertain to this particular resolution, still I wish to show what I learnt there from the attitude of the people. There were about 3,000 village officers. They resolved to give notice to the Collector that they would not work after the 24th unless their pay was raised to Rs 30. The Collector told them not to do so but to wait till to-day. I also told them the whole question will be discussed with the report of the Salaries Committee. I only wanted to show an instance of how public servants are awaiting the report. As regards the cost of living and the high prices prevailing, I don't think I need say much as Your Excellency's Government are already aware of all these and the honourable mover of this resolution has already expressed them in detail. I am sure no honest official could live with the small pay he is given. If reasonable salaries are not paid to public servants, no honest official could live honestly. Even honest men will turn dishonest men. I do not wish that we should give room for that. If they begin to behave dishonestly, it is not going to do any good either to the Government or to the public. I wish to urge on the Government the desirability of taking up this question seriously at an early date and give these subordinates a reasonable increase. I think the increase asked by the honourable mover is very moderate when compared to that given by the Bombay Government. As has already been explained, some associations have sent telegrams not to go on with the resolution as the increment proposed is not found generally satisfactory. Everywhere the excitement is so great that unless some increment is given I don't know what will happen. Your Excellency's Government are well aware that there are strikes among labourers and other classes of people throughout the Presidency and in all departments. We cannot expect people with their small salary to maintain themselves, their wives and children and to pay the high rent prevailing in cities. It is our duty to see that they are well paid. Before they turn into dishonest people, it is better to give them a reasonable salary and keep them contented. There is an old saying that 'necessity has no law.' We don't know what these people will do in their excitement and I would warn Your Excellency's Government that immediate steps should be taken to give them some increase of wages to low-paid menials and to give an enhanced pay to the non-gazetted officers. With these few remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBEROMAL CHETTI:—"I beg to support the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan's resolution.

"The recommendations already made to Government are only a temporary measure; and I venture to think that the minima of Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 sanctioned in the G.O. No. 146, Financial, dated the 18th February 1920, for clerks and other subordinates, specified in the Annexure A to the order, are in my opinion inadequate. Neither as a fair living wage nor as a fair initial pay, would they be suitable for the men for whom they are intended. The prices are continuously rising; and nearly one year ago, when they were not so bad, the Comptroller-General in his recommendations to the Government of India regarding clerks in civil Account offices in Presidency towns wrote as follows:—

'Whatever scale is chosen for adopting 168 T.E., dated 14th May 1919, the pay on entrance should approximate to the market rate prevailing in the town in which the office is situated for men of similar qualifications. The market rate of clerical labour is high just at present, but a permanent scale must be based on the assumption of normal times, and I consider that Rs. 40 may be taken as a suitable starting rate for general adoption.' From a statement compiled showing the minimum and maximum at present prevailing in the various civil Account offices, it is seen that Rs. 40 or more is now the initial pay in four of our offices, and anything less than this will, I consider, fail to attract the class of men we require'. Times have not changed for the better; and if Rs. 40 was then considered necessary, one would think that something more than Rs. 40 would represent the minimum now required. I may here state

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that the minimum of Rs. 40 recommended by the Comptroller-General appears as a part of his scheme for the improvement of the clerical service. His recommendations are strong and well-supported with reasons. Among them is one interesting reason which from the Indian standpoint carries much weight. I will give his own words—'It is the custom of the country for men to marry young and this factor must be taken into consideration in fixing the pay of the clerks in the early years of their service. It is also the custom of the country for the sons to help their parents as soon as they reach the wage-earning age. For these reasons, I would have the increments larger at the beginning of a man's service than at the end, so that he may not start by being embarrassed by debt and that there may be less risk of his work being spoiled by anxiety for the future.' He proposes a scale 'starting at Rs. 40 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 120 and thereafter by an annual increment of Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 with efficiency bars at Rs. 86 and at Rs. 120 stages.'

"In sanctioning these and other proposals of the Comptroller-General, recommended by the Government of India, in regard to the improvement of the prospects of the civil account offices of the different provinces, the Secretary of State said that he was 'prepared and would prefer in the more expensive provinces to grant an initial rate of Rs. 50 to the clerical establishment, mitigating the cost by a reduction in the amount of increments.' I argue that what is good for the civil account offices must be equally good for other offices. The minimum of Rs. 40 proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan for the clerks in the Presidency town is therefore but due to them and I trust the Council will accept the proposal. I agree with him also that Rs. 35 should be the proper minimum for the mofussil clerks in the place of Rs. 30 now sanctioned by Government as a temporary measure. In the last sentence of paragraph 2 of their Order No. 766, dated the 24th October 1919, the Government asked the 'Salaries Committee' to consider, in the first instance, the question of temporary relief to clerks drawing Rs. 50 and less. This means, I understand, that Rs. 30 was in the opinion of Government less than the minimum living wage even in the mofussil. If so, the present order cannot be said to improve the lot of the poor clerks. We started with the object of improving the position of the men on Rs. 30 (Government Order of October 1919) and we finally give them only the same sum Rs. 30 (G.O. No. 146, Financial, February 1920). We must obviously give them something more.

"Coming to the question of allowances proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan, I would observe that if annual increments on the basis of time-scale could be sanctioned for our men, as in the Civil Account offices, it would be easy to fix the salaries of the clerks in the service by multiplying the number of years of the service of each man by the annual increment and adding the product to the minimum sanctioned. But until Government decide the question of increments, the allowances suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan should, I think, be sanctioned as a temporary measure, in view of the urgency of the case.

"I may point out that they are less than the allowances proposed by the Accountant-General of Madras in the initial stages of the consideration of the case of the Account offices. He proposed 50 per cent of salaries up to Rs. 50, 35 per cent from Rs 51 to Rs. 100 and 25 per cent to salaries above Rs. 100. The scale suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan is far more modest, and I commend it for the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I take it that the official answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter is that the Government do appreciate the importance of the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan and do appreciate also the seriousness of the situation caused by the high prices. We certainly feel that the position is really acute. I understood the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter to say that the Government would examine the position and see whether the scheme would fit in with the balances available and find out whether Government are prepared to devise some measures adequate to the situation, after full consideration of the points brought forward in the Council and what is set out in the report of the Salaries Committee, which Honourable Members of Government have not yet perused. At this stage further discussion would serve no useful purpose. Most of us would like to press the urgency and acuteness of the situation and hope that the Government will come to some conclusion at a very early date. If it takes a long time to pass orders about permanent increase in the salary, we propose Government will at least give effect to a temporary scheme which they consider proper, making necessary changes in the figures given by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"What the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said well represents our position. Government are, and have always been, anxious to deal fairly with this question. If you look back you will find that the Madras Government has not been backward in this respect. As long ago as 1908 we began giving grain compensation allowance. In 1918 we called a conference to go into this question. It was not our fault that orders were not issued on their recommendations. The fact that the matter concerned the whole of India and the war prevented the issue of orders. In 1918 we began to give war allowance. In 1919 we merged all these war allowances and the grain compensation allowance into a consolidated war allowance, which I believe was at the time as high a rate as any war allowance in force in India. That was why I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan what was the war allowance in Bombay. When you compare the addition of 70 per cent that he says is now being given there with what is proposed by the Salaries Committee, you must also compare the war allowances that are already in force."

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The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not a war allowance, but an addition of 70 per cent on the salary."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"If it is the total increase given it should be compared with the total increase that is asked for here.

"Then I should like to ask the Council who was it that appointed the Salaries Committee Was it on any motion brought forward in this Council? Was it on any memorial? Government appointed that Committee entirely spontaneously before the bulk of the memorials came in at all. We have been told that the United Provinces have recently decided to appoint a committee on account of the urgency of the matter. We took up the matter many months ago they are taking it up now. So far as Madras is concerned, it is not a question of appointing a committee now, but we have a committee which is on the point of submitting its report. We are not in the position of the United Provinces of having to consider whether we should appoint a committee or not, but we are expecting the report of the committee every day.

"That is why I say that we are entirely in sympathy with this proposal, and have every intention of doing what we consider fair, but cannot commit ourselves definitely at present. The amount of money involved is something stupendous I have shown in my memorandum presenting the budget that it will amount to something like Rs. 150 lakhs. The Honourable Mover of the resolution said that the whole increase in all the Imperial services in India is Rs. 109 lakhs I would invite comparison of this figure with that of 150 lakhs that will have to be provided for the subordinate services in Madras alone.

"Then again the Hon'ble Mr. T. Namberumal Chetti puts before us a proposal to give every man an annual increment from the date on which he was employed, whatever be the nature and quality of his services. I want the Council to imagine what that would cost us and what would be the effect of such a proposal."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI :—"I only proposed the increase as a temporary measure, until Government decided what should be permanently given. The question arises as to what a man drawing Rs 50 is to do until the Government scheme is finally settled. My suggestion was that if a man was drawing Rs. 50 and if he has put in 5 years' service we should give him Rs 60. Similarly if a man on Rs. 60 had put in 9 years' service he should be given Rs. 78. That is only as a temporary measure until the report of the Salaries Committee comes in and until Government decide what should be done in the matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member need not make a long speech What he meant is quite clear from the explanation already given."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I am content to ask the Council to examine this proposal— to give a man an increase of two rupees per year of service whatever his market value might be as a temporary measure and then to readjust at leisure. It would be inevitable that the final revision would in many cases involve reduction of the temporary allowance and only discontent would result.

"Your Excellency, I wish to say one or two words with reference to the remarks of the Honourable Mover of the resolution, because I think he has misunderstood one or two points mentioned in the memorandum which I put before the Council with the budget this morning. One point I endeavoured to make clear was the distinction between the cases of the superior services which have been provided for and that of the subordinate services. The case of the superior services was put before the Royal Commission in 1912 and all increase in their case was held up until the report of the Royal Commission was dealt with in the year 1919. In the meanwhile the revision of the subordinate services has been going on from year to year The increase in the salary bill of the subordinate services already amounts to 26 per cent which is more than what is being given to the superior services after all these years of waiting. Now we are asked to give the subordinate services a second and much larger increase and we are going to give it.

"There is one more point. The Honourable Member has called attention to the difference between the 31 per cent which I said was the increase in cost of the superior services and Sir William Vincent's figure of 15 per cent.

"I don't know how Sir William Vincent's figure was arrived at but I take it that it represents the actual percentage of increase received by individuals. My figure, as I pointed out in my memorandum, is a very rough one and represents the total growth in the cost of the services as a whole.

"In conclusion, Your Excellency, I would ask the Council to remember that we are responsible to the taxpayers who are not always rich people themselves. Our wage bill for the subordinate service already amounts to three crores. We are prepared to make a large increase in it. All that I beg of the Council is not to ask me to write a cheque for 12 lakhs to-night against the balance available before we know what the bills we have to meet and can consider them all together."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There is one more point. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has called attention to the difference between my figures and the official figures. I took my figures from the speech of Sir William Vincent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I would just say one word. Whatever may be the percentage of the increase proposed, let us simply take the total cost of the wage bill of this province. Now, the total cost of this bill has already got on to three crores. If we propose

enormous increase in that, even a 15 per cent, we must be prepared to find the money for it. All our money comes from the taxpayer and Honourable Members will do well to remember that the taxpayer is not a rich person himself. Therefore all that I ask the Council is not to write a cheque for a 15 per cent increase to-night. Let us wait till all the other bills come in and then we shall see what is the best thing to be done after a consideration of all the bills together.'

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency censured me of placing Government in a tight corner by bringing forward this resolution. My resolution was brought forward at a time when the patience of the suffering subordinates was almost exhausted over the delay of the Government. I gave notice of my resolution at the last meeting and it was postponed to this meeting on the plea that the Salaries Committee's report would be coming shortly and that the Government would then be in a position to reply to my resolution. In reply to the Government's accusation that I have placed them in a tight corner by bringing forward this resolution, I think I am justified in saying that the Government are going to take an unfair advantage of the present condition of their underpaid subordinates by forcing the Salaries Committee's report on the public without giving them time to think over it. The attitude of the Government seems to be this that as their subordinates are suffering very much they could offer them anything they like and that anything would be accepted by the subordinates with eagerness. That is a very unfair position for Government to take. I do not want the Government to hurry through the Salaries Committee's report. Let the Government take their own time to think over the report. And the report really requires consideration at their hands. The reorganization that will be involved by the Salaries Committee's report will be a permanent one and so it must be done after due consideration. But what is now wanted is urgent temporary relief. It is overdue. It ought to have been given long before. You can even now give retrospective effect to the scheme as was done in Bombay and other provinces. If the proposal put forward by me is rejected, I ask, are the Government prepared to put forward any other scheme at all? I do not want to go into the question of details now, because I want to keep the issue clear. The main question is, are Government prepared to give immediate temporary relief to their suffering subordinates?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter says that my scheme will take up the whole of the available 41 lakhs. I submit that is not the case. I do not ask that the scheme put forward by me should be adopted for the whole of the financial year. If funds are not available, sanction this scheme for three months. A part of the cost will fall on the closing year if retrospective effect is given and only a small share will fall on the coming year. My proposal is only to give temporary relief and therefore if you are able to introduce a permanent scheme on the recommendations of the Salaries Committee then, as soon as the permanent reorganization is effected, my scheme will automatically cease. Therefore my request is that only a portion of the available balance should be used for giving this temporary relief. Whether that portion is going to be large or small depends on you. If you hurry through the Salaries Committee's report and bring in your permanent reorganization scheme, then the amount of money taken up by my proposal will be very small. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter says if I understood him rightly, that the Government are prepared to give a 36 per cent increase on the pre-war salaries."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, I request permission to make a personal explanation; I did not say that we are considering the question of giving a 36 per cent increase. What I said was that we have already met a 36 per cent increase in the salary bill. We are quite ready to give a good deal more."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not want a 36 per cent increase on the salaries which these people were receiving ten years ago. Any percentage that is given to them should be based on the pay that they are getting now and the increase must be an adequate one. It should not be calculated on the salary received before the war. I have no doubt that Your Excellency's Government wish to improve the condition of the subordinate services. But, Your Government do things slowly and take their own time and I had to bring forward this resolution for the sake of people whose patience had almost been exhausted. It is open to the Government either to accept my proposal or to reject it. But I think Government will be well advised to accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am very sorry that the Honourable Member proposes to press his resolution to a division. I do say most distinctly to him that he is really taking up a very unreasonable attitude. Let me put the whole question to Honourable Members. It is rather amusing and interesting to me to hear it suggested that the Government have really not been paying attention to their underpaid and unfortunate subordinates and that it requires my Honourable friend as their protagonist to come here to the Council and stir them up.

"What are the facts? In October last year, the Salaries Committee was formed not by the pressure of any Honourable Member of this Council but because the Government themselves felt the situation was getting very serious, and this Salaries Committee was therefore appointed and ordered to report by the 31st March. The Salaries Committee, I may say incidentally, consisted of one official and everybody else was a non-official. We are perfectly agreeable to consider the terms of the resolution on Saturday, when the discussion arises. The terms of that resolution are perfectly fair and sound. But we are not going to commit ourselves and I do venture to suggest to Honourable Members not to commit themselves to a part-payment of this bill until

they know what the whole bill is likely to be. In fact there are village officers, teachers and several others, whose position has to be considered along with those other officers that my Honourable friend has put down in his resolution. I do say very clearly that so far as Government is concerned, while it is quite conceivable that the terms of the resolution may be perfectly fair, they are not going to commit themselves until they can see the whole bill, which as I have told my Honourable friends will probably be out tomorrow, and I hope we shall be able to discuss it on Saturday.

"The Honourable Member supposes that the Government will not give any temporary relief. Of course, we shall have to give temporary relief. Honourable Members of this Council also suppose that the report of the Salaries Committee is going to be digested and produced in about three or four days; but we shall have to put a special officer on for a considerable time and in the meanwhile we propose to give temporary relief until our final decision on the report of the Salaries Committee is arrived at.

"We are most anxious to take Honourable Members all into our confidence and get their advice and opinion with regard to these salaries. We propose to take temporary measures on such advice. It may be that my Honourable friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan's suggestion will be considered quite desirable and proper. But until we have seen that report and until we have discussed with Honourable Members of this Council who will see the report and until we see what the whole bill will be which is likely to be paid by the Government, we are not going to commit ourselves to pay part of the cost. I am sorry if I cannot induce my Honourable Member to withdraw his resolution. I should be glad if he does. But if he presses for a division I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will Your Excellency adjourn the division till the report is before us?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Either the Honourable Member should withdraw the resolution or it should be put to vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, some of us are placed in a false position. Finding that Your Excellency's Government is placed in a difficult situation we would not vote for the resolution, though we agree with the terms of the resolution. I would therefore suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded.

The resolution was then put to vote and lost.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday the 30th March 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council reassembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th day of March 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of TATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. THAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble the Rev E. M. MACPHAIL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RÁJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARNAN TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. STUDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SALARIES COMMITTEE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following resolution:—

"II. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the recommendations of the Salaries Committee be placed in the Council for discussion before any effect is given to the same."

He said:—"Your Excellency, I do not mean to move this resolution on account of the satisfactory explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Tedbunter that this question will be discussed at the time of the budget debate. So I do not propose to discuss this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* DISTRICT OFFICERS TO CONSULT DISTRICT BOARDS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL CONCERN.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO moved the following resolution:—

"III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the district officers may be instructed to utilize the district boards for consultation and advice in matters of general concern in the districts which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards."

He said:—"Your Excellency, this is not a new topic that comes up for the first time before this Legislative Council. It has come in one form or another for the last several years before this Council and also before the Indian Legislative Council. In my opinion no scheme of Reform will be perfect or complete unless the district administration is also liberalized. There are some who think that because Reforms have to be inaugurated or are about to be inaugurated the necessity for liberalizing district administration ceases. If there was any necessity at all for liberalizing the district administration, the necessity, in my opinion, exists even now. Your Excellency, whatever Reforms may be effected in the Provincial Councils and the Indian Legislative Council, I may say the District Collector remains where he has been for the last 100 or 50 years: he remains the same autocrat. This important topic has been to my knowledge coming up from 1913. It has been moved several times, as I stated, before the Provincial Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Council. The matter was for the first time moved in 1912 in the Indian Legislative Council by the late lamented Mr. Gokhale in the following terms: 'That steps should be taken to bring district administration into closer touch with the people by creating as far as possible in every district in all provinces district councils composed of not more than nine members, advisory to begin with.' That was the resolution which was brought forward in 1912 and it was hotly opposed. It is interesting to note the remarks of the then Home Member in reply to the resolution of Mr. Gokhale. He said:—

'The question of advisory councils of all kinds was in the air, and the district councils to which I referred in that note were not the district councils of Mr. Gokhale's scheme, but those district boards that we have already established and of which the foundations have been laid. These were to be the sources from which eventually, if ever, advisory councils were to spring, but I contemplated rather that these boards should themselves become not the advisory councils which Mr. Gokhale contemplates, but the agency for doing things themselves and not for advising the Collector how they should be done.'

"So, Your Excellency, even in 1912 in the official reply given to the resolution on the constitution of advisory councils the necessity was recognized of empowering the district boards to advise the Collector in certain matters. Then in 1913 the matter was brought in the Indian Legislative Council and in the meantime the Commission on Decentralization sat and it collected a good deal of evidence in the matter. The Commission come to the resolution that the district boards could be utilized for the purpose and then subject to the dissenting note of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt these were the conclusions of the Commission on Decentralization. 'We also agree that the district boards which include the leading officials of the district as well as non-officials afford a convenient instrument for furnishing advice to the Collector upon matters which although not included in their administrative sphere affect the district generally or important portions of the area.' Then they further observe: 'Consultation with the district board should not of course preclude or diminish the Collector's private consultation with officials and non-officials.' These were the recommendations of the Commission. Then later, in the Government of India resolution also the same recommendation was upheld. In the Government of India resolution on local self-government they stated: 'It should be recognized that by whatever method this may be effected, specific increase should be secured in the present elective element in the local bodies and in view of the contemplated increase the Government of India desire that district officers should, as recommended in paragraph 584 of the Decentralization Commission's Report, utilize the district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern which lie outside the sphere prescribed in the Act.' In fact I have taken my resolution from the recommendations contained in the Government of

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India Resolution dated 16th May 1918. And the same matter was brought up before this Council, first in the year 1918 by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao. But his resolution was slightly different from the resolution which I now propose. He proposed that the present functions of the local boards might be enlarged and that statutory provision should be made empowering local boards to express their views on all subjects relating to the various branches of district administration. Then this resolution was hotly opposed on the main ground that it was not advisable to give statutory powers and also on the ground that it was not desirable to entrust them with any additional functions. It was also stated that the Local Boards Act was about to be revised in the near future and these would be suitable matters to be considered at the time.

"This resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao was brought at a time, in February 1918, before the Government of India resolution was issued. This matter was again brought up in this Council in March 1919 in this form: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following recommendation of the Government of India contained in their Resolution dated 16th May 1918 may be adopted and carried into effect:—

The district officers should utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern.'

"The Honourable Member in charge (the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar) stated that the Government were loyally bound by the resolution of the Government of India, it was only a matter of time and then when the district boards were constituted in a more representative basis, that was the time for bringing this resolution into effect. I shall quote his very words: 'Having said that, I will now take these things one by one. First, it is said that district officers should utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern.' The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has pointed out that this is different from the resolution which came before us over a year ago when it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the boards should have statutory powers in this respect. There is nothing to prevent district officers utilising their boards for consultation and advice and I believe several of them do so. I take it that it is not proposed to put the matter on a higher platform than that.' And then he stated 'taking this report along with the resolution of the Government of India, the Council will see that this consultation is supposed to come in not now but after the district boards are reformed and made fully representative. But at the same time I do not want to take any technical ground, all that I want to suggest to Honourable Members is that we should not make any rule in the matter but that we should allow a certain amount of elasticity in the working of these recommendations.' What he stated then was that he had strong objection to vesting any statutory powers and that he would loyally accept the resolution of the Government of India and the time would come to give effect to that resolution, when the present district boards are made more representative now under the Local Boards Act. So there is no difference in principle. The principle has been accepted. One Commission has reported in favour of my proposition and that has been accepted by the Government of India and the Honourable Member in charge has also accepted the principle. He has undertaken to carry out that resolution but it is only a question of time. One of the possible objections to the resolution is that the District Collector has ceased to be the President of most of these boards; but I may say he still continues to be an ex-officio member of the district board and it may also be said that the proper time for bringing this resolution would be the time when the Bill now on the anvil will be introduced in the Legislative Council. Again there is the objection to the statutory power being given to these district boards. All I want is not that any legislation should be passed in this matter but that a circular should be issued to all Collectors to consult the district boards in all important matters; for instance, suspension of land revenue, settlement proposals, revision of land revenue, opening and abolishing of liquor shops and several other important things, establishment of village panchayats and so forth. We cannot be settling details. The gist of my proposal is that people should be brought in close touch with the district administration and the District Collector should be made more responsible. He does not now consult people generally. He is not purely an executive officer. He initiates policies. With these few words I commend this resolution for your acceptance without taking any more time of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I heartily second the resolution which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao so ably proposed. The question of advisory boards and the question that the Collector should take the district boards into confidence has been for a long time under consideration here and elsewhere and no satisfactory solution has been arrived at. In the coming years of responsible government it is not too much to expect that the Collector or the head of the administration should take people more into confidence.

"There is too much of secrecy in the administration and there is too much of delay in the disposal of cases. If the resolution is accepted, it will make people understand that after all they have a share in the administration of the district if they are consulted on all important subjects that arise from time to time. The Collector depends very much upon the official information which is necessarily narrow and which does not often represent the real state of things. There is nothing lost if the Government condescends to take into confidence the leading men of the country. The members of the district boards are representative men of light and leading in a district who will always be available; and they are persons on whom

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confidence may be reposed. They are persons who know the conditions of the district more fully; and being persons who are entrusted with the duty of administering the district boards they can be relied upon to give proper advice on all matters that pertain to the administration of the district. I have nothing more to add to what has already been stated by the honourable mover and I heartily second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAJA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I don't see the necessity for this resolution. I suppose it is now the practice in the mufassal for Collectors of districts to take the opinions of non-officials in getting any information on subjects concerning the district. I say they do consult non-officials because I have known several cases in which they did and so I don't see why a rule should be made that members of district and taluk boards should be consulted. There may be several people who are outside these boards but who may be able to give information in many ways more useful than that supplied by the members of these boards. If we make a rule that district and taluk board members should be consulted, it means that Collectors need not go to other persons for information. I think, Your Excellency, it is a bad policy to direct the Collectors to get information from one particular class of people. Of course we know at present that these boards do not represent the general public opinion of the district. They do represent a certain line but it is not all. For instance if the Collector wants an opinion on an agricultural question, I don't suppose he will be able to get any useful information from these members. Generally I think it is better that Collectors are left free to make their own choice and no instructions are necessary that they should consult a certain class of gentlemen. We need not pass any resolution on the subject."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"As this is a matter which has reference to the increased power of district boards I have to say a few words. The honourable mover of the resolution has not indicated how and on what subjects the Collector should go and consult the district board. It is true that the district board is now fairly representative being composed of members elected by the taluk boards and the taluk boards are manned by those returned by direct election. Under the Local Boards Act the district boards have already onerous duties to discharge and I think that if they discharge these well, they will have a great deal to do in the areas of their activity. I cannot understand what sort of advice could be sought of the district board. And there are municipalities in each district and they would desire also to be consulted as advisory councils. As the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti said, it is not possible to understand the nature of the consultation the Collectors should have with district boards. There are many matters which the district board considers in the presence of the Collector who is *ex officio* a member or President and he will be able to consult the members who are assembled at the periodical meetings of the board on any question he likes. But beyond such informal consultation nothing else is possible unless the statutory power and responsibility of the district board in this matter are clearly defined and incorporated in any legislative measure relating to the constitution of the board. Power and responsibility go together. There is obviously no useful purpose served in asking the Collector to consult the board unless the board has the right to give advice and the Collector the duty to follow it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has pointed out that this is an old question. I recall at least two discussions in which I had an opportunity of debating this matter and in which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao took part. This matter came up in 1918 at the instance of Mr. Ramachandra Rao who was then a member of this Council. The proposal then was that the functions of the local boards should be enlarged and that statutory provision should be made in the Local Boards Act empowering local boards to express their views on all subjects relating to the various branches of district administration. We had a somewhat animated discussion on that resolution at that time. After a long debate the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao withdrew his resolution. The grounds then urged by me were that the local boards, having been created for a special purpose, which did not include the particular one under consideration, namely, offering advice generally on all matters of public interest, were not fitted to discharge the new duties sought to be imposed upon them, that a body empowered to advise should ordinarily share responsibility for the consequences arising out of the action taken thereon, and that action in the direction suggested would seriously handicap the district administration and also injure local self-government. I quite agree that the resolution now put forward is in a much milder form. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao contends that all he wants is that the Governor in Council should instruct district officers to utilize the district boards for consultation and advice on matters of general concern of the district which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards. Quite so. It is not proposed to make it a statutory obligation; but several of the arguments already urged in this Council would apply in any case. Now under the Local Boards Act the functions of the local boards are the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications in local areas the diffusion of education in such areas, and other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of such areas. These are the statutory functions of the boards. Also I quite admit, and I believe it is a fact, that a large number of Collectors now do consult district boards in general matters. In any case they have the discretion to do so. They do consult their district boards generally, I believe, at the monthly meetings, but that consultation is of an informal character, and it is not usual, at any rate there have been no instances, of any Collector asking his district board to pass a formal

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resolution on a general subject in regard to which it has been consulted. The Collector has the right to consult any member, it is open to him to choose some of the members for consultation, or he may consult all the members.

"I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is not quite content with that position. I dare say he is as well aware as myself, as Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar or Mr. Desika Achariyar, that Collectors have not only the discretion to consult district boards in matters generally, not included within their activities as defined by law, but that they do so. The very circumstance that this resolution has been brought forward, I take that to mean, that the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya are not satisfied with that position, and confirmation of that I find in the speeches. For instance the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao has mentioned the question of suspension of kist. He says there may be a question in any district to suspend the revenue collection. It is in his opinion essentially a matter in which the district board should pass a resolution of advice to the Collector. I dare say the Honourable Member will contradict me if I am not construing his speech correctly. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya is apparently equally solicitous that the Collector should have the benefit of the advice of the district board in regard to police and magisterial administration. He objects particularly to what he calls the secrecy with which the Collector's work is done. He thinks that the Collector should be asked to lay any important matter before the Board. Of course it is obvious that you cannot have secrecy in a large body. That is one of the objects which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya has in view. He objects to secrecy of any kind in any branch of the administration."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"More secrecy than is desirable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Evidently, while not objecting to secrecy *per se*, he considers that there is a much larger volume of it than is at all good for the country and he wants to utilise the machinery of the district board to reduce the evil. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao proposes that we should now issue instructions to Collectors and we must make an attempt to classify the subjects, more important and less important ones, and as regards the more important ones we should tell the Collector that he should hereafter consult his district board ; and if we tell them so, it will mean an order from the Government. It will be perfectly open to any district board, if it considers that it has not been consulted, to complain to the Government, either directly or otherwise, that the Collector did not consult the board in a particular matter of importance, that the Collector has not followed the instruction of the Government. In other words this resolution is intended, as I think one of the two Honourable Members has put it, to break down the bureaucracy of the district administration and to popularise it. It seems to me, Your Excellency, that, after the explanation which has been given in regard to this resolution, it is essentially one which I feel bound to oppose. I feel that, while it is undoubtedly good that Collectors should carry with them non-official opinion in their districts, and while one would naturally concede that the members of the district boards will be pre-eminently the kind of people whom Collectors may consult, I think, it would be a mistake that we should tie the hands of Collectors by laying a ruling to the effect that this is the particular source from which they shall get their non-official inspiration. That is a view which it would be undesirable that this Council should commit itself to. The very advantage of non-official opinion would lie in the circumstance that it is spontaneous, that is to say, that the Collector is in a position to choose his advisers from time to time. There may be certain matters in which the Collector may feel that some of the members of his board are more competent than others to advise him. It should be open to him to consult such of them as he for the time being considers competent to advise. The resolution says that he shall consult the whole district board. Presumably the opinion of the district board to have any weight should be put in the form of a resolution to the effect, say, that 'we consider that the kist should be suspended' or a resolution such as that 'we consider the confidential reports on A B and C should not be sent up without giving an opportunity to them to explain.' Now I venture to think that it will be a mistake to tie up the hands of Collectors like that. It will be far better in the interests of the district administration to leave the Collectors as now, give them a comparatively wide field to choose their informants from and to obtain information in regard to the views of non-officials generally, in their districts. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar there may be very many people in the district who are quite as good as those on the district board. I would rather not take up the position that a local body created for a local purpose should be placed on a higher pedestal than other sources of information. From the point of view of local bodies themselves, I am against the policy of diverting their attention from the very many functions which are imposed on them by the law. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar, under the law they have got to look after sanitation, communications, education and hospitals and dispensaries in their districts, and it will be as well in the best interests of local self-government that these bodies which are created for certain particular purposes should be allowed to concentrate their attention upon the purposes which are put before them by the law which has created them. I can quite understand the contention which has been raised more than once, that the functions of district boards should be enlarged. That is a different matter. If you find that, in addition to the duties now imposed on local boards, there are other branches of district work, which should be transferred to them ; by all means say so. That question can be considered when we revise the Local Boards Act.

"That brings me to one more point, viz., that the proposal that district boards should be consulted is really an idea dating back to about 12 years ago, to the time of the Morley-Minto Reforms. At that time the question was raised whether the Collector should have a district

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advisory council, and then it was suggested by one set of people that, if the Collector was to be given an advisory council, should it be a separate district advisory council? Why not utilise the existing district board for the purpose? The Decentralization Commission which recommended that the district board might be used as the district advisory council of the Collector, it must be remembered, also recommended against any district board being given a non-official president. I understand the contention that, inasmuch as the Collector is presiding at the monthly meetings of the district board, why saddle him with another board or council, why not let him utilise this board for purposes of consultation? But Honourable Members are aware that we are transferring district boards rapidly to non-official control. We have had non-official presidents of district boards and I think I am not divulging any secret when I say that in the course of the year probably another four or five boards will be similarly transferred, so that out of 24 boards excluding Koraput, there will soon be 15 or 16 boards in non-official hands. Now, that will put the Collector to a considerable extent out of touch with district board activities. It is one thing for a Collector when he is presiding over a meeting of the district board, after the meeting is over, to consult the members of the board on certain matters of general administration and it is quite another thing for him to come all the way to the district board solely to consult it in regard to these matters. It is true that Collectors continue to be members of district boards, but there is no disguising the fact that the Collector is being divorced from what may be called local self-government activity in an increasing measure, and if I understand the wishes of the Honourable Members aright, I think they are all for it. In the debate on the District Municipalities Bill it was urged again and again that the Collector should have nothing to do with municipalities, and when the Local-Boards Act comes up, presumably we will have the same contention brought forward. The policy that we shall have to divorce Collectors gradually from local administration is one with which I sympathise and it is one which will be carried into effect to an increasing extent. That being so it will be difficult to work this particular proposal, viz., that the Collector should call for or go to a meeting of the district board for the purpose of getting a resolution passed in regard to any matter not covered by its activities as defined by the law.

"I would also ask Honourable Members to put themselves in sympathy with the whole spirit of the reforms that we are now having. At present most of the elected Honourable Members sitting here have been practically returned by local boards. This system has been considered to be objectionable, and hereafter under the new scheme the electorate would directly return members to this Council, and the electorate would return members directly to local bodies, the idea being that a clear distinction should be drawn between matters of general concern, matters of general policy which have to be discussed and settled in this Council, and matters of local concerns, of local interest, which have to be settled in the locality by the local bodies themselves, and I think we will be going against the spirit of that policy if we pursue the idea that local bodies constituted for local purposes should also be brought into play in guiding the general administration. I have explained my position at some length so that Honourable Members may see that I do not consider it concluded by any previous debate. The more consideration I give to the subject, the more I feel that this is a direction in which it would be unwise to proceed. We should leave the discretion to Collectors to consult unofficially such members of their boards as they might like to consult. But if we go further and lay down rules or instructions, I think we shall be creating trouble. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Whatever may be the intrinsic merit of the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, I find it difficult to appreciate the force of the arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar when he says that the intention of the Government is to make local administration popular. Whatever that may be there are certain factors which cannot be ignored. The district officers, as at present constituted, are the practical rulers of the country, or miniature Governments. The whole responsibility rests with them. It is advisable they should secure local advice so that they might not go astray for want of local knowledge. That is the main idea underlying the resolution. It does not make much difference whether the district boards are consulted or some other body is consulted. More popular administration should be secured by insisting on increased comradeship between the local people and the Collectors. Mere exhortation will not be of much use. The officers must learn to understand and appreciate the views of the Indians."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I watched the debate with some interest as I noticed that two of my non-official friends have taken the course of opposing this resolution. One would have fancied from the wording of this resolution that it was an innocently worded one. The wording is distinct. I was astonished to see that my learned and able friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar, Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar, and the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar, should have discovered in this a limitation of the powers of the Collector to consult others. It was repeated once or twice that a direction to consult a certain body implies a limitation. I am astonished to see with what keenness this clear resolution is considered. I think there is no fear of our hampering the Collector in any way by issuing instructions of this kind. It does not prevent him from consulting others. The Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar asked why the Collector should not consult municipalties also. Certainly, there is no reason why he should not. His consulting the district board does not mean that he should not consult other bodies. I mention this instance, because I should like to point out that everyone should approach a

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resolution in as sympathetic a spirit as possible. The intention of the mover is that an opportunity should be given to the people in the mofussil to come into close contact with what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju called the 'miniature Government'. Your Excellency's Government is all powerful here, but in each district it is the Collector who is practically all the Government and therefore it is desirable that in order that the new spirit of democratizing the government might come into force, opportunity should be given to various people, especially leading people to come into contact with the Collector to obtain information and to offer advice and if this object is considered laudable, I request Honourable Members to approach this resolution with sympathy.

"It was my Honourable friend Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar who said that the district board cannot possibly give useful advice and Mr Desika Acharyar and Sir Rajagopala Acharyar asked on what matters advice should be taken. The resolution says clearly that advice should be taken in matters of general concern in the districts which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of those boards. Then the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar asked why not amend the Local Boards Act so as to include other matters. The reason why we cannot amend the Act is that the Local Boards Act will cease to be such if we make statutory provision for Collector to discuss these matters with the local board. There are some matters on which the Collector may have something to say to the general public and the general public may have something to say to the Collector. The objection therefore seems to be rather futile. Then again it is said that if there is going to be consultation there is the danger of irresponsible advice."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not refer to irresponsibility."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I refer to Mr Desika Acharyar."

"If you consult a man you by no means make him responsible. The present question is not to give a general power but to issue general orders that a Collector should always consult. It is not a very charitable way of dealing with resolution. At present the Collectors are not consulting the local public. I find at the bottom of these objections the grievance that the Collector is not consulting the people in necessary things. That is the whole crux of the whole question. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar will kindly allow us, people coming from the mofussil, to state that we are not satisfied with the extent of consultation that prevails. So far as my district is concerned, I am quite positive that the Collector does not consult the public on all matters to the extent possible or necessary. In fact, there is all too little of consultation. Not only is the Collector too busy but there is also the temperament. If it is recognized that a large number of Honourable Members who know the conditions now obtaining in the mofussil, are dissatisfied with the amount of consultation, if any, which exists in their districts then I believe the root of the objection to this resolution would have disappeared. The other objections are objections which have not got any merit at all. I cannot understand the remark made as to what will be the use of the advice given by the district board. That depends on the persons. The Collector knows on what particular matter it would be advantageous to consult a particular person. If the Collector is in the habit of consulting, people will go to him to offer advice only on such matters on which consultation would be useful. Therefore there is no use of raising this objection. Then again I cannot understand the objection that the local boards are elected for a particular purpose and that their energy should not be frittered away and that they should concentrate their attention on local board subjects. Then as regards the other objection of the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar that the consultation should be spontaneous and should not be the result of directions given by Government, that is rather an extraordinary objection. In so many cases we spur on the Collector with instructions why should consultation in this case alone be spontaneous. The other objection of the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Acharyar that consultation should be by way of resolution is equally unacceptable. His next objection that Collectors will soon cease to be presidents of district boards at about the end of the year in fifteen district boards and that these boards will have their own presidents is no objection at all. The last objection that I shall deal with is his objection that matters on which consultation should be had must be either matters of the general concern which may come to the Council for discussion, or matters of no importance. This reminds me of the fallacy that led to the burning of the Alexandrian Library. The two divisions are not complete. You cannot divide the subject into two such divisions. There are matters of public interest which concern the district and very often we take the time of this Council in discussing such matters. For instance, we are to discuss the question whether the dead could not be taken through Veera Perumal Mudali street. If Mr. Raju will not take it as an offence, I should very much like that the local authorities should dispose of this matter, without this big Council being troubled. Why should the Government and the Council be troubled with questions that relate to particular local area?

"I realize, however, there are matters which though apparently appertaining to the district raise questions of great importance on which the Collector cannot be allowed to have his final say. What is wanted is some more consultation with the public than now obtains. Most of the Honourable Members who are here know that in point of fact there is not this consultation and if the Government convey this strong impression on the part of Honourable Members to the various Collectors the Government would have done a great service. I beg of them to issue a communiqué to the Collectors that there is this dissatisfaction that there is no consultation.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopala Achariyar; the President.) [30TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I am sorry to note that the attitude of the Government has been very unsatisfactory in this matter, much more so is the attitude of some of the non-official members who opposed my resolution. With due deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayo Chetti, I make bold to say that he is not competent to speak on a resolution like this when we people residing in the mufussil say that a particular condition of things prevails there. It is contended that the Collector prefers with leading people every day but I contradict it. I may be allowed to say that I will not be true to myself if I did not contradict him. I don't want to say anything about the way in which these things are done. All that is implied in my moving this resolution. Probably I may not be a leading man in the district. We are consulted by His Excellency about matters relating to our Presidency but when we enter our districts we know our limitations. The Honourable Member in charge says that the Collector is expected to consult at least at the end of every month. I do not know whether it is done; in fact it is not done in the district in which I live".

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I did not say he was expected to consult, but he did consult".

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"From my own experience he does not consult. That is why I am trying to bring forward this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti and the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar ask why should the district board alone be selected for this purpose? I think there is some misconception at the root of this. I never contemplated that others should be shut out from consultation. In fact the members of the Decentralization Commission themselves say that consultation with the district board should not of course in any way preclude or diminish the Collector's private consultation with influential non-officials. Then it is asked why municipalities or anybody else other than the members of the district board should not be consulted. That is not the spirit of the resolution at all. I proposed the district board because it is a most representative body. It will be much more representative in the coming order of things under the new Bill. I could not conceive of a more representative body which can authoritatively advise on matters concerning the whole district. So much as regards the objections of the non-official members that opposed the resolution. As regards the functions of the board, the Honourable Member in charge taking a technical stand said: How can we entrust these functions to the district board? These are not local matters, the Collector and the Government should have a voice. I only want a circular issued that in some matters the Collector should take the advice of the district boards. Then it was also said: It is better that the district board should not fritter away their energies on matters which do not pertain to them. These are plausible arguments. It is very easy to pick holes in the proposition of an Honourable member. The gist of my resolution is that the Collector must be made more responsible to the people. He must realise that he is the servant of the people and not the master. In all important matters the public should be consulted. I thought that the whole matter had been concluded by the finding of the Decentralization Commission. It has been concluded not merely by the Decentralization Commission but by the Government of India Resolution. I am sad to note that the Honourable Member in charge is slowly retracing his steps to what he said in the last discussion which took place in November 1918. He said we would loyally carry out the resolution".

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir R. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Then the Honourable Member said a number of things besides this".

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"The Honourable Member in charge said 'we would loyally carry out the resolution.' I have said enough on this matter. There is nothing like consultation. There are no facilities to express our views for the present before the District Collector. Some resolution must be found. It was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Achariyar that power and responsibility must go hand in hand. He is opposed to all advisory councils. Suppose I propose there should be some statutory powers given to the district boards and the Collectors should be relieved of the power which should be handed over to district boards would he be a party to it? Then he would say it is simply striking at the root of district administration. I have mentioned that all the important functions in which the consultation should be made, such as the legislative proposals, revision of settlement, revision of land revenue water rates, creation of new municipalities, etc. I have been sufficiently definite. The idea is to make the Collector more responsible to public opinion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to add one word so as to make the position of Government perfectly clear. The policy of Government is a policy with which I thought Honourable Members of this Council were agreed that we should more and more clearly define the revenue administration and the local board administration. The revenue administration has to be guided from the headquarters of Madras and that of the local board should be made independent and self-contained as far as possible in the particular districts. We have, as Honourable Members know very well, passed some Bills lately. So far as the local board administration is concerned we have secured that Collectors are getting less and less control. I would ask my Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao a perfectly reasonable question. He suggests in his resolution that 'this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the district officers may be instructed to utilize the district boards for consultation and advice in

matters of general concern in the districts which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards'. Would he be prepared to agree to the *per contra* addition to the resolution, viz., 'that district and local boards should utilize district officers for consultation'? That seems to me a fair and logical position to take up and I should like to get an answer from the Honourable Member. The Government take up the position that instructions of this sort are most undesirable. After all our hope, and I take it that of the Honourable Members' too, is that the Collector will take the opinion and advice of leading gentlemen on matters of revenue policy. I trust that members of district and local boards will go to Collectors whenever they want any opinion in a friendly and unofficial manner. It seems to me to lay down a definite principle of this sort is entirely opposed to every principle of co-operation in district and local board and revenue administration. I therefore sincerely hope that the council will refuse to accept the resolution of the Honourable Member."

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar wanted a division.

A poll was taken with the following result :—

For.	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatapparya Pantulu.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, KCSI., CIE.
" Mr P. Siva Rao.	" Mr C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Mr B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp, C.S.I.
" Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. R. A. Graham
" Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur	" Surgeon-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Diwan Bahadur T. Dasika Achariyar Avargal
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr R. Littlehailes.
	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
	" Mr. S. Cox.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminadha Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
	" Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.
	" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.B.E.
	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
	" the Raja of Pithapuram.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
	" Mr J. A. Richardson.
	" Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal,
	" Mr E. S. Lloyd,
	" Mr H. H. G. Mitchell, C.B.E.
	" Mr J. H. Thenger.
	" Mr J. F. Simpson.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu

The amendment was declared lost, 7 voting for and 23 against.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF 'OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' UNDER THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an "Official Receiver" under section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act may be appointed for each district or group of districts.'

In doing so he said :—"This was a resolution put down on the paper for the last meeting. I agreed to allow it to lie over because some solution meanwhile might offer itself, as I had no information then. I now proceed to discuss this matter. The section I referred to contemplates the appointment of official receivers for all insolvency cases in the mufassal as opposed to the appointment in the preceding sections of special receivers in special cases. Honourable Members will note that a receiver is necessary in all insolvency matters and to get the assets to be realized there are ever so many things to do. There are accounts to be examined and so forth in connexion with the receiver and the appointment therefore is very essential for the collection of debts. A special receiver has got a multitude of things to do which require some knowledge of business and of law. He has also to furnish security. It is not easy to find persons possessing

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar ; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Knapp) [30TH MARCH 1920.

the knowledge and willing to furnish security. These and several other reasons have induced the legislature to provide under section 10 of the Insolvency Act for the appointment of official receivers. Therefore the object of the law must be fulfilled by the administration taking the necessary steps to get official receivers appointed wherever possible.

"It is in the interests of the public that the Government should appoint official receivers. Now if that should be conceded the special objections which are likely to be raised for the provision of official receivers for each district or a group of districts may be then considered. One objection is that the percentage leviable under the Act in a particular district is not sufficient for maintaining an official receiver. In that case it is stated that the appointment of an official receiver is not warranted. That I believe is the main objection and that is the financial objection. Sometimes there is too little business, some 32 or 40 insolvency petitions in a district for the year. If a receiver is not appointed, the position is that the poor people are left absolutely helpless; the court has to do every small business of a receiver and as courts are already very heavily worked it takes a long time for insolvency work to be done. I know of a case where it took three years to get a petition adjudicated. My lucky friends at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madura have got official receivers. They are far better off. So the latter aspect of the objection that there are a small number of creditors to be considered is not useful at all. Let us find out whether money could be found to remunerate these official receivers. Is the case of Salem a very good case was made out and the High Court supported it. It is the Government that put the break in the first instance. The Salem creditors become extremely dissatisfied and again made representation to the local authorities and the representation was, I believe, communicated to the High Court and the Government. The position is this: the district of Salem ought to be given a chance of having an official receiver. There are ten districts which are unprovided for like this. The suggestion that I put forward is that Salem should be provided with a separate official receiver or grouped with the nearest district which has an official receiver. Let him run about and do his work just as the itinerary dispensaries, who are neither here nor there, attempting to be everywhere. As for the question of cost I have offered a suggestion. There are rules under which a maximum is prescribed for the official receiver. In certain districts official receivers earn more than what they should get. I think we can meet the cost by pooling the earnings of the whole Presidency. If that is insufficient the income from court-fees may be spent in this way. I recommend this proposal for the reconsideration of Government and I am sure that all practitioners who know anything about this matter will support my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I second the resolution. My friend has said that he comes from the district where the litigants suffer very much and his testimony may well be accepted and as regards the cost he has found a solution. There are already innumerable difficulties in the way of creditors getting their money and I don't think it is right that we should add to the difficulty of getting money by not providing means for collecting it quickly."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Under the Civil Procedure Code a creditor could himself apply for the appointment of a receiver and pay the receiver. Facilities are now being afforded for the creditors to enable them to realise their money. But unless a receiver is appointed it is not possible to give full effect to the present provisions of the Insolvency Act. The appointment of receivers has done a lot of good to the people. In Tinnevelly in 1909 hardly one-tenth of the assets was realized in the case of insolvent debtors, but after the appointment of an official receiver nearly three-fourths of the assets have been realized and creditors have been benefited. The only difficulty is how to find money for his maintenance. I see that an official receiver is only paid Rs. 50 and he is allowed to have private practice. In small places this will not be regarded as much, but I think it would be an advantage to the public to have an official receiver."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I am afraid I cannot claim to have the detailed and personal knowledge of the work of official receivers possessed by my Honourable friends who have spoken on this resolution. I am very much obliged to them for the information which they have given. The present resolution is a corollary to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's question on the subject at the last November meeting. He asked us then how many districts had official receivers and what obstacles stood in the way of appointing them in the remaining districts. We were able to tell him in reply that recommendations had been made to appoint receivers for the districts of Salem and Kurnool, but that they were negatived on the ground that work did not appear to be sufficient for the appointment of a separate receiver for each district. Incidentally I notice that my Honourable friend has now suggested as a possible expedient the appointment of a receiver for a group of districts. I do not think he pursued this proposal in his speech: but I may mention that this is a point which the Government have already taken up and upon which they have been in correspondence with the High Court. The matter is still under investigation. As regards the question of appointing a separate receiver for each district the main obstacle is the financial one. The Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss has mentioned that the pay of the receiver is only Rs. 50 per mensem. But there is also a certain amount of expenditure involved in establishment, and the cost, until such time as the commission exceeds Rs. 900 a year, is liable to anything up to Rs. 1,000 a year. The Government is just as much alive as Honourable Members to the desirability of appointing official receivers, but they must

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satisfy themselves that the work justifies the expenditure. We realize, however, that if no official receiver is appointed work falls on the District Judge and it is obvious that this is an uneconomic use of the District Judge's valuable time. The question is one in which we must ordinarily act on the initiative of the High Court. It is pretty obvious that the Executive Government cannot have any very detailed knowledge of the needs of districts in this respect. But after hearing from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar his own personal experience in Salem, I am quite prepared to make further inquiries of the High Court in regard to the particular case of Salem to which I assume the mover attaches most importance. I am also prepared to call for the figures of other districts and look into them again in the light of the remarks made in this debate and see whether either by grouping or otherwise we can find a case for the appointment of official receivers where none now exist. I trust with this assurance my Honourable friend will not desire to press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp's statement comes to this, that official receivers may be appointed 'wherever possible.' I have no objection to the addition of the words 'wherever possible' at the end of my resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I would propose an amendment. 'Wherever necessary' should be added. I have got my own reasons."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have no objection to adopt the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar. I think the words 'wherever necessary and possible' may be added at the end of the resolution."

The resolution with the addition of 'wherever necessary and possible' at the end was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXODUS TO THE HILLS

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution which I move runs as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the practice of Government moving to Ootacamund during summer be dropped.'

"I take it that Honourable Members have perused the elaborate discussion of a similarly worded resolution in the proceedings of this Council in 1910 when the Hon'ble Mr. Orr moved it. I think during these ten years the march of time has effected great changes and the angle of vision of the Government has been materially changed with that of the non-officials. I believe we are not going to find at this time highly technical arguments savouring of special pleading put forward against the resolution. The question is, whether the practice of the Government moving to The Nilgiris for six months should be continued. That is the whole question. We may take the two main issues as the Hon'ble Mr. Orr put it, 'Is such a move necessary? Is such a move desirable?' Before I go further I may point out that since that debate much water has flowed in Cooum, and we have had plenty of discussions in Madras and even in the discussion on the Mesopotamia muddle. We have had the question of necessity of the exodus treated from the standpoint of the lawyer, trader, politician and the general public. I think we are all acquainted with the discussions in the columns of this council and the press. Let us try to crush the essence of all that within the short time at our disposal on this matter and try to come to some conclusion. The first question is, is the exodus necessary? I am one of those who tried to find out the necessity of this exodus and failed. I cannot see that there is evidence that without the exodus the Government would not be able to get on with their work. For one thing Government have never tried it. We have this exodus from a long time past.

"Coming to the question as to whether it will not be considered necessary from a theoretical standpoint, is it stated by any one that it is impossible to carry on the work of Government in a hot country like this on the plains and that there should be a move to the Hills? I might on this occasion deprecate the arguments which are really beside the issue, viz., the argument that Honourable non-official members themselves resort to Nilgiris; why not the same be extended to Government as a whole, also the other question, namely, whether Lawyers as well as Judges do not take holidays. All these, I think, are really beside the issue. The main question is this. Can it be stated that in a tropical country Government cannot be carried on in the plains and that for a certain period it must work on the Hills? For this abstract proposition I find no basis at all and the logical sequence would be that not only should it be a concession granted in favour of that portion of the Government which moves to the Hills, but it should be extended to the various departments which remain on the plains. If the argument is good for one portion it is good for the other.

"Then there is the question of the miniature Governments who are moving about the country under the name of Collectors. What about their work? They are certainly heavily worked and their responsibility cannot be minimized. If it is stated that the Secretariat cannot work entirely on the plains throughout the year, is not that an argument in favour of the Collector and those working under him? I think I shall serve the purpose which I have in view best by being very brief and putting the onus, on the Honourable Member of Government who is going to reply, of showing the necessity of the case, because I consider it is not a proved

necessity. Then we shall proceed to take up the next question. Is it desirable that the Government should move to the Hills for improving the quality and quantity of the work of the Government? On that I beg to join issue with the Government.

"It is customary for us, rather it is part of human nature, to attribute anything good that we have to anything that we are fond of. I hope it will not be considered irreverent if I quote the argument used by a gentleman who was fond of an extra glass or two. If the season was hot, he had reason for taking it. If the season was cold, then too he had reasons for taking it; if he was alone there were reasons for taking it, if he was in company there were also reasons for taking it. As in the case of liquor, anything that we are fond of, we will always discover reasons for. We shall therefore try to distinguish fancied causes from real causes. Can we say that the increased quantity of work is so necessary that we must have the Government or a portion of the Government to work upon the Hills during the summer months? I am quite willing to concede that the cooler climate and also the aloofness as on the Hills will give certain advantages. They can concentrate thought and come to conclusions quicker and perhaps may turn out work of superior quality in certain cases. But if you insist that the cool climate is absolutely essential for turning out good work, you are condemning all the other work that is done over miles and miles of the country in the plains during the summer. Even if we recognize that there are some advantages to be derived by the exodus, we should not be carried away by that idea so far as to think that the move is warranted.

"Then comes the main issue. Is the exodus desirable, or is it productive of more harm than good? It is my contention and of those who agree with me that more harm is done than good. The most important feature of a Government of modern days is that it is able to respond quickly to public opinion and in these days when we are getting more and more democratised, when we are trying to carry on the administration in the light of the feeling that comes up now and again in the minds of the public, when we are trying to make Government up to date, it is absolutely essential that Government must not seek a place where they would have no contact with the people. I know there is a proposal to have telephone connexion between Ootacamund and Madras. I believe if a similar telephone communication is established between Madras and Simla, there will be as much argument in favour of the Government remaining in Simla as for the present proposal of Government carrying on their administration from Ooty through the telephone. The real point is what contact will the Government have with the people, will they be in touch with the minds of the public. We all know how, at the time of King Edward's death, the Government of Madras were not in a position to make proper arrangements to carry out the solemn proceedings at Madras owing to their absence at Ooty and thus failed to carry out one of the most important duties of an oriental Government. Again, the Government are aware that these are days when millions of people come under the sway of leaders. Suppose a Gandhi preaches the doctrine of passive resistance and this doctrine is carried from mouth to mouth owing to the illiteracy of the people; in a few cases the people may get excited; or again suppose that a hartal is proclaimed and the Hindus and Mohammadans unite and want to place their views before the Government. In such cases it is most important that the Government should be in Madras in order to respond to the wishes of the people. It is not desirable that Government should wait till serious consequences set in. To avert all this, Government should not get away from centres where such feeling is best demonstrated. Madras is not merely the Government capital, it is the place where the intellect of the whole Presidency is centred, where you have got the cream of political work. Though it is true that, in an increasing measure, the mofussal men are taking part in the political life of the country and they also take the initiative sometimes. Therefore I wish to point out that loss of contact is a serious evil and that single point is quite sufficient to make us overlook the supposed or the real advantage of the cooler climate and the possibility of doing better and more work.

"I would refer to the last objection, namely, the question of cost. Though it is the last, I do not think it is not a matter to be ignored. It is customary for people to look up the civil budget estimate and say that the cost is Rs. 40,000 or so. But those who are in the know say that there are various other items which cannot be definitely allocated, but which are due to this annual exodus. But in any case, whether the cost is Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 2,50,000, this exodus is unnecessary and disadvantageous to the public. I think I shall be really weakening my case by trying to put forward further arguments. Therefore without more, I request Honourable Members to consider the question in all its aspects and give their judgment. Let no sense of delicacy interfere in the matter; for we are here not to pass a vote of censure on the previous Governments or to say matters unpalatable to the present Government. The question is not one of individual taste. Let it not be made one of personal consideration. If I had taken into consideration such factors, I should be the last person to bring forward this resolution, because my constituents at Ooty are bound to lose a great deal if the exodus is stopped. But I think all these personal considerations ought to be set aside. We are all here doing a solemn duty and the public expects us to discharge that duty properly irrespective of personal considerations and I hope Honourable Members whether they vote for or against the resolution will do so purely on public grounds."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I second this resolution. The matter is one of very great importance and it is already known to the Government that the people of this Presidency are very earnest about this matter and that they have a real grievance. My Honourable friend Mr Narasimha Ayyar spoke about the necessity, the desirability, the loss of contact and the cost. I do not propose to deal with all of them. But it seems to me it is neither necessary nor desirable. For whose benefit is the exodus undertaken? Is it in the

interests of the subjects or in the interests of those in authority? The subjects certainly do not gain anything by it. On the other hand they lose, the taxes they pay are utilised on what in their opinion is considered to be a luxury. Who are the persons that do resort to the hills during this long period of six months? Europeans officers, Indian officers and a host of clerks and others who do not desire to go at all in spite of the hill allowance given to them, because I know the grievances of these unfortunate people. With the allowances they are unable to make both ends meet. Certainly therefore it is not for their benefit. As for European officers, there is only one notable exception, viz., His Excellency the Governor who has not been in a hot climate and who comes here for a period of five years and we certainly welcome such a gentleman fresh from England to occupy the high position of Governor. It may be wrong to ask His Excellency the Governor to spend all the five years in the plains but as regards the other officers they spent the best part of their lives in the plains. Before they become Members of Council, they have to serve the country for 20 years and more. During those 20 years is it reasonable to suppose that they did not do their duty to the best of their ability and that the country did not benefit by the efficiency of their services? The moment they become Members of Council they find it difficult to do their work in the plains. If they were willing and able to do it so long, I do not think it will be difficult for them to continue service in the plains. They are given privilege leave and they undertake tours. They can go to The Nilgiris say for a week or two and do work there. So with the exception of His Excellency the Governor there is no case made out for the other officers going to the hills and as for Indians, I do not think they want it. We are born in a hot country, we live in this country, and our ancestors lived in this country. We have been getting on well here. Those gentlemen who resort to the hills are the very persons who die before their sixtieth year. So with the exception of His Excellency the Governor I do not think any other persons have a right to go nor is there any necessity for them to go to the hills for the purpose of improving their service. Then we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that we are going to have a number of Indians as Ministers and as Members of Council, so much so that the majority of the Members will be Indians. Perhaps it is too late this year to stop the exodus. But we are not concerned with it. We are concerned with the question of exodus for future years. The majority of the Council and all the Ministers will be Indians and the desire of Government is to Indianise the services as far as possible. In these circumstances it is for the Indians to say whether the exodus is necessary. Nobody will grudge His Excellency the pleasure and privilege of going to the hills. His Excellency would go over here whenever we want, even once a month, if necessary. I want to bring to Your Excellency's notice one fact. At the time of the Emden raid I know how much the Madrasis felt the absence of the Government from Madras. Their distress is more easily imagined than described. It was considered to be highly culpable on the part of Government to stay on the cool tops of The Nilgiris leaving the people here to look after themselves. That certainly is not the thing that ought to be done. Almost all the papers said that it was wrong on the part of Government to be away from Madras then. But the Government had gone. They said; 'we cannot now change and come back.' His Excellency came once or twice but he stayed a day or two and ran away. Therefore in the opinion of the people the exodus to the hills is nothing short of a luxury and the Government has no justification for spending the people's money for a luxury."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar has told us that we are not concerned with the year 1920. I put it to the Council that the year 1920 is the only year with which we are concerned. In the short space of eight months the present Government will give place to a larger Government, which will be preponderatingly Indian in its composition. Is it right for the present Government to commit their successors to the continuance of the exodus, as it is called, or on the other hand to commit them in perpetuity to the performance of their work in the plains? I put it to the Council that we ought to leave it to the Government of the future to decide. Nor, again, is it the Government alone that are to give way to a larger and more representative body. This Council are to give way to a body of 125 members, one of whom will represent the Nilgiri district. The interests of The Nilgiris are at present represented by the Honourable Mover of this resolution. I think he has practically admitted that he has no mandate from that part, at any rate of his constituency for his motion. I think, therefore, that it would be better for the Council to examine this question when the interests of that district are in the hands of somebody who is more directly representative of them.

"I do not wish to press this point. What I do wish to press are the facts that Your Excellency has already made changes which remove a great part of the objections that have been taken to the exodus in the past and that the existing conditions are such as to render it very undesirable to make a change for the one year that remains to the present Government.

"The Honourable mover astonished me, and I think he must have surprised himself, by the moderation with which he stated his case. He has rather taken it for granted that the exodus is objectionable and lawyer-like has attempted to put upon me the burden of proving that it is not. This being the case, I must first of all find what are the objections that are taken to the exodus and for this purpose I cannot do better than go back to the great meeting that was held two years ago, from the report of which I should like to read one or two passages. It was stated then that 'the exodus is a moral, political, financial and social evil.' Again it was said:—

'The rulers choose to abandon the centres of population—they desert the seats of trade and industry—they avoid the scene of public justice and of popular intellectual activity and perch themselves on remote inaccessible Alpine heights in clouded isolation.'

'The rulers of India in the past never resorted to those hill tops but stayed among the people' 'in sight of whom they worked.'

'European Judges of the High Court were discharging their onerous and important functions in the plains' and the Government should do the same.

'Madras, which has been the capital of the province ever since the British occupation of the country from the year 1653, sees as little of its Governor and his Councillors that if the present state of things is permitted to continue, the time is not far off when Madras will cease to be the capital even in name.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has mentioned the next point that was taken namely that owing to the exodus the ruler of the province does not share with the people on occasions of public joy and sorrow.

"To continue the quotations—

'The wives of great and small people also insist on a summer residence in the hill stations to the chagrin and the financial ruin of their toiling and sweating husbands. They occasionally have to prop in also. And this I am afraid is felt far more by our European and Anglo-Indian fellow subjects, while it is also slowly and steadily invading the Indian home. This evil has now assumed an acute shape.'

'The atmosphere of our Legislative Council, presided over by His Majesty's representative, is seductive enough, and if we add to it the deliciousness and seclusion of Ootacamund, it would expose non-officials to more frequent attacks in the columns of the press, merited and unmerited, as affording to the public 'mortifying spectacles.'

"That is the description of the exodus that was given two years ago.

"Now, to take first of all the question of accessibility, or loss of contact, as the Honourable mover puts it, which has been illustrated there by the statement that the Indian rulers of old worked in the sight of their people. I am sorry to say that my knowledge of Indian history does not enable me to name the rulers who worked in the hot weather in the sight of the people, but my knowledge of India's historic memorials is a little better and among those that I remember best are the Nishat Bagh and the Shalimar Bagh in Kashmir and the great paved road through Punch which, I think I am correct in saying, are part of the remains of the summer headquarters of the great Moghuls. Meanwhile Your Excellency has introduced here a new method under which you and your Councillors are to be found at the Secretariat every day, and if it is truly said that we are paid to be interrupted, I can assure the Council that in that respect, so far as the cold weather months are concerned, our pay is fully earned.

"Again, during the hot weather of 1919, Your Excellency visited Cuddapah and Bellary in June, Ganjam and Vizagapatam in August and Malabar and South Kanara in October in addition to visiting Madras in the months of June, July, August and September. Thus your whole stay in Ootacamund was reduced to only six days over four months. The stay of the Honourable Members who had charge of the Local and Municipal portfolio was even less than that. As for myself, though I cannot attempt to emulate these examples, I can honestly say that I was available for consultation in my office in Madras in every month of the year except two.

"As regards sharing the joys and sorrows of the people, is it not a little late in the day to talk about the death of King Edward? Will the Honourable Member recall instead the events of the past year when Your Excellency took part in the Thanks-giving Service at St. Mary's Church on the 6th July and made a special journey to Madras two weeks later in order to review in great detail the scenes of the peace rejoicings on the 19th. Can it, in these circumstances, be truthfully said that the ruler of the province does not share in the joys and sorrows of the people?

"Lastly we come to the argument that the exodus leads to the demoralisation of the educated Hindu."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"This was one of the arguments which were advanced by the Honourable seconder of the resolution. The Honourable mover, however, compared the air of The Nilgiris to an intoxicating liquor and seemed to suggest that it should be prescribed as a dangerous drug like ganja or opium. Now, I would ask, is health a crime? Is there virtue in a premature decline? I put it to Honourable Members that, if there is one respect in which we have to complain of the Indian public servant, it is that he does not know how to take a holiday. Even if he has accumulated privilege leave with full pay, he does not take it. I put it to the Council that, if the exodus has taught the Indian public servants and their like to enjoy a holiday and to relax their minds, that is a circumstance very much to the credit of the exodus and not a matter to be regretted as an instance of demoralization. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar has stated that the climate of The Nilgiris is not suitable to Indians and has cited the case of an old gentleman who went there for the first time at the age of 55. I do not think we can base any conclusions on an isolated case of that kind. Again the same Honourable Member thinks that the clerks dislike going there. If he would undertake to deal with the applications of clerks who wish to go to the hills, I think he would very soon revise this opinion.

"I now come to the special circumstances of the current year. But in the first place, I should like to say that I do not for a moment admit there is anything wrong in a recess, even if it is of the nature of a complete holiday. I think Honourable Members will find that there is hardly any Government in the world that does not take a recess between legislative sessions. It is

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only the Indian climate and the Indian law that prevent our following the example of other places. This is a point on which I should like to lay great stress, namely the law. The Honourable mover stated that, if Members of Council need to go to the hills, then Collectors and other officers have an equally good case for going too. The distinction lies in the law. Under a Statute of George III, which has been embodied in the Government of India Act, no Governor when once he has taken over charge of his office can leave India without vacating it, and no Member of Council can take leave during his five years except on medical certificate and then under very stringent conditions. These are the reasons that differentiate the case in India from that of any other part of the world and the case of the Member of Council from that of the Collector.

"Under conditions such as these, I put it to the Council that it was only an extreme act of devotion to the cause of India that brought out a Governor who had already spent in the country six extremely strenuous years, including the whole period of the war, for a second term, after a holiday, if it was one, of only a few weeks. And that this was the case, was made clear in a speech which Your Excellency delivered just before you sailed for Madras. You said:

'There is one thing which does impress itself more and more upon my mind; if we are going to make good the enormous sacrifices we have made in the last four and a half years, if we are going to uphold the great principles for which we have fought, I do believe that every citizen of the British Empire has got to do more strenuous service in the future than he has ever done before. Our world responsibilities have been great enough in the past, and as a result of the Peace Conference I believe they will be far greater in the future. Therefore, I say that every citizen of the Empire should be prepared to do his Empire Service whenever and wherever he is called upon to do it. It is in that spirit that I go to Madras.'

"Now it has been freely admitted by the Honourable mover and seconder that the statesman of standing and experience whom we all desire to have as our Governor is likely to be a man of 50 or over, and an examination of the ages at which Governors come out will show that this is the case. It is also freely admitted that it is very much harder for a man coming to India at that age to stand up against the rigours of a hot weather than it is for a man who has served in India for a quarter of a century. So much for the ordinary case. I put it to the Council that Your Excellency's case is not an ordinary case, but quite extraordinary, for the reason I have already given. Nor, I think, can Honourable Members who have not been in close touch with Your Excellency realize what an enormous amount of work is involved in a Governor's day. There are visits to institutions in the early morning, and I think there is hardly any one who knows the institutions of Madras as well as the Governor; there are interviews after that; then several hours at office. On every afternoon practically there is a function and a speech, which may involve a pronouncement on public questions; there is constantly a houseful of guests to be entertained and functions again at night. Sometimes the Council takes not a little out of the Governor's day. Then there are tours at frequent intervals, which are not holidays, but hard work all the way. And all the time there is a constant stream of boxes, of papers coming in, morning, noon and night, to be dealt with. Nor is this all. The year 1920 is going to be an extremely strenuous year. We have references coming in on the Reforms from the Government of India almost every day. We have a huge programme of legislation which has been postponed during the war. We have to reconsider the salaries of all our establishments. Meanwhile Your Excellency has taken under your own special care the question of the development of the Presidency in every direction. And it is under these conditions and to such a ruler, bound for a term of 11 years, that the Honourable mover of this resolution would deny, not an interval for relaxation, but even a change of climate to work in.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar says that it would be quite sufficient for Your Excellency to go to the hills, leaving the Members of Council and staff in the plains. I do not think the Honourable Member realizes the extent to which the work of Government is carried on by consultation and how far conversations have taken the place of noting on files. Nor I think can he realize what is involved in the daily references on the Reforms which mean Council meetings at very frequent intervals. You could not in the present circumstances split the Government into two parts.

"Again, as regards the Members, he says that there is no reason why a man who has lived all his days in the plains should not continue to live there until the end of his service: and it has been suggested that if he cannot do so, he ought to retire. I have already stated that what is special in the case of a Member of Council is the provision of law that during his term of office he is not allowed to take leave. As the Honourable Member said, when an officer comes to the period when he is eligible for Council, he has put in about 30 years' service. I may perhaps be permitted to illustrate this by my own case. I am now in my thirtieth year. I may claim to have qualified for the degree of sun-dried bureaucrat by full twenty-five hot weathers in the plains. I have had no leave since 1913. Are these conditions under which to hint a man to work for a period of five years continuously, not only without any leave, but without a change of climate? It has been said that the Judges of the High Court, merchant princes and Members of the Board of Revenue do their work in the plains. But Judges of the High Court can take their leave; they also get a vacation of two months and ten days in the year. The merchant prince by the time he has come into his kingdom, if he has not retired, is in a position to spend, say, six months in every two years at Home. Members of the Board of Revenue, if they can be spared, can take leave or at any rate they can change their outlook by going into camp.

"It has been suggested that it would be much better for Members of Council to take a real vacation like Judges of the High Court. If such a solution were possible, I for one, would

gladly welcome it. But for one thing we are bound by the law. For another (and this bears on the question of expenditure which has been raised) it would not be cheap. If Honourable Members will calculate what the vacation of the High Court in 1919 cost the country in salaries of Judges on leave and on vacation and of the staff, they will find that it comes to about a lakh and a half, or nearly twice the cost of the exodus.

"What I have said about the Members of Council applies in a minor degree to the Secretaries, each of whom, when he takes up his office as Secretary, undertakes to serve for a period of two years without taking any leave, and their work is of such severity that it is always a serious question for a man to ask himself whether he is ready to undertake two years of it without a spell. They are needed at Ootacamund for just the same reason as the Members are needed by Your Excellency. Government nowadays is such a complex business that it is very difficult to take away part of the machine from the whole. It is all very well to say that Sir Thomas Munro toured about the country with one Under Secretary and a copyist. I should be quite happy to spend the hot weather doing the same, but it would be absolutely impossible to carry on the administration of the country at the present day on that basis.

"I come now to a point on which the Honourable mover has laid much stress, namely, the absurdity of the idea that better work can be turned out in the hills than in the plains. I might quote to him in reply the speeches of Indian Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the conclusions of that distinguished French Deputy, M. Chailley, who found that the exodus benefited the Government 'by less waste in personnel and by the better character of the work done'. Still I am bound to say that when I was a Collector up-country doing jamabandi, I was rather inclined to be of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aryar's opinion; and it was only after actual experience that I was satisfied that there are certain classes of work that can unquestionably be better done in the hills. Take for instance, work connected with legislation. The making of a law falls into two parts. There is the period of preparation in which the past history and the precedents and the corresponding laws of other countries are studied, the line of action formulated and Bill prepared. Then there is the period of discussion in which the Member in charge, armed at all points by his period of preparation and knowing his Bill by heart backwards, is ready to adopt or meet expert criticism from all points of view. As an instance of the need of this preparation, I should like to remind Honourable Members that the time allowed for notice of an amendment in this Council is six days and that, when, as in the case of the Bill just passed, there are amendments whose numbers run into hundreds, it takes a good deal of these six days to have them all sorted according to their clauses and printed up. In point of fact, I believe that the Honourable Member in charge of the District Municipalities Bill had a total period of two days for the examination of 369 amendments. I ask Honourable Members to consider what would have been his position if he had not, as I have put it, had time, during the period of preparation, to know his Bill by heart backwards. Now that Bill was not at all an isolated case. We all have them and at present we have more than one or two apiece.

"I give these particulars to show to Honourable Members that legislative work is not to be compared with the day to day running of a business. If the Bills are to be properly put before the Council, there must be periods of quiet study, in fact the periods of seclusion to which some opponents of the exodus have taken so much objection. Now if it is granted that there must be periods for quiet study, then I put it to the Council that a great part of the case for the exodus is conceded, since it is not sound business or in any way economical for many a Council to work their servants up into unfavourable conditions when favourable conditions can be had at a comparatively small expense. To quote a recent article in the *Madras Times*, 'it is now recognized on all hands that, if that useful domestic animal, the public servant, is to survive, he must be kindly treated'.

"In conclusion, therefore, my reply to the resolution is this. The present Government is shortly to come to an end and cannot bind its successors. Your Excellency has already changed the practice and practically reduced the exodus by one-third and we all come down for consultation during the hot weather. For the rest, a recess for the purpose of preparing work for the legislative session is the practice of most Governments. A real recess is impossible in India and a change of climate is essential for a Governor who comes out at middle age and can take no relaxation for a space of five years and has to do an exceptional amount of work throughout his time. Finally the circumstances of the year 1920 promise to make conditions far more arduous than last season; Your Excellency is now in a second term of Governorship; the work owing to the Reforms has already increased and in the year 1921, it is certain to increase so as to tax the qualities and endurance of a superman. In these circumstances I would ask the Council not to insist on the abandonment of the exodus for the year 1920 on the simple ground that it would not be good business to do so, and for the years to follow to leave it to the Reformed Government and Council to settle the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Simpson :—"I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Tondhunter has made a very much better defence than the quibbling and paltry defence made by Government about ten years ago. The community which I have the honour to represent in this house is always on principle opposed to the exodus. On the other hand I feel strongly that Members of Government must have a recess. What I object to is the removal of the whole machinery of Government. Boxes, books, clerks and peons all leave the headquarters to the Hills. This is the system that we object to. I don't think it should pass the wit of the Honourable Member who has been able to carry through stupendous pieces of legislation such as the District Municipalities Bill, not to mention the brains that give us our budget and the no less inferior brains that

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introduced the Education Bill, to evolve a system which would be more logical and less stupid than this system of the exodus which is indefensible I should just like to read what my predecessor Sir Hugh Fraser said on the subject ten years ago It represents Your Excellency the considered opinion of virtually the whole of the mercantile community and also the non-official community.

"I am satisfied that the general consensus of opinion of the non-official community is strongly in favour of it I believe it is generally recognized that members of Government could not be expected to be at work incessantly year in and year out without relaxation were the headquarters retained at Madras; but to a non-official it is hardly conceivable that suitable arrangements could not be made whereby members would be relieved from time to time. With regard to the suggestion that the move to Ootacamund ensures better work, even if that be so, I am by no means satisfied that the delays which must occur, when the business of Government is being administered at a place so inaccessible as Ootacamund, do not outweigh any benefit derived from better work."

"That ten years ago was the considered opinion and it still remains, I maintain, the considered opinion of the mercantile and the non-official community."

The Hon'ble Mr C G TODHUNTER :—"May I know whether Sir Hugh Fraser ever went to Ootacamund."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F SIMPSON :—"He went very often to Ootacamund The seconder on that occasion was one who is now a distinguished Judge of the High Court. I am somewhat troubled in finding myself in the position of the Honourable mover who is constantly attacking the Government. But on this occasion his speech has been very moderate. This little feeling I say in all friendliness tends to detract from the value of what he wished to say. I would only say to the Honourable mover that he has gained his point Government have virtually admitted that this will be the last year of the exodus. It is true that things are marching quick and that bad things are passing away. Some people may call it a good thing and some people may call it bad. But I would say it is an indefensible thing and I think that in the Reformed Council there will be no exodus."

The Hon'ble the Rev E. M MACPHAIL :—"In supporting this resolution I do not mean to support any such idea as that the exodus should be stopped this year. I am rather sorry that the resolution has been put forward because I think if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar had waited for another year the question would have solved itself. It seems to me that it will be absolutely impossible in the new condition of affairs to carry on the Government of the near future at Ootacamund for six months In supporting the resolution I am speaking of the future and not with reference to the present year I heartily support the Hon'ble Mr Simpson in thinking that it is desirable for Members of Government who carry on the onerous work of the Government of the country to have a recess in the Hills. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter referred to the way in which His Excellency had come down here during the last hot weather and had taken part in many important events. Every citizen of Madras feels grateful to His Excellency for having done that and quite appreciates it. But I confess that I think there was a general feeling in the minds of the people during the war,—I certainly felt it—that it would have been extremely desirable that the Government of Madras should have been here and not on the hill tops. I know the benefit of going to the hills. I have myself always been from six weeks to two months in the year on the hills, and I do not share the view that a stay on the hills has an injurious effect on the health of the people who go there. With regard to the question whether people can work better on the hills, that depends very largely on the individuals. Sometimes the unfortunate impression is created by the correspondent of newspapers who writes the notes for the press that the Government are spending their time there in amusements and much of the criticisms against Government is based upon this mistaken view. I have often done much hard work on the hills but I would say this: though I can do work on the hills it is extremely difficult to keep doing it while other people are amusing themselves and having a holiday. Ootacamund or any other hill station has great attractions for Europeans because the climate there is like that of England or Scotland, that is, it is like that of one's own country. They want to be away there for some time leaving the surroundings of the plains.

"There are times when we want to get away from our ordinary surroundings and when we are 7,000 feet above the sea we feel a certain amount of aloofness from what we leave below and it is good to have that freedom for a time. It is good for people to have a change, but I do not think it is good for a Government of a popular character to be on the top of the hills out of touch with the people There is a certain amount of justification for what the Honourable mover and seconder of the resolution said, that the seat of Government should be on the plains and that it is more desirable that that should be the case in view of the Government becoming increasingly popular and keeping in touch more with public opinion. While I deprecate entirely the idea that any restriction should be imposed upon the present year, I do think that under the new regime as the Hon'ble Mr. Simpson said, it is desirable that our rulers should put their heads together to find out some means which may make it possible for the Governor and also for the 'sun-dried bureaucrats' to have a suitable holiday on the hills to invigorate them there without making it necessary to transfer the seat of Government from Madras for six months. However I merely want to make my position absolutely clear in supporting the resolution. In view of the introduction of the new reforms, do let us have some scheme, if necessary by changing the law, which will enable the members of Government and especially His Excellency to have a satisfactory holiday while the seat of Government remains in touch with the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"A similar resolution was moved two years ago by my predecessor Mr. Edward Orr. He took exactly the opposite view of the subject that I propose to take now. I may mention in this connexion that he had no mandate from the Trades' Association one way or the other. Neither have I. He acted purely on individual opinion; so it is the case with me. Whether this resolution emanated from his own brain I really cannot say. He and I had been for very many years on friendly terms. I remember he told me that on that occasion he had been invited by the non-official members to be their mouthpiece and propose a resolution in connexion with the exodus. Sir Hugh Frazer made a speech to the effect that the opinions of non-officials and of the community as a whole were very definite on the subject of the exodus. I think the result of that debate showed that Sir Hugh Frazer's summing up of the position was inaccurate and that there was no unanimity amongst non-officials on the subject. I remember the annoyance with which Mr. Orr came back home that evening. He had moved the resolution to the best of his ability and several of his non-official friends had voted against him. It was a case of 'save me from my friends.' That was the only occasion when Mr. Orr ever consented to be mouthpiece of the non-officials of this Council. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar based his arguments on two points, necessity and desirability, and he said there was neither necessity nor desirability for the Government to go up to the hills. I object to this point being argued from the point of view of necessity. If every action of life is going to be judged by 'necessity' then the whole tenor of our lives would be changed. I might say why is our friend here? There is no necessity for him to be on this Council. Why am I here. There is no necessity.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has in my opinion ably dealt with many points showing the desirability of the exodus. I might say so far as my community is concerned the exodus has never been the cause of the slightest inconvenience. I have had experience of 25 years in Mount Road. So far as the present discussion is concerned one point brought out by Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, namely, loss of contact is interesting.

"Our Indian friends have of late in discussions on various Bills endeavoured to reduce the amount of contact with Government officials of all kinds to a maximum—on the plea that they are quite able to look after their own affairs—now they argue from exactly the opposite standpoint. To my mind the position is contradictory and opposed to the expressed opinions of many Indian Members of this Council. In any case I favour the exodus which I consider has much to recommend it."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I support the opinion of the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The subject is interesting. It has engaged the attention of the public for some time. Most of the members have taken part in the discussion in an ideal fashion. We have heard the views of the mover and seconder of this resolution against the exodus and we have also received the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter's explanation of the necessity for going to the hills. I shall therefore confine myself to judging the question solely on its merits. Briefly, the question is one affecting individuals. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter took us to Kashmir to show us how formerly the Government of India enjoyed their summer resort. I think I can invite him to a latter historical incident, to the time when at first the Governor of Madras applied to the Board of Directors proposing the exodus to Ootacamund. For a time only the Governor was permitted to go to Ootacamund and he was allowed only a certain number of servants, because at that time the money had to be provided for by the Directors and they gave it very grudgingly.

Again it is stated that the members of Government should have rest. Nobody denies that they must have their rest. But, if the Prime Minister of England wants to take rest and go to Italy he does not take the whole Government with him. Why should the members of this Government alone take the whole Secretariat with them to the hills. As the Hon'ble the Rev. Macphail pointed out, if necessary, the rules regarding the grant of leave to Members of Council may be changed. The Members may take rest, but let not the Government lose touch with the people. We do not press that the move should be stopped this year, for it might be too late to alter all the present plans of Government. What we suggest is that this exodus should be stopped if not in the present year, at least in the future years. Though the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has asked that the exodus should be stopped this year, I think his intention is that Government should stop this exodus if not this year, then in the next, and I hope Government will yield to the united opinion of the people in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON:—"I have listened with great interest to the discussion which has taken place on the annual exodus of the Government to the hills but there is one very important point which seems to have been missed and that is the extraordinary delay in the mail service between Ootacamund and Madras. It is ridiculous that a letter posted one evening in Madras should not be delivered in Ootacamund till between 4 and 5 the following evening. This makes it impossible to reply even the next day as the post closes at 11 o'clock and another full day is lost. I see no reason why a letter posted in Madras one evening should not be delivered in Ootacamund by 11 o'clock the following morning and there should be no necessity to close the post from Ootacamund to Madras till 4 or 5 in the evening which will give ample time for letters to be replied to by return. I am sure if Government will take this matter up and accelerate the mail service it would remove many of the objections to the exodus to the hills."

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The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to the suggestion that only Europeans like to go to Ootacamund, I may say not only Europeans but also Indians wish to go to the hills, or at least get away from the heat of Madras. Some go to Bangalore, some go to the hill stations and all those who can afford it try to get away to higher altitudes.

"It is also true that very little brain work can be done during the hot months and that these months are practically wasted if spent in Madras. If Government officials remain in Madras I am sure they will turn out very little work comparatively. In judging of the amount of work, we must take the work of the whole year into consideration and not that turned out during some months.

"It has been suggested that Members of Council may take holidays and go to the hills. But I may add that it is unnecessary for them to take leave and go to the hills when they can do some work there without taking leave. But, I would submit that there is no necessity for them to take the whole Secretariat with them to the hills. For example, the Director of Public Instruction goes to the hills and remains there for about three months in the year. But he does not take his whole establishment there and I am sure he is able to do much more work on the hills, than if he had remained on the plains. There are also other heads of departments who go to the hills and continue to do work there though they do not take their whole establishment with them. What we object to is the taking of the entire Secretariat to the hills. There is no objection to the Members of Government going to the hills and taking rest.

"Finance is one of the principal reasons why we don't want the Secretariat to go to the hills. I suggested the other day that instead of the present practice of the Legislative Council doing all its work in the first three months and also the last few months of the year on the plains it would be a good idea if the whole work of the Legislative Council is done during the hot season on the hills. Most of the Council Members are busy men and they cannot devote much time to public work during the cold weather. Under the Reforms, the work will be still further increased and therefore, if the Legislative Council is held on the hills during the hot weather when most of the Council Members will be having their holidays, it will be a very good thing. I wish that a beginning is made this year.

"During the last few years it used to be the custom to hold a meeting of the Legislative Council in the month of May on the hills. But in 1918, the non-official members of this Council requested the Government not to hold any meeting on the hills. The members of the Council were protesting against the annual exodus of the Government to the hills and therefore they thought that they could not consistently ask the Government to hold a session on the hills. But I understand that a few days ago a memorial has been sent to Your Excellency's Government by the members of this Council saying that they would be prepared to come to Ootacamund if any session was held there. I don't know what orders have been passed on it. But as the Government are not going to make any change in their usual exodus and as it is also too late to ask Government to stop their exodus this year, I hope my suggestion about the Council will be adopted.

"In any case as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter the new Reformed Council might decide this question; especially when they will have a large majority of the elected members, they will be able to dispose of this question to their satisfaction. To-day too we have got non-official majority but in spite of the non-official majority we cannot carry out our resolutions because the European gentlemen vote with the Government. But in this case they may vote with us and let us hope that the non-official majority was used at least once in the existence of this Council for a very good purpose."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I would rather like my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to withdraw this resolution. I believe that the exodus to the hills does good. I remember my old friend Mr Orr, who moved a similar resolution in 1912 when I opposed it because I thought that the stay of Government on the hills does revive the officials and they become better able to work hard. I had a friend in the late Mr. Ramachandra Rao Sahib whom my friend Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar referred to. He was an old vakil. He very often told me that the stay for two months on the hills gave years of life and several of my friends who are vakils are telling me that their stay at Ootacamund for a couple of months in the hot weather gives them a good deal of relaxation and makes them better able to do their work than if they were in Madras in the hot weather. I myself went to the hills for the Legislative Council meeting and I thought I was very much better for it. I am really amused when the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar said that it was inflicting on the clerks of the Secretariat in taking them to the hills. But what I hear is that the clerks of the Secretariat rush and volunteer themselves to go to Ootacamund.

"As for the Governor he is coming from a cold country and it is impossible for him to stay in this hot weather of 110 or 112 degrees. He must have a change. It is well known that as we grow older and older we are not so well fitted to work in this hot climate as we are in cold. I think it is but right that the Members of Council should have some relaxation by going to the hills in the hot weather. But I do not agree with the idea that we should take all the Secretariat staff. I do not agree also that every head of a department should make it a point to go and stay at Ootacamund. Now when we are going to have a Reformed Council we are going to have a number of Indian Members as our Ministers and perhaps one or two Members of the Executive Council and they will of course as my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar says, decide whether they could work in the plains better than in the hills. And so a

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time will come when the Government will have to decide whether there should be exodus or not but this year what is the good of moving this resolution. I would rather ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I wish to give my experience to the Council. I am now in my 69th year, and I have reached this age, because I have had the advantage of going to Ootacamund continually for seven years when I was in the Secretariat."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—" Your Excellency, ten years ago this very question was discussed in this Council and Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti and myself are the only members who took part in it who are present in this Council now among the officials and non-officials. The question was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr in almost the same terms as it has been now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I spoke on that occasion some thing to this effect, that 'I am not prepared to support the resolution as it is worded. But if it be put in an amended form and the exodus should be limited to three months I will support the resolution.' The grounds which I urged at that stage were that the Government is not conducted for the City of Madras with only five lakhs of people but that the Government is for the whole Presidency with 37 millions of people.

"So I would suggest that, if the Government is pleased to hold its sittings or sessions in Ootacamund for three months only and out of the rest of the period, three or four months is spent in moving about, as suggested by Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, the Members of Council, going about with one or two secretaries to help them in the despatch of official work and staying at specified centres on the West Coast, say Mangalore and Calicut, and in one of the places of the Northern Circars, in Madura, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly in the south and if all these centres are taken up in turn and if the Governor in Council with some assistants makes a halt in these centres, see people and hear all that they have to say, I am sure it will conduce to the benefit of the whole Presidency. No doubt my Honourable friend who preceded me said that the trade of Madras will suffer or there is some inconvenience if the representative of kingship is not in contact with the people. I submit that all these arguments are not so sound as it were when compared with the advantages of the stay of Government in Ootacamund.

"These are some of the few arguments which I adduced at the time and my friend Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar followed me and the amendment he proposed was to this effect, 'that in the opinion of this council it is undesirable that the seat of Government should be moved to Ootacamund for more than three months in the year.'

"We have not changed our opinion and it is this amendment, Your Excellency, that was accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr. His original resolution was not put before the Council but the amended resolution was to the following effect: 'In the opinion of this Council it is undesirable that the seat of Government should be moved to Ootacamund for more than three months of the year.' This was the resolution put forward and 14 voted for and 26 against it. And out of 26 I may mention nine were Indians and the zamindars voted against the amended resolution. Now that the Raja of Pithapuram spoke in support of it I have no doubt that the zamindars interests will be in support of the amended resolution. There were three Indian officials, the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Advocate-General, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and another. I point this to Your Excellency's notice for this reason that the non-official element was all on one side and it is a point which is worth considering by Your Excellency. Because even now we find that we the non-officials as a body are of one opinion that there are some advantages by stay at Ootacamund but that a long stay like 7 months is rather too long and the objections which I made at the time were in a way, I submit, considered not unreasonable by Your Excellency's predecessor because it was stated by the President 'There is a suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao to the effect that the Government should for three months in the year be peripatetic and should move from one centre to another so as to study matters on the spot. That has many advantages to recommend it, but I am afraid that now-a-days it is rather too utopian to come within the sphere of practical politics.' Of course, I do not know the reasons for considering my suggestion utopian. My suggestion, Your Excellency, is that if an amended resolution as was proposed at the last occasion is put forward, I will support it; but now I will have only to give my qualified support to the present resolution which lays down that no exodus should take place. Of course, I am not in favour of it for various reasons. One reason is the Honourable mover will not press it in the case of 1920 exodus. But in the case of the succeeding years I have no doubt it is more a question to the then Government and the Reformed Council to consider. The same resolution if it comes before the Reformed Council I cannot say what would be the result and it would be a very good thing if this resolution is withdrawn and put before the Reformed Council.

"I may be permitted briefly to state a few facts. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter so far anticipated my argument which I wanted to state in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I know in ancient India we had summer and winter palaces. You instanced, Sir, Shalimar in Kashmir; and there were other instances. Even to this day you find that Maharajas go to their summer and winter palaces and you also see Indian officials and non-officials going up to Ootacamund: several lakhs have been spent for buying properties there. Even the Collectors in their districts would not always stay in a hot place. They sometimes arrange their camps and move about to cooler places in the district. As the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail said, it is a good thing to have a little rest. High Court Judges have got this. Certainly Members of Council who have seen lot of service do require rest

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What is the use of allowing them a complete holiday like High Court Judges? We want them to go to these places and work for us. I wish to impress upon Your Excellency that the tours of Your Excellency, Members of Council and Ministers hereafter should be varied. I began by saying that the Government is not for the City of Madras alone but for the whole Presidency. Under the circumstances we wish to see the Kingship more in close touch with all the people of the Presidency. Mr. Narasimha Ayyar began by saying with reference to the exodus that more harm will come than good. I would say more good than harm. I think he said also that the Government will not be in touch with the people if it goes to the Hills. He quoted Mr. Ghandi's appeal on Khilafat and said that under these circumstances it would be much better that the Government were to be in the city. But what I submit, Your Excellency, is that the cream of political life is not confined to Madras only. Of the 125 gentlemen that will sit in the Reformed Council only 10 or 12 will belong to Madras. That means only one-tenth of the cream will be in Madras but the rest will be throughout the Presidency the so-called touch is secured through the newspapers through platforms and other ways. So I plead more for mofussil than for Madras. Now I do not want to take up any more time but only wish to say that I give qualified support to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I have got very few remarks to make on this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr V. K. Rameswa Acharyar favours seven months' stay on the Hills. It is indeed a difficult matter by what one's longevity is done to. We are not concerned with the question at all whether Ootacamund climate is good or bad to anybody. The only question before us is whether it is desirable for Government to move bag and baggage for six or seven months in the year to the Hills. That is the only issue before us, Your Excellency. There is something repugnant or anomalous in the view that the Government should live far away from the people on the Hills. As regards that, there need not be two opinions. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter was telling us that there must be some relaxation and one need not grudge it at all. We are for kind treatment to the public service. That does not affect the question whether it is necessary to have seven months' stay at Ootacamund."

The Hon'ble Mr K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I heartily support the resolution so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. When Your Excellency called for the first meeting of this Council in the month of August here in Madras we thought that Your Excellency's sympathies were with non-official opinion that exodus to the Hills should be put an end to and I believe with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that your sympathy will be in favour of this resolution. Some provision must be made in order to relieve the pressure of work of the high functionaries of Government but the great objection is to the removal of the whole Government bag and baggage to the Hills. No case was been made out for such wholesale exodus. It is difficult to add anything more to what has already been said in support of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"This subject has taken up a considerable amount of time and I am not going to make a long speech. A stay on the Hills is very beneficial to one's health and we also wish that our administrators should keep very good health, because I believe good health is necessary for a sound mind and if our administrators are in good temper the Government also will be very good and therefore it is necessary that they should have a holiday. There must be some means whereby the Members of Council should recuperate their worn out energies. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar wants that the whole exodus should be stopped. I do not think that is a wise course to adopt. If the whole thing is stopped once for all it will not be good. Your Excellency was here on many occasions when the seat of Government was on the Hills and we really felt that we were having no holidays at all; at least I felt so. I hope the future Government will not put forward the argument of 'precedent' of which we lawyers are so fond, viz., that the present Government went to Nilgiris and therefore they should also go. I hope such an argument would not be put forward. If this is not going to be a precedent, I do not think we should object. Therefore I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to withdraw his resolution because a division on this might land us in difficulties next year when we will decide whether we should have an exodus at all, and if so of what length of time."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter noted what he calls a sense of moderation in me, that is, he is able to appreciate the points of his adversary. I must similarly complement him on the far more reasonable objections put forward by him than those of his predecessor ten years ago. Let me first remove a misapprehension. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter evidently thought I was maligning the Nilgiri air. I did not impute any intoxicating effect to my own constituency, the Nilgiris. I must then clear the misapprehensions as to the scope of the resolution. The resolution says the practice of Government moving to Ootacamund during summer be dropped. I do not know why somebody said that it did not apply to 1920 and later years. I mean what I have written, that is that the practice of Government moving to Ootacamund should be stopped for ever. There are two lines of thought pursued by several Honourable Members here. One set like the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao seem to be in favour of eternal and perennial moving of Government to the Hills. They do not want to abolish it at all. There is another line of thought pursued by a larger body of Honourable Members who are of opinion that the practice is undesirable and that the harm is greater, and therefore it should be dropped. That body is in favour of the resolution.

"The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter said 'why should you discuss the future'. My answer is this: The resolution states an excellent application of a general principle. Therefore you must

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have it. No doubt as to its application for this year there are certain difficulties which would not have existed had we been lucky enough to start discussion earlier. The delay is not my fault. I put it down on the paper several months back. Unfortunately at the time when it could be taken up the patience of the house had nearly been exhausted. Now it is said that various things have been done and there is no necessity to take it up now. The circumstances of 1920 would not debar me from going into the general principle put forward in the resolution. I shall confine myself to what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has said. He seems to have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty arises because there is no recess for Government members. My frank reply is this: that Government have had to take this leisure for six months because there was no provision in the law to take leisure for even a month. The law has been got round in a very successful way. I hope the Government will admit that if the real difficulty is about the recess, then there is no necessity for a recess over such an extended period as six months. I think whether the resolution embraces it or not the Government owe it to themselves as well as to the enlightened public that is watching us here to offer an explanation as to why this period of six months should not be reduced to three months. The arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter justify nothing more than a recess of three months. Mr. Todhunter referred to His Excellency's excellent work. I was almost on the point of yielding to that appeal because it was so eloquently put. Unless he wants His Excellency to appeal to me.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"These remarks were made as it was suggested that the resolution was for the year 1920."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Even for the year 1920 I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter is over-shooting his mark when he considers that His Excellency will allow an appeal to go to Honourable Members on personal considerations of His Excellency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I entirely agree with my Hon'ble Colleague and consider it very unfortunate that this resolution has been brought just at this time, i.e., before the new Council is coming in."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is this matter, on account of personal considerations to be viewed differently?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not taking it on personal considerations."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Honourable Members have to discuss the resolution on its merits apart from personal predilections because I don't think there is any one in the house who has not got a full appreciation for His Excellency's strenuous work on behalf of the millions of the country. Then another argument put forward by the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter is that this is a very busy year with constant consultations. Yes, it is because there is plenty of consultation all round, I think Madras is the best place for it. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter said that several persons find improvement in the quality of the work. He quoted a French author. I don't know how far that French author Monsieur Chailley has any right to speak on behalf of this Presidency. I think the Hon'ble Mr Simpson has supported the principle though it seems to be qualified by strange admixtures. He said that the exodus was very bad and stupid. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail also has voted for the principle. The Hon'ble Mr. Thonger's remarks were largely personal but before I deal with them may I point out that here is a fitting epitaph for this Council. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp yesterday said that the Education Bill was a fitting memorial for this Council. But here is an epitaph for the Minto-Morley scheme. 'Here lies a system under which non-officials who are professed to be elected are not non-officials.' Mr. Thonger said that there was no more necessity for the exodus than there was a necessity for me individually to be in this Council. But those who voted for me think otherwise. Let my constituency and himself settle the matter between them. As for the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar he voted for the resolution last time and said that the public feeling was very strong against the move. Since then I do not know whether there has been any change in the state of affairs, outside or inside my Hon'ble friend's mind."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI GARU:—"It is due to experience."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Experience has made him wiser and I am quite prepared to accept the position. As for the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao I am unable to understand his proposal that Government may have its seat sometime at Ootacamund, sometime at Coimbatore and sometime at Mangalore, etc. I am afraid that there is some degree of comparison between Sir Thomas More's ideas and this particular idea. In conclusion I submit there is a strong body of public opinion in the country that the practice should be discontinued, and as the principle is at issue, I would request Your Excellency to put the matter to vote."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"A word of explanation. I meant that the matter may be delayed and referred to the Reformed Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, like Mrs. Malaprop, has made 'a nice derangement of epitaphs'. He also charged me with resting my defence of the exodus on the case of a single Governor. If he will go to St Mary's Church next door, and study the epitaphs there, he will find those of three other Governors upon whose case I rest my defence—those Governors who died in the plains in the hot weather.

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"He also complains of having had to take his resolution at so late a date. May I remind him that it was specially adjourned to this meeting at his own request? On our side we were anxious to debate it at the last session, but he asked for an adjournment because his supporters were not all present.

"To come now to the debate itself. I think I have made our position sufficiently clear, namely that we cannot commit the Government of the future to one policy or the other. His Excellency is the only member of the present Government who will continue in office and it is out of the question for him to commit a Government that is not yet constituted, and this, I am authorized to say, is the reason why he is not expressing any opinion on the subject on this occasion.

"That being so, we are concerned at present only with the year 1920. So far as this year is concerned, there is, as I have understood the debate, hardly any Honourable Member who wishes to put a stop to the move that is on the eve of taking place. If we are not to stop the move for 1920 and not to commit the Government of the future, we cannot accept the resolution.

"I should like at this point to refer to the statement that has been made that the Government's absence from Madras extends over a period of seven months. It has not extended a day over six for some years past and I have shown that in 1919 the duration of the stay in the Hills of some Members of the Government was little over four.

"I now come to what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya has defined as the 'bag and baggage' policy, the complaint which was first made by the Hon'ble Mr Simpson of the expense of moving the whole of the records and references to and fro. It will perhaps reassure him to know that we now have duplicate sets at Ootacamund of all the records that are in print so that the expense of the transfer is *pro tanto* reduced.

"The Hon'ble Mr Yaqub Hasan so far supported the plea that better work can be done in the Hills that he advocated the holding of sessions of this Council there, and he referred in this connexion to a suggestion to this effect that has been put by several Honourable Members. I did not refer to this suggestion before because the note in which it is embodied specifically says that it is made without prejudice to the passing of this resolution that the Government should not go up. I hope, however, that I am right in supposing that the suggestion in the note is not intended to bear the meaning that it appears at first sight to bear namely, that the signatories wish the Government to stay and prepare the legislation in the plains, while the Council will meet to discuss it in the Hills. That, it seems to me, would be the refinement of cruelty.

"In conclusion I should like just to mention the Hon'ble Mr. Richardson's complaint about the delay in the mails to Ootacamund. He will be glad to hear that the Chief Secretary is in correspondence with the Postmaster-General regarding the possibility of expediting them."

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I ask for a division."

A poll was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp, C.S.I.
" the Rev. E. M. Macphail, C.I.E.	" Mr. R. A. Graham.
" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.	" the Surgeon-General.
" the Raja of Pithapuram.	" Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E.
" Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.	" Mr. S. Cox.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O.
" Mr. J. F. Simpson.	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	" Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.
	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naydu garu.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
	" Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	" Mr. J. J. Howley.
	" Rai Bahadur T. A. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
	" Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E.

The amendment was declared lost, 13 voting for and 21 against.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

RESOLUTION *RE* A PUBLIC STREET AND PANCHAMA FUNERALS.

The Council re-assembled at 3·33 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr M. C. RAJA moved the following resolution :—

'VI. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to issue orders to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, not to prevent Panchamas living in Viraperumal Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras, from carrying their corpses through the said public street to the Barbers bridge burial ground on the ground of mamul.'

In doing so, he said :—" The resolution which I have the honour to move is a very simple one. Here, I only ask that my people living in Viraperumal street, Mylapore, which, I am told is the most intellectual part of the City, a place teeming with the intelligentia of not only this historic City, but of South India, I only ask that my people may be permitted to carry their dead through this street, which is the usual route taken by all other funerals including those of the scavengers and the sulluvas, instead of through a circuitous, path to the Barbers bridge burial-ground. Moreover, the path, through which the funeral is taken is during the rainy season full of mire with knee-deep of water. This pathway is not even a road, for it has never been either repaired or metalled and throughout this path, there is neither a single municipal light nor a water-tap.

" The inconvenience and the annoyance involved in taking a circuitous way when there is a shorter route available and used by other people such as the scavenger and the sulluva for carrying the dead, are serious enough, but when there is an element of insult involved in it, it becomes highly iniquitous. My people have enough insults and hardships to bear in this life but will the British Government permit insults to the dead bodies as well?

" All civilized nations and all noble religions agree in their respect for corpses and it is not an infrequent sight to see Europeans take off their hats when a funeral procession passes by. Muhammadans are also very respectful to dead bodies.

" But Hinduism alone, a religion which is held up to the admiration of the world permits such insults. But, I shall be told of course, that I must distinguish Hinduism proper from popular Hindu beliefs and customs, and that the latter are accretions, which must be got rid of. If the enlightened Hindus will not attempt that task, who else will? I believe I am right in thinking that enlightened Hinduism is represented in abundance in this Council and if so I believe I shall have the support of enlightened Hinduism in this Council in getting rid of an insult which real Hinduism pure and unalloyed does not and will not tolerate.

" Then, I shall be met with the argument that custom should be respected and adhered to. It is an old friend of mine. It is trotted out whenever indefensible positions have to be strengthened and whenever silly foolish beliefs have to be clothed with an air of religious sanctity. But one peculiar thing about 'custom' is that it is respected and adhered to only when it suits the higher castes. A path dharma provides the escape out of inconvenient situations, when by sticking to custom one will have to forego great personal advantage or undergo great personal disadvantage. It is as some would like to call, the 'safety valve'. It was never the custom for an Indian to be raised to the peerage, for an Indian to be Under Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, and to come nearer home, for an Indian to be the Commissioner of Police in Madras, and for an Indian to be come the vice-president of the Madras Legislative Council. Nobody ever took into his head to oppose these appointments on the score of custom. Custom is called in only when unrighteous differences between man and man are sought to be wiped out. That is the plain truth. Your Excellency, I have come to this Council several times with resolutions and interpolations, which were meant to improve the condition and status of my community. Most of them asked that the elementary rights of citizenship may be conceded to and secured for my community. When I pressed hard for the removal of the iniquitous distinction which prevented my people from using public wells and shoutries constructed out of public funds to which the humble and the despised Adidravidn contributed, I was reminded, some have said, taunted, that my position in this Council was the result of the anxious solicitude for the welfare and progress of my community. We are grateful for all that the Government have done in the way of nomination to the public councils of the land. Whatever other charges may have been brought against my community ingratitude has never been one. We can never be too grateful for all the good that has been done to us, but we have been so taught and played upon that we are thankful for the very measures that have worked the ruin of my community—so-called blessings so freely and munificiently bestowed upon us by the so-called higher castes. I said that my community is grateful for placing representatives of my community in the councils of the land. But my position here would be unjustifiable if I did not speak out my views and place the grievances of my community. It is for them I believe, I was brought here. Placing us on the councils would be of very little use, unless Government gives a sympathetic ear to our grievences and not merely that, found means of redressing our genuine grievances. It is easy to place a few of our community on the councils and throw open a few Government posts to us, and to feel that the Government have done its duty by my community. But these places and posts however much coveted by other communities, mean very little to us, for we are suffering from innumerable political and social disabilities, which affect us daily and hourly and the removals of which is more urgent and important than the giving of a few places on the Council and a few Government posts. These disabilities affect us

in our everyday life, as the one which I am seeking to remove in this resolution. The glory of sitting on the councils and the power which a few Government posts give do not effect the miserable lot, borne with patience and forbitude by the silent millions of my community. His Imperial Majesty's proclamation begins by saying, that another epoch has been reached. Let it be a new 'Epoch for my community' and will the Government help to make it a really New Epoch for us by removing all the disabilities which the injustice, social and religious intolerance which the so-called higher castes have imposed on us."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"I beg to second this resolution. It is the elementary right of every British subject to use the public road or street in any manner he likes and really I do not see why the question of public manual should come in. The only question is whether it is a public road. I know many instances in which such right was opposed by contending parties and when the matter went up to the High Court, it was upheld that in such cases every man had the right to use these public roads without hindrance. I may quote one instance, the case of the famous temple of Madhva temple of Sri Krishna in Udipi. In this place, the Muhammadans wanted to take a procession through a public road by the side of the temple and the Brahmans opposed this. The matter was fought out before the local courts and subsequently brought up to the High Court in which it was held that the Muhammadans had every right to use the public street and so I don't see why it should not be allowed in this matter. The latest instance is that of the Calicut temple case. Through a public street, Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar took some Tiyya doctor to his house and the matter was taken up before the criminal court and I am glad to say that Mr. Rama Ayyar's contention was upheld. If Your Excellency's Government do not take up this matter—I do not mean to stir up these people—and if these people take it into their heads to fight it out, I am afraid there might be trouble and I do not see how they can be prevented from using that public road. I commend this resolution to the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"Before I reply in detail to my Honourable friend's resolution, I should like to call his attention to the heading of the order of the day with which we are now dealing, namely, 'Resolutions on matters of general public interest'. The Honourable Member's resolution purports to refer to an order 'passed by the Commissioner of Police preventing certain Panchamas living in Virapperumal Mudali street from carrying their corpses through that street. Now I have made inquiries and find that the Panchama houses in the street consist of two with two or three small huts, so that on a liberal estimate the total number of Panchamas living in that street is not likely to be more than 30. Unhealthy as Madras may be, we may, I think, hope that the occasions on which funerals of Panchama residents in the street will occur will not be very frequent. We are therefore dealing with a difficulty that may not arise for years to come. I cannot think that this particular case can be called a matter of general public interest and it seems to me that it is hardly worth the while of the Council to discuss it. The real fact, I take it is that my honourable friend has no very special interest in the residents in that particular street but that he wishes to take this opportunity to ventilate a general grievance of his community over what he considers the denial of a right to use the public streets. My answer to that is that if he wishes a decision of the question whether this road is a public street or not that is a matter to be adjudicated on by the courts.

"The exact position as appears from the report which I have received is this. In 1917 some Pallchamas in Virapperumal Mudali street attempted to take a funeral through the street. The Commissioner of Police received information that there was a great deal of objection on the part of other residents of that street, that is to say on the part of the majority of the population of the street. He therefore, being satisfied that an alternative route was available, which had always been used before and which was for practical purposes equally convenient, interfered under the powers vested in him under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act and prohibited the procession. The honourable mover now desires us to say that the Commissioner of Police was wrong and that his prohibition should not be repeated. The duties laid down upon the Commissioner under the section I have quoted are to license and regulate processions of all kinds and the duty is specially laid upon him to prohibit any procession if he considers such prohibition is necessary for the preservation of the public peace or safety. When it is a question whether the peace should be maintained or a sentiment—even if it is a proper and reasonable sentiment—should be indulged, I think the Council will have little doubt as to the side on which the balance of public advantage lies. I doubt whether there is very much more I need say on this subject. The honourable mover has suggested that public streets are open to the public for any purpose they like; on reflection I think he will agree that this is rather too wide a statement. The honourable seconder has travelled rather far afield from the particular question which the honourable mover has raised in his resolution. He has taken us so far away as Udipi and Calicut but I do not consider that the cases he quotes are quite relevant to the present discussion. So far as regards the particular question now in issue the Government are quite unable to assent to the suggestion that the Police should be ordered in future to make an attempt to prohibit processions in that or any other street. In the circumstances I cannot on behalf of Government accept the Honourable Member's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS :—"If it is the opinion of the Governor in Council that this is not a matter of general public interest I do not want to speak on the matter. It is not mere sentiment which constrains Mr. Raja to come forward with his Resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said that there are only two houses of Panchamas in the street. The information of Government might be correct but my opinion is that there are six houses of Panchamas. They are not ordinary Panchamas doing menial work but one of them is actually a foreman in the

(Mr. Devadoss ; Mr. Arumainatha Pillai ; Mr. Yaqub Hasan ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.) [30TH MARCH 1920.

Government Press. Some of them are domestic servants and a few others are employed in various capacities. Panchama corpses are not allowed to pass through this street but they have to be taken by a round-about way to come to the front of the street. The other people living in the street are potters. I think the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar will bear me out when I say that potters are not high class Hindus. The sentiments of these people are respected by the Commissioner of Police and not the natural right of the Panchamas who are entitled to carry their corpses or go in procession if they like through the street. If it is a private street there is an end of the matter. This is a public street and the natural right of every citizen is to go along a public street in the best way he likes. The people object on grounds of sentiment and I do not think the Government should be a party to encourage them in opposing the right of a citizen to go along the street. I would therefore ask the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio to ask the Commissioner of Police to help the Panchamas to carry the corpses through the street. There are about a dozen houses in the street and the opposition cannot be very strong. There are only very few people. In these circumstances I do not think the Commissioner of Police ought to be governed by the sentiments of the people. I therefore submit to Your Excellency that this is a very natural request on the part of this class of people and I hope that the Government will see their way to give these people their legitimate rights as citizens."

The Hon'ble Mr T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I am afraid the Honourable Member in charge has taken a wrong view of this matter. It is not a question of sentiment or a question of preserving the peace. This is a public street and every body has got a right to go along it and no body can object to it and the person who objects to it will be the transgressor and therefore it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Police to see that that man does not commit the wrong. With regard to the question of Hindus and Muhammadans it is only a matter of compromise that when the Hindu processions are carried before Muhammadan mosques they are not to beat the tom-tom and other things during the times when service is going on. That is only as a matter of compromise in order to preserve the peace and out of deference to the wishes of the Muhammadan community. In this case there is no such thing as mamul and it is a matter in which people have got to exercise their own rights. The weaker party is prevented from exercising that right simply because the other party has greater force in it. This does not stand to reason, that the Commissioner of Police should come up to aid the person who has got larger power in his hands. The Honourable Member in charge in his reply said that it is not generally a question relating to general public interest. I do not know how the Government Member will define what is meant by 'public' and what is meant by 'public interest'. This is a question which affects the liberty of these people and I would submit that it is a matter of public interest. Corpses of this community are carried through Mada streets opposite to the Kapaleswara temple and no objection has been taken. One does not understand why any sort of objection should be taken and why any wrong should be committed and why the Government should support the wrong order that has been passed. I therefore submit that this Resolution should be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Your Excellency, I may safely assure the Hon'ble Mr. Raja that he will have the sympathies of the Muhammadan members of this Council in any resolutions that he may bring forward here attempting to remove disabilities under which the Panchamas are suffering throughout this Presidency. But at the same time I must ask him to confine himself to some general broad lines and not descend to such trivial matters as the one brought before us. I do consider this matter too trivial, and not worthy of spending so much time in discussing it. Here in a particular street it is said that the Panchama funerals are not allowed and then this Council is asked seriously to request the Governor in Council that he may direct the Commissioner of Police to allow funerals to be taken through a certain street in the town of Madras. If the Hon'ble Mr. Raja himself had seen the Commissioner and represented this matter to him some arrangement could have been arrived at without bringing it before this Council and if this becomes a precedent and Resolutions are brought here for removing such local disabilities, as there are thousands of villages in this Presidency, I am afraid we will have hardly any time left to attend to anything else. So I would ask Mr. Raja to withdraw this Resolution. I am sure he would have succeeded in his object by approaching the Police Commissioner himself, this he can do now. As it is, the Government, with all their sympathies with the cause of the Panchamas, are not in this case prepared to issue any orders to the Police Commissioner. So if he had gone to the Police Commissioner himself he would have succeeded much better than he is likely to succeed through this Council. In the interest of the Panchama community itself some discretion ought to be exercised by the representatives of that community in bringing forward resolutions before this Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am sorry I cannot join the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. I am in full sympathy with the Resolution. These Panchamas are living in Veeraperumal Mudali street for many years and I don't see the reason why their corpses are not allowed to pass through a particular street. We must respect the dead and I see the European respects the funerals of any class and it is the duty of every one of us to see that funerals are taken respectfully. Therefore I see no reason why people living in that street who are after all potters and not very high class people should object to the funerals being carried through that street. It is most disappointing and I think the Government should take steps to see that no such distinction is brought forward. I am

30TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Knapp ; Mr. Raja ; the President.)*

sure that will bring serious litigation unless the Government take up this question and put a stop to it. I am sure several leading people of the Madras Presidency are in sympathy with this Resolution and it is far better for Government to advise the Commissioner of Police to put a stop to this trouble or if the honourable mover has no objection I may state that a committee be formed of both officials and non-officials to look into the whole question and decide how to do and what to do in the matter. With these few words I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp in thinking that it is not a fit subject for a Resolution, and I doubt whether it comes under the heading 'matters of general interest.' I think the best remedy for Mr Raja would have been to impress upon the Commissioner how wrong it was to have insisted upon the aggrieved party first obtaining a Civil Court's orders or decrees declaring such obvious rights of the public. As there is an opportunity to suggest, may I offer one suggestion. The Hon'ble Mr Knapp would have noticed that orders of that sort are repeated so frequently, that some people are led to think, whatever right they may have, power lies in the hands of a few people to trample upon other's rights. Rights are interfered with and that times without number. It is my sad experience in Salem and Coimbatore districts. Large number of people frequently have their rights interfered with by means of such orders. I hope the Government will make use of this opportunity, though the Resolution is one which cannot be accepted, to impress upon the Commissioner not to handicap the communities like the Panchamas in the exercise of their natural rights."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I do not think I need detain the Council very long but I should like to dispel a certain amount of misunderstanding which seems to have arisen. We are dealing with very small details and in order to understand the matter I took the trouble of seeing the place and as I have stated I found that there are only two fair-sized houses (owned I understand by a single person) and two or three small huts inhabited by Panchamas. The incident on which the Honourable Member bases his Resolution occurred in 1917. What I want to impress on the Council is this. This is an order of the Commissioner of Police issued three years ago. As far as I know no occasion has arisen since then to apply to him for a fresh order That order only applied to the procession then in question. What the attitude of the Police Commissioner would be if any one were to apply to him now on the occurrence of a death I really cannot say. But what I do object to on behalf of Government is the suggestion that we should bind the Commissioner now by a general order that he is not to prohibit these processions simply because three years ago in the peculiar circumstances of the moment he found it necessary to issue such a prohibition. It seems to me that it is a very small matter in itself and that we are justified in saying that it ought to be left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Police I am inclined to endorse what two of my honourable friends have said, namely, that the Hon'ble Mr. Raja would perhaps have been better advised if he had gone to the Commissioner of Police direct and discussed the matter with him instead of bringing it before this Council. In opposing this resolution I should like it to be understood that I do not do so from any want of sympathy with Panchama aspirations As the Council is aware, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Raja's presence here shows, the Government do show the greatest solicitude for the cause of the Panchamas in general and I need hardly assure him that when any case arises in which any actual inconvenience or disability is found, the Government will be only too willing to apply the remedy if they can. In these circumstances I would suggest to the Honourable Member not to press his resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA :—" Your Excellency, the street is only a small street consisting of about 40 houses and there are six houses in which Panchamas are living. The order passed by the Commissioner of Police was about six months ago and not two years. In 1917 when I corresponded with the Commissioner of Police he wrote to me and said that he would not interfere in the matter. Six months ago the Commissioner of Police had sent a definite order stating that the Panchamas ought not to take the procession along that street."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" Did that apply to people who are living in Virapperumal Mudali street or elsewhere ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA :—" It applied to Virapperumal Mudali street, Shanan Kuppam and Nallancheri "

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I must ask the Honourable Member to confine himself entirely to the terms of his Resolution. He cannot spread himself out and talk generally about the City of Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr M C RAJA :—" Your Excellency, I am not going beyond this street, I am just talking about the people living in this small street only. It is found however difficult to carry the corpses and moreover the present route taken by these people during rainy season is miry with knee-deep of water, for it is a channel bed and people will have to wade through the water. Once the Commissioner was actually taken there, and shown the spot And even after a personal visit, he was not able to cancel his order. A similar case occurred in 1913 It was a temple procession in the year 1913 and Government has passed the following order, No 573, Judicial, dated 26th March 1913 :—

'The Advocate-General's opinion is communicated to the Commissioner of Police who is requested to withdraw his order and to induce the two parties to come to an amicable settlement.'"

(Mr. Knapp; the President; Mr. Raju; Mr. Balaji Rao Naydu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"May I ask whether that order relates to Virapperumal Mudali street?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does that refer to Virapperumal Mudali street? I must ask the Honourable Member to keep himself to the terms of his resolution. It is no good discussing other outside places. His Resolution refers to a particular street and I must ask him to stick to that."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"I am only bringing an analogous case to the notice of Your Excellency's Government, to show that the Government had interfered in a similar case."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It appears from the Honourable Member's Resolution that certain corpses brought out of houses in this particular street are not allowed to be taken along that street and my Honourable Colleague has suggested that no instance of this kind has happened for the last 3½ years. We want to know what the particular difficulty at the present moment is."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"If that is the view of the Government I gladly withdraw my Resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is not the view of the Government but that is the legal fact of the situation."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"What I understand from your statement is, that if a death occurs among the Panchama residents of the street, we have to try our chance. Is that the position? If so, certainly, I will try my chance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There has been no suggestion of any difficulty of late years with regard to this particular matter. If there is likely to be any difficulty in the near future would it not be wise to the Honourable Member and to any other gentlemen interesting themselves in this matter to go to the Commissioner of Police and make suggestions? This is not a question on which Government can now take any executive action. My honourable friend would do well to consult the Commissioner of Police on his own initiative for he cannot tell us whether there is any real difficulty created at the present time."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry some members have said that it is a trivial affair. It might be trivial to them but to us—Panchamas—this is a very important matter. Your Excellency, I shall take your advice now. I shall see the Commissioner of Police and I shall consult with him and if no good comes out of it I shall immediately come before this Government again for redress."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Collectors and District Magistrates may be provided with copies of the list furnished in answer to question No. 18 of the last meeting of 10th March 1920 and instructed—

(a) to recommend the appointment of new hands on the expiry of the terms of such of the existing Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors who have been holding the appointments for over two terms or six years;

(b) to bifurcate the office of the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor and to recommend separate members of the bar for each one of those appointments.'

In doing so he said:—"The appointments of Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders are not only remunerative but they also carry a lot of local influence with them. The ordinary rule is that these appointments should last for three years and at the end of three years they are recommended for re-appointment, but as per answer given to my question on the last occasion, it appears that out of 23 public prosecutors there are only three, who are of less than three years' standing, eight of less than six years' standing and the remaining were acting as Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders for periods ranging from 8 to 33 years. At present, the bar in each district is overcrowded and there are lots of intelligent vakils who are struggling for work. I do not think it is quite justifiable that one and the same person who has had the advantages not only pecuniary but others as well of having the Government work, should monopolize the Government work for all the years and if the change is made at the end of every three years at least, to start with, in the case of those who have put in six years, there will be fresh men put in those places. Further the appointment of public prosecutor and Government Pleader can very well be bifurcated, so that two legal practitioners may be doing the Government work instead of one for each district. By increasing the number of legal practitioners there will be 46 instead of 23 quasi-officials. The legal profession is foremost in every respect

and it has many, who pose to be the leaders of political life. If we have a number of men who are quasi-official it will be a distinct advantage to the country because it makes them moderate. When a vakil becomes a quasi-official, he becomes a moderate and does a lot of good to the country. In these circumstances I commend my resolution for the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution. As the Honourable mover desires I think it is very desirable to throw open more legal appointments to the non-Brahmans community, and this would give one chance of doing it. I certainly am not one of those Brahmans who grudge giving encouragement to non-Brahmans. If the Government gets persons with great experience and ability for comparatively small remuneration the Government would find it profitable to employ them. I think there is a great deal to be said in favour of this resolution. I hope Government will find it possible to accept the general principle of the resolution, viz. the creation of more opportunities for appointing members of various communities."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. KNAPP:—"The Honourable Member's resolution divides itself into three parts. His first suggests that we should provide Collectors and District Magistrates with a copy of the long list which we gave him at the last meeting, showing the caste, length of service, etc., of Government Pleaders in the various districts. Collectors will see the list in our published proceedings and I do not think that any special purpose would be served by sending them separate copies of it. It will not be of much interest to one District Magistrate to know to what caste the Public Prosecutor in the next district belongs, nor would it interest the Collector of Malabar to know for how many years the Collector, say of Ganjam had had his Government Pleader.

"I therefore pass that by and come to the first substantial proposal in the resolution, which is that on the expiry of the term of the existing Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors new men should be appointed in place of those whose tenure of office exceeds six years. That is to say, my honourable friend practically wishes to restrict the tenure of the office of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors to six years. His argument is that it would be a very good thing in the interests of the local bar. The honourable the seconder, himself a lawyer, reciprocated the suggestion which came from the mover and said that it would be an excellent thing for the non-Brahmans. Well, it certainly would mean perhaps a freer distribution of the loaves and fishes of official preferment among the members of the bar in each district but I very much doubt whether the advantage gained by it would outweigh the obvious disadvantages which would arise from such a forced limitation of the term of office. The Government Pleader, as Honourable Members are aware, is the principal legal adviser in the district of the Collector. When the office falls vacant it is by no means easy to find a suitable man to accept the duties which are sometimes onerous and interfere a good deal with private practice. When a man has been found and when with experience he has increased in value, it seems extremely hard to defend the proposition that he should be got rid of. I cannot imagine a private person deciding that at the end of a certain period he must change his doctor or lawyer in order to extend his patronage to somebody else. When vacancies occur by all means let Government patronage be distributed as fairly as it may be; that, I take it, is really at the bottom of my honourable friend's resolution. But in a matter where the public interest is so much concerned I really do not think we ought to accept the suggestion that an arbitrary limit should be placed on the tenure of this appointment simply because there are other young lawyers who are waiting to step into the shoes of the Government Pleader. I myself have had a good deal of personal experience of Government Pleaders and I am sure that, when one considers the very close personal relation in which the Government Pleader is very often brought with the Collector in regard to the conduct of Government work, it is a very great advantage indeed to keep your legal adviser as long as you can. When it comes to a question between serving the public interest and merely making artificial opportunities for the distribution of patronage, I think this Council will have very little doubt as to the side on which the weight of advantage lies.

"Then as regards the other suggestion that we should bifurcate the office of the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor such a system is in force in the Salem district. I am not aware of the peculiar circumstances which led to the introduction of the system there. I do know, however, that we tried the experiment in Ramnad and then gave it up. There may of course be occasions when the division of the appointment into two is desirable. For example if you have a district which is very heavy in civil and criminal work or either, it may be that the man whom you would like to do civil work is not particularly well qualified as a criminal lawyer and cases have arisen in my own experience when on that ground it was desirable to have two officers instead of one. But this is a matter which I think must be considered on its merits as occasion arises. Except in so far as it would provide more appointments for the members of the bar or possibly as my friend Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu suggests, might tend to convert a number of members of the bar from extreme to moderate views, I do not think there is any public advantage to be gained from such a general rule as my honourable friend recommends. In a matter of this kind where the Executive Government comes forward and says that they are quite content with one appointment I hardly think this Council is going to say that they should have two. In the circumstances I am afraid I cannot accept the resolution and perhaps the honourable mover will not desire to press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"I think the Government may accept with the addition of words 'where practicable'."

(Mr. Knapp; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Surgeon-General.) [30TH MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr A. R KNAPP:—"My honourable friend would drop clause (*a*) in that case. I am afraid I cannot accept the addition of the words, 'where practicable' even in the case of clause (*b*). It is always practicable. My point is that it is not always desirable."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Sometimes Government may find it practicable and thus in that case they may consider it. We don't hurry up the Government to accept the amendment on the spur of the moment. It is only for their consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I don't think how the position is improved by adding the words 'where practicable.' It is always easy to bifurcate. It may only be considered in places where the civil as well as criminal work is heavy. I am afraid the mover has not improved his position at all."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T BALAJI RAO NAYUDU GARU:—"I withdraw the resolution. With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn."

RESOLUTION *RE* SEPTENNIAL EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT AND SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I move the following resolution:—

'VIII, This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the septennial examination of assistant and sub-assistant surgeons may be abolished.'

In doing so he said: "I understand that there are two septennial examinations, which applied till some time ago to both assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons. There is a strong feeling against these examinations They are regarded as casting a slur on the character of the initial qualifications, and also as reflecting their capacity to get themselves up-to-date in professional matters. The system is an unhealthy one. One who has devoted the whole of his time to midwifery may be asked to undergo an examination on Medical Jurisprudence and vice versa. There is no parallel in other departments prescribing an examination for promotion. The examination has been abolished in regard to civil assistant surgeons. This system was copied from England where officers of the Indian Medical Service underwent similar examination, but this was abolished so long ago as 1880. What I now recommend is that it may be abolished even in regard to sub-assistant surgeons also In the place of this septennial examination it is proposed to institute a post-graduate course, but even then there is a practical examination in the place of a written one. I suggest for the consideration of the Surgeon-General whether this practical examination is necessary. The proper course which was also recommended by the Public Services Commission is to give these officers study leave to attend hospitals and lectures in England and other places. Proposals were formulated in 1914 in a Government Order. I do not know why that Government Order has not been given effect to. I trust the Surgeon-General will consider that question."

The Hon'ble Mr K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I second the resolution. It is very hard upon these officers who have served for seven years to undergo an examination. There is no precedent in other departments to submit officers again for some examination. Perhaps it affects also the promotion of the officer. Supposing he fails to secure the required number of marks what would be the result? It would reflect upon his efficiency and it would be absurd that a person who has served for seven years should submit himself to an examination again. Therefore I think that no such examination should be insisted upon, and if necessary, they may be asked as has already been pointed out, to attend some lectures and undergo some special training without undergoing any examination. With these few words I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, this matter has been under the consideration of Government for sometime. It was first brought to notice by the report of the Public Services Commission, and the arguments for and against are to be found in that document I personally have always been of the opinion that examination of medical practitioners without reteaching them, is wrong, that civil assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons who are working up-country doing there daily work would not gain anything or would gain very little by being examined, and that they would gain much by being put through a post-graduate course of instruction The Government have already accepted that view and have declared that assistant surgeons in the future shall not undergo the so-called ordinary septennial examination. In regard to sub-assistant surgeons an individual will not undergo it, if I consider that he may be exempted. When normal conditions return it is undoubtedly the opinion of Government and certainly my opinion that post-graduate teachingshould take the place of examinations But I cannot go so far as to say that an examination shall not take place after post-graduate teaching In many cases post-graduate examination of some kind is voluntarily undertaken by officers in the Medical Service who take study leave. In the Royal Army Medical Corps and in other services, promotion examinations take place for each grade and so an officer is being examined for promotion So there is no slur on an officer being examined for promotion. The fact remains that there are a certain number of medical men who will only

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work at post-graduate study if they know that an examination follows; but I do not consider it a hardship that an examination should follow at the end of the post-graduate course I may say that Government accept that these examinations will be abolished and their places taken by post-graduate teaching and they cannot go so far as to say that the examinations at the end of the post-graduate teaching will be given up In fact it is no real hardship for any medical officer who is reasonably efficient and who has taken a reasonable interest in his post-graduate course to pass the examination and we therefore wish to retain the examination for those medical officers who have allowed themselves to become lazy and inefficient or who have taken no interest in the post-graduate course. That is a position which I think must be maintained.

In Public Service it is essential that efficiency should be considered rather than sentiment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I propose that in this amendment the word 'abolished' occurring at the end be omitted and the words 'be replaced by a post-graduate course' be inserted in its place. I am in full sympathy with the resolution as amended. It is necessary that assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons should be in touch with the developing science, and unless there is some teaching I do not think the doctors in the up-country will be able to do efficient work."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"This is a suggestion which has already been accepted and acted upon by Government in the Government Order referred to by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, It is therefore hardly necessary to bring forward this resolution now."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I understand that the order is with reference to assistant surgeons and I want to include the sub-assistant surgeons also."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I formally second the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's amendment."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL :—"There is no objection whatever to make the rules apply to sub-assistant surgeons also if you will give us time to do it. I put the case up to Government last year and again this year. In order to have a class of assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons we would require to have twenty in each class at a time. So we must take forty men at a time from their work At present I am short of fifteen assistant surgeons and thirty sub-assistant surgeons. This means that we must close forty institutions during the period of the training of these forty men. If the Honourable Members think that for the sake of giving post-graduate training to these men, forty institutions should be closed for six months, and if the opinion of the public also is strongly behind them, I have no objection to do so. But I myself doubt whether it is advantageous to the country to close forty institutions at once in order to give post-graduate course to these men I have just heard from Simla that some men are coming back from Military service and I hope that next year we will be able to institute the course.

"Under the Government Order referred to by me I am personally empowered to exempt any sub-assistant surgeon whom I consider to be sufficiently efficient from appearing for the examination and I propose to use this power."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"What I wanted has been done. I therefore withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTIONS *RE* CLOSING HOUR FOR ARRACK AND TODDY SHOPS, SALE OF LIQUOR ON SUNDAYS, STRENGTH OF ARRACK TO BE REDUCED.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I wish to make one speech in the matter of this resolution as well as other resolutions which are alike, namely, resolutions XVIII and XXIII. Your Excellency may then put the resolutions one by one to the Council.

"I therefore beg to move the following three resolutions :—

'IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the hour of closing arrack and toddy shops be fixed at 7 p.m.'

'XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sale of arrack and toddy be prohibited on Sundays.'

'XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the strength and proof of arrack be reduced by 5 P.C.'

"The question of the excise policy is a very important one affecting a large population of this Presidency. Though I would very much wish that our country should be a 'dry country' like America, Russia, and some other countries, yet it may not be a question of practical politics for some time to come The Government will think twice before prohibition is introduced as the excise revenue is more than half the land revenue of this Presidency. The excise revenue is a little over five crores The Government policy has been well summarized by Mr. R. B Wood during his interview with the members of the Publicity Board—vide Publicity Board Leaflet No. 46, dated 31st January 1920

"As to this Publicity Board leaflet, there was some difference of opinion. But we find that after all this Publicity Board leaflet has done some good Similar resolutions were discussed ten years ago when the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti moved some resolutions and I took part in it and we found that at that time the reply on behalf of Government was more directed not towards any reasoned argument, but as to questioning the facts and figures that were placed before the Council by the non-official members At that time we had not all the facts and figures and we made some statements out of some reports and they were all contradicted Now that we have got the Publicity Board leaflet, we know what the policy of the Government is and I hope that when I put forward the arguments in favour of my resolution, they will be found acceptable by the Government.

"The policy is against total prohibition but it is directed in the interests of temperance. Mr. Wood says that the motto has been 'Controlled licit liquor and temperance' rather than 'prohibited illicit liquor and drunkenness.' The other maxim is 'The maximum of taxation and minimum of consumption. He admits that prohibition is a sound principle from the economic point of view. But he is afraid that it might lead to drunkenness through illicit sources as the community affected by it has been in the habit of drinking toddy from time immemorial. Mr. Wood does not contend that alcohol has a permanently beneficial effect. He further thinks that toddy besides containing alcohol is rich in chemical substances adapted to repair the waste of tissues.

"We are however thankful to Government in their directing the excise policy in the interests of temperance. It is trying to minimise the consumption by raising the rates. But practically this measure has not decreased consumption The people have got into that slavish habit which I am afraid will not be much affected by little increases in the rates. The Government is forming excise advisory committees and their recommendations are greatly acted upon. Local option is thus encouraged. During the last ten years the number of arrack shops have decreased from 9,089 to 6,352 and toddy shops from 18,212 to 11,034. For the year 1918-19 the committees recommended the closure of 67 shops and the change of sites of 121 and their recommendations were given effect to in 60 and 113 cases respectively. This is also a step in the right direction for it affords lesser facilities to the drinking class. The Government has also been reducing the issue strength of arrack. Several temperance measures are being taken, such as an earlier closing hour, the removal of several shops from the main roads, the closure of shops near mills and other works employing labour at certain hours on pay days and Sundays and partial or total closure of shops on market days and festival occasions The Educational department continues temperance teaching in schools by means of text-books containing lessons on the dangers of drink, stories from the Indian classics on the subject and by charts and pictures showing the dreadful effects of drunkenness. More than all, drunkenness is attempted to be put down by prosecuting the drunkards in places in which the Towns Nuisances Act is in force.

"It will be interesting to know that in the year 1918-19 there were as many as 9,547 convictions for such offences. From the above facts, it is clear that the Government policy is to put down drunkenness and thus work in the direction of temperance. My firm conviction by observation is that much more can be done by Government towards temperance My resolutions, Your Excellency, are not for prohibition but are intended towards and in furtherance of the same policy by affording lesser facilities and by other measures to check drinking habits which will pave the way ultimately towards making our country dry.

"I must state, however, Your Excellency, that with all the Governmental efforts aforesaid, the consumption of liquor is stationary though the income has doubled itself within the last ten years. In 1909-10 the number of proof gallons of arrack consumed in thousands is 1,511 and in 1918-19 it was 1,672. The revenue in thousands for the same years is Rs. 11,426 and Rs. 18,847 respectively.

"The corresponding figures for toddy is gallons 103,411 and 108,745 and the revenue in thousands is Rs 12,716 and Rs. 23,092. Taking into consideration the increase of population for the ten years and the reduction in the drinking habit in the people on account of the Government measures and the selfless work of temperance associations, the steadiness of the figures of total consumption shows conclusively that there is little appreciable change in the drinking habits of the people.

"As to the resolutions, I need not say much as we are all aware including Government what a social evil drunkenness is. The object of the three resolutions is to afford lesser facilities to the drinking people. The Government itself is teaching in schools to the future drinkers (and citizens too) the dangers of drink and the dreadful effects of drunkenness The volume of literature on the subject is so large and exhaustive with facts and figures that I have very little original to say.

"As to my first resolution, I beg to state that there will be no serious objection to close the shops at 7 p.m. The present closing hours is 8 p.m. Some years back it was 9 p.m. The Government having found the extreme desirability of closing the shops earlier have fixed the present hour at 8 p.m The drunkards when the closing hour was 9 stayed longer and drank two or three times and walked reeling home where the wife and children were waiting for the master. There was no peace at home till late after midnight till the effects of the drink subsided which generally took place as the Indian expression goes till the drink effect which had rushed towards the head came to the legs. The objection that may be raised is that the time may be insufficient for the person to visit the shop and have his drink. My observation shows that the

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bulk of the people take their drinks by 7 o'clock and some only linger to have the second and third bout. I am certain that Government by their aforesaid measures does not want to give facilities for drink and thus will have no objection to continue their own policy.

"The second resolution recommends that the sale of arrack and toddy be prohibited on Sundays. The principle is admitted by Government as it is prohibiting the sale on pay days and Sundays and the partial or total closure of shops even on market days and festival occasions. The Government does not want to encourage drunkenness on Sundays and pay days as people have leisure and money to waste away. The tissues of the body can be well replenished in six days in a week. Moreover on Sundays the coolies and other classes do not work and require no drink to overcome physical fatigue. There is one positive advantage by the suggested prohibition. One day prohibition means 52 days of drink less in a year and a saving of Rs. 15 to 25 a year which is sufficient to buy clothing required for the family in these days of high prices.

"The third resolution relates that the issue strength of arrack may be further reduced by 5 per cent. In this matter also, I hope the Government will accept my resolution as the principle is recognised and acted upon by Government. The Government from 1st April 1918 reduced the general issue of strength of arrack throughout the Presidency to 35° under-proof. The Government have further opened 34 shops in seven districts for the sale of 60° under-proof liquor only. The quantity of alcohol in a dram of 35° under-proof and 60° under-proof liquor is '87 and '23 of a dram or roughly one-third and one-fourth dram respectively. From the report of the administration of the Abkari revenue for the year 1918–19, the Board of Revenue is of opinion that the reduction in strength had little effect on consumption as it was feared that the people would drink more to get tipsy. The Board says therefore that the reduction at least has done good to that extent and that it may be assumed that when the consumption in proof gallons is equal, the weaker liquor will do less harm. The Board further say that 60° liquor is not popular and where the stronger is available the 60° under-proof shops have failed to retain their custom. I am not in favour of continuing the practice of opening 60° shops in or near other shops where stronger drink is sold or for that matter anywhere. I think it would be a wiser policy to reduce every year all round the strength proof by 5 per cent for a period of five years and bring down the strength to 50 per cent as it is the object of Government to do so. It is the costly and injurious arrack that does more harm to the people. I think our object should be to eliminate it altogether in the near future. It is only toddy, as Mr. Wood pointed out that contains a chemical substance which is a sovereign remedy to remove fatigue and build up tissues. I therefore strongly recommend that the strength of arrack may safely be reduced and ultimately make it innocuous and thus pave the way to its entire prohibition. The toddy may continue to be the only drink for some years more till according to Mr. Wood the prospect of a general movement towards total abstinence among the coolies of southern India might come by the spread of education and the improvement of their economic position.

"If there are other arguments that may be adduced by Mr. Lloyd, I have a right of reply and I will deal with them when I reply.

"I submit, Your Excellency, the three resolutions which are harmless but beneficial may be accepted by Your Excellency's Government and thus bring peace and happiness in many Indian homes."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I have very great pleasure in seconding the three resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. I am really in favour of total prohibition: but if the Government find it impossible to introduce that measure I hope that they will be pleased to accept these three resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD:—"Your Excellency, it is perhaps rather unfortunate that these three resolutions are preceding instead of succeeding the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has put down on the paper for total prohibition: because I suppose on that resolution the policy of Government generally on the question of intoxicating liquor will have to be discussed to a certain extent and it might possibly have been better that that discussion should come first. However that may be I think it may be said that the Honourable mover has correctly defined the policy of Government as regards the control of liquor shops which is that we want to control these shops strictly in order to lead up to ren-enable temperance. Then the question remains: do these three resolutions lead us in the right direction? I think it must be admitted that they are in the right direction though Government may not be able to accept them at present. They are, as the Honourable mover has pointed out, only a continuation of what the Government themselves have carried out in the past. I need only remind the Council that when the Excise Committee reported in 1905–06 the closing hour was 10 o'clock and it was the Excise Committee which recommended that it should be reduced to 9 o'clock. The hour remained at 9 o'clock for some years and in 1918 on the Board of Revenue's recommendation it was reduced to 8 o'clock. Now it is questionable whether the time has yet come for making it earlier still.

"The object which the Honourable Member has in mind is no doubt to make people eventually not drink at all. The question is whether the reducing the hour of sale in the evening by one hour would be of any use in that way. I do not think it would and I am not now going into the very wide question of whether it is desirable or not people should be prevented from drinking when they want to do so. The policy of Government as has been expressed again and again is that the moderate drinker should be given reasonable facilities to get his liquor and

that all possible steps should be taken to prevent excess The question is whether it is fair to close down the shops at 7 o'clock. It is not perhaps a matter of very great importance but the official view is that as it is only two years ago that the hour was reduced to 8 and as an earlier hour would probably be unpopular, it is as well that we should proceed cautiously. That is the general position. Then I would point out that after all in rural areas they do not keep very strict time and the general rule is to close at or soon after sunset so that in rural areas it would not make very much difference if the resolution is accepted. But in the towns it is believed that 8 o'clock is too early. If people wish to drink and you do not allow them to drink openly they will drink secretly. It is believed that in Madras City even now there is a good deal of surreptitious drinking which is much worse than open drinking. Another point about early closing is that it will lead to overcrowding and inconvenience in shops just before the closing hour. If you close too early people crowd in large number outside the shops It is only in 1918 that the hour was made 8 o'clock. District officers were consulted last year as to whether the closing hour should not be fixed earlier and the opinions expressed were divergent. Until there is a general concensus of opinion among Collectors that 7 o'clock is a better hour, the 8 o'clock rule may it is thought be retained.

"Then there is the further suggestion that arrack and toddy shops should be closed entirely on Sundays. That again seems to the Government to be going rather too far. Sunday in this country is not a general holiday for all labouring classes and there is no particular reason why they should not get their drink on Sunday as well as on any other day. Collectors have already as the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao is aware been given discretion to close entirely on Sundays in shops located near factories, mills and other large centres of labour except between the hours of 11-30 and 4. Here again the Government view is that the present restrictions are sufficient for the time being. I must repeat that the policy of Government is to control drinking and not to prohibit it If you control it too severely, you are bound to have what Abkari officials call crime, or illicit practices. If you do not allow open drinking, there is bound to be a certain amount of underhand drinking.

"Then we come to the rather subsidiary question of the control of strength. The problem is again very much the same. Government have been making this particular portion of their policy more and more stringent. I need only remind you that the strength used to be 20° under-proof, then it was both 20° and 30° for some time.

"The strength was again reduced from 30° to 34° and eventually again only in 1918 to 35°. I do not wish in any way to be dogmatic or to say that 35° is the absolute ideal strength at which we are to supply liquor. But if you do realise that it is no vice to drink and that we are allowed to supply liquor to the classes that want it, is it not surely a matter entirely for the department concerned to advise as to what the proper strength at which liquor should be supplied? At the present moment we think that as far as possible 35° under-proof is the proper strength but there is no finality about it. We are now experimenting with a much weaker liquor 60° under-proof. The Honourable mover read a paragraph from the last administration report. I note that he omitted the last sentence. It is stated 'that young men have found it easier to begin on 60° under-proof liquor and that its chief effect will be to increase the number of arrack drinkers This is possible but the evidence so far available is not enough to prove it.' The Honourable Member suggested that we should have an intermediate strength 40° under-proof. That is possible but if 35° is a reasonable strength why should we make it 40°? Of course all these arguments may seem to the prohibitionists possibly insufficient. They may say it is their policy to accelerate the pace of all these reforms in order that the time may come when there shall be no liquor in the land at all. All I can say is that is not the present policy of Government and it is possible that it never will become the policy of Government. The question of strength is much the same as that of hours. It is thought that we have gone far enough for the present and that there will be discontent if we reduce it further still. One last point is that the actual issue or supply strength is already a good deal weaker than 35°. There are certain allowances given for dilution so that when the liquor is actually drunk it is not generally more than 37° under-proof. This is considerably weaker than a peg of whisky. If you make it weaker still the almost certain result will be that people will drink more in order to get the same satisfaction.

"For these reasons, Your Excellency, Government are not, I understand, prepared to accept any of these three resolutions. They are prepared to consider them and to move slowly, but particularly at the present moment when, with the advent of the Reforms, excise will soon become a transferred subject they think this is not the time to make a further advance."

The Hon'ble, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—I am glad that Your Excellency's Government through its spokesman the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd has almost accepted my resolutions. The only ground urged by him is that we must go cautiously and that we must not accelerate our pace. Your Excellency will find that I have not been asking for any acceleration but only the equal pace with which the Government ought to take. Of course Mr. Lloyd mentioned the two points as to the reduction of the under-proof and the change of hour. Those changes were introduced only two years ago Indeed it is not the fault of the Honourable Members or of the persons interested that such a change did not take place earlier. The Government virtually accepted these changes so far back as ten years ago and now if the Government have taken eight years to take a step which they had accepted, these eight years may not be taken against us, but against Government itself. Ten years' period is a good long time to take a step in advance. If these steps were taken only ten years ago I am sure that Government would not have said that although two years have elapsed we are still to go at a lower pace. So I submit the argument advanced by Mr. Lloyd does not hold good.

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"I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd made a frank statement that it is not at all difficult to lower the time in rural areas to 7 o'clock. I do not see why at least in rural areas it should not be reduced to 7 o'clock. No strong arguments are adduced why it should not be done so in urban areas for Government has only to control the sales. If all the subordinates go about on bicycles and motor-cars and see whether the shopkeepers are selling after 7 o'clock, it is very easy to control such liquor sale and we can even see whether more quantity than is allowed is sold to people, so that they may not carry it home and then drink it. It is very easy to control such kind of illicit practices. So I submit the arguments that have been adduced by Mr. Lloyd are certainly not so sound as to oppose these two resolutions. And Your Excellency will also remember that he made another statement that when the Collectors were asked, he said that they were all divided in their opinion. That is a very strong circumstance to show that the Collectors who are generally spoken of in this Council as the mouthpiece of Government and whom we can depend are not all against the change. So I submit that Your Excellency may take a bold step of changing the hour from 8 o'clock to 7 o'clock and also of closing the shops on Sundays. In the case of closing shops on Sundays, Mr. Lloyd doubted, whether Sundays are also working days for the poorer. Except in a very few cases Sunday is regarded as a holiday and they do not work in the rural areas or in towns.

"In the case of reducing the proof from 35 to 40, I am again very thankful to Mr. Lloyd in making a clean admission that already the liquor supplied is 2 to 4° less. That comes to 37 or 38. I do not see why Government should not legalise this, when Your Excellency's Government want to take measures for reducing it to 60, instead of this half-hearted way of selling it in a few places, but I would rather advocate the reduction to 60 in the course of five years by 5° annually. But I may at once tell the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd that I may oppose the resolution for total prohibition of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I do not want at the present time to prohibit the liquor altogether, but I would rather go and say that all steps must be taken within the course of five or ten years to prohibit it altogether, and I submit that what I propose is not a big jump from 35 to 60, but only from 35 to 40. The Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd said that I did not quote the latter portion from the report because I wanted to make my position stronger. Your Excellency will see that the Revenue Board has not thought it a wise policy to reduce it to 60 all at once. I know it is not a wise policy and the Revenue Board has said it in so many words which statement will only strengthen my argument.

"Only one more point I want to submit. Mr. Lloyd said that this is a matter which might be left to the Reformed Council to decide. I do not want that the Reformed Council should be the pioneer and I certainly wish that Your Excellency's Government and this Council should be the pioneer."

Resolutions Nos IX, XVIII and XXIII were put to vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* PAY OF LOCAL FUND SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following resolution:—

'X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the district boards may be empowered to adopt a scale of pay for the sub-assistant surgeons entertained by them if they deem fit similar to that now in force with regard to the sub-assistant surgeons appointed by Government.'

In doing so, he said:—"At present under certain district boards, especially Ganjam, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, there are two classes of sub-assistant surgeons, one class known as local fund sub-assistant surgeons and the other class known as civil sub-assistant surgeons. The local fund sub-assistant surgeons were entertained by the respective district boards some 25 years ago and the civil sub-assistant surgeons are now entertained by the Government directly. Both the classes of sub-assistant surgeons are serving in local fund hospitals. Hitherto the allowances and pay given to both the classes were similar. There was not any difference. When the pay of the civil assistant surgeon was raised in the year 1918 from Rs 30 to Rs. 100, the local fund sub-assistant surgeons were allowed to draw the same scale of pay. Recently in the year 1918, the civil sub-assistant surgeons were given a scale from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120, but the local fund sub-assistant surgeons were not allowed to draw the same scale of pay. The District Board of Ganjam suggested that the local fund sub-assistant surgeon should also be allowed to draw the same pay which is given to the civil sub-assistant surgeon, but Government were not pleased to sanction the scale. My resolution is intended to remove the difference between the two classes of sub assistant surgeons especially when there is no difference in qualifications between the two classes. The local fund sub-assistant surgeons have passed the same examinations and they have been in service for a long time and just at the close of their career, it is but reasonable that no difference should be shown between the two classes. If any difference is to be shown at all, it should be on account of the services of the men. No doubt, there is some difference between the two classes from the point of view of Government. For, the civil sub-assistant surgeon can be posted to any station which the Surgeon-General likes. On the other hand, the local fund sub-assistant surgeon belongs to the district service and he is generally not posted outside the district. But the

paymasters in the case of the local fund sub-assistant surgeons are the district boards, and if a district board considers that its servants are in a position to get the same scale of pay as the civil sub-assistant surgeons, discretion must be given to the district board. Even in the case of the Ganjam District Board, an exception was made in the case of particular individual Mr. Patnaick. He belongs to the local fund service, but has been exempted from the general rule and I do not see why the whole class should not be exempted and why liberty should not be given to the district boards. That is the principle of my resolution and I think it is desirable that this mesh of liberty should be given to the district boards. With these words I commend my resolution to the council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I beg to second this resolution. – Under our district board there are a few sub-assistant surgeons who had been sent by the district board for training and employed by them. I do not see why there should be any difference in pay between the district board servant and the Government servant of the same grade and status. Of course, it may be said on behalf of Government that these local fund servants were trained at the expense of the district boards and that they have not the chance of being transferred from one district to another. I think these two arguments will not weigh much especially in these hard days especially when we see their brother officers in the Government service are treated in a different way. The fact that they are forced to work only in one district cannot be used against them. Most of the sub-assistant surgeons have to depend on some sort of practice and as the saying goes 'no prophet is honoured in his own country' and therefore the local fund sub-assistant surgeons who are chained to their own district will have more difficulty in getting private practice than the civil sub-assistant surgeons who can go from district to district and earn more income from private practice. There appears to be no reason why the district boards should not be permitted to give the same pay and allowances that Government gives to its own servants. I therefore heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, the facts of the case have been correctly stated by the Honourable mover and seconder of the resolution. They have both said that they do not see any reason why there should be any differentiation between Government servants and the local fund servants and yet they have both set to work to give us the very reasons why a differentiation should be made. The difference is this, the local fund sub-assistant surgeon never travels out of his district and cannot be sent to any unpleasant duty. He is never sent, as so many have been sent lately, to Military service. He is not sent as are the Government sub-assistant surgeons to jail duty, which is a very unpopular duty. He is never sent into the wild parts of the agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam or Godavari. He is not obliged to go up for promotion examination and he is altogether a sheltered and a very free man who has altogether a different life from that of the Government servants. For these reasons it has been considered that he should not get the same pay as Government servants.

"I do not wish to say anything derogatory about the local fund sub-assistant surgeons. But I may remind the Honourable mover and seconder of the resolution that the system of local fund recruiting and training was given up many years ago on the ground that the local funds got very poor material and that the results were very bad. I am afraid I am bound to say that if you take a sub-assistant surgeon of the Local Fund Service and compare him with a Government servant the comparison is not flattering. For these reasons, I regret I cannot accept the resolution because I do not consider that any case has been made out for paying them at the same rate.

"After all pay usually varies with responsibility and with the kind of duty that is expected of persons and I think there is a sufficient difference between the two classes of servants to justify a difference in the rate of pay."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I regret, Your Excellency, that the reasons given by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General are not at all convincing. Simply because the sub-assistant surgeons joined the District Board's service, they ought not to be punished by not giving them their promotion. The question is why at the time when the Presidency service was formed the local fund Sub-Assistant Surgeons have not been absorbed in the Presidency service. This was not done so not on account of their fault. When the Presidency service is formed, if an option is given to them to join the Presidency service and if they refuse, perhaps the reasons given will hold good. But when there is no option given to them to join the service, to punish them like this is in my humble opinion very hard and should not be done."

The resolution was then put to vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA.

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name is as follows:—

'XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into and report upon the desirable curricula for elementary education with special reference to vocational studies suited to the needs of rural and urban area.'

30TH MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Littlehailes ; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

"At this late hour, I do not propose to inflict a long speech. My resolution explains itself. The point is that, when we are first trying to spread elementary education, whether it is necessary or not, to examine the present curricula adopted in elementary schools. If the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction says that there is already some committee to consider the question, I do not press the resolution. If there is no committee appointed, it is absolutely necessary to help the Government itself as to what sorts of schools should be recognized. It is absolutely necessary for us to know it, unless the Government says that what they are doing is quite satisfactory and no improvement is necessary. I am not here to discuss about the desirability of one sort of study or another. My object is achieved by urging upon the Government that a committee should be appointed to inquire into and report as to what should be the desirable curricula for the elementary education, whether any vocational studies suited to the needs of rural and urban areas can be introduced and so on. They are introduced in France, they are introduced in England and they are introduced in some other countries. Taking all these things into consideration, it is only essential that a committee should be appointed to inquire into all these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES :—"Your Excellency, I am glad I shall be able to follow the example of the Honourable mover of this resolution of not delivering a long speech to this Council. I will merely state that the object which he most desires, that is, the consideration of curricula in elementary schools is already receiving attention. A Conference on Agricultural Education was held in 1917 at Simla and it insisted upon the desirability of adopting primary education in rural areas more closely to rural needs, and certain resolutions which I need not enter into were passed at that conference. Again the Board of Agriculture in Poona held a conference and passed certain resolutions to the same effect. The question was taken up by this Government in 1918 and a committee was appointed composed of officers of the agricultural department and of the educational department. That committee sat to consider the question of elementary education with particular reference to rural areas and to teaching in rural schools. It has reported, the Director of Public Instruction has also reported and the results are now under the consideration of Government. We have been and are alive to the defects that exist in our present educational system especially as regards forming suitable curriculum and of entering that curriculum upon the schools. I wish to bring to the notice of the Honourable mover that actually what he desires is now under the consideration of the Government—not in the early stage which is referred to in the resolution, but in a later stage. In view of these remarks, I do not think the Honourable mover will press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, in the light of the reply of the Director of Public Instruction, I wish to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* RESETTLEMENT PROPOSALS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, my resolution stands thus:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it (Legislative Council) be allowed an opportunity of discussing the resettlement proposals now in progress in the Presidency before they are sanctioned by the Government.'

"The resettlement operations are in progress in some districts in the Presidency, for instance, Bellary, Anantapur and Tanjore. I do not know precisely in what stage they are. Sooner or later the report of the Settlement Commissioner will be received by the Government and the Government will be called upon to take action. The members of this council are aware that in cases of resettlement a special officer is appointed for the purpose of carrying out certain duties according to certain elementary principles laid down in the Settlement Manual. He has to decide certain matters for instance, the productive power of the land, the classification of the soil, and so on. Then he has to fix the share of the produce to be taken as Government demand and the money value has to be fixed and many other kindred matters he has to go into. He has to calculate the expense of cultivation. All these things he has to do and he has to report on the resettlement and the report will come up for Government with the remarks of the Board of Revenue. It is stated clearly in the Settlement Manual that settlement schemes should contain the outline of the physical features of the district, etc., and the proposals revised by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement should be finally submitted for the sanction of Government. What I ask is that before they are finally sanctioned by Government, an opportunity should be given to us to have a discussion as regards those proposals. My request is that Government should consider the remarks made by the Members of the Legislative Council on the proposals sent up by the Settlement Commissioner before they arrive at a final decision. In connexion with this matter, I may be allowed to refer to a cognate subject. I had sent in a resolution in connexion with the same matter in accordance with the findings of the joint committee of both

(Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Todhunter.) [30TH MARCH 1920.

Houses of Parliament when they observed that the principles of land revenue assessment should be embodied in legislation. This is what is stated in paragraph 11 of the report. 'They consider that the imposition of new burdens should be gradually brought more within the purview of legislature. The committee are impressed by the objection raised by many witnesses regarding the manner in which certain classes of taxes can be levied by executive action without in some cases any statutory limitation.' They say: 'The committee are of opinion that the time has come to embody it in the law and make principles by which land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the object of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements and the other chief processes which touch the revenue. The subject is one which probably would not be transferred to ministers until the electorates have satisfactory representation of rural interests . . . these should be established on a clear statutory basis before this change takes place.'

"And in pursuance of this recommendation I had occasion to send up a resolution which was disallowed on the ground that there had been some correspondence on the same matter between the local Government and the Government of India. I interpellated at this session and I got a reply that this Government had noted what had been said by the joint committee and the whole question was under correspondence. This is a palliative until the Government makes up its mind one way or the other. This is a middle course. What I want is at least an opportunity should be given to the Legislative Council to discuss the proposal. I may also draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council to paragraph 252 of the Decentralization Commission's report."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"This resolution has nothing to do with the principle of settlement. If the Honourable Member will tell us what disabilities he is suffering under, we will try to set it right."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The only disability is that these are sanctioned behind our back."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Will the Honourable Member give an instance of every proposal sanctioned behind the back of the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not remember any occasion when these proposals have been brought up. I was not aware that the proposals had been laid before the Legislative Council. If that is the practice, I am perfectly willing to withdraw the resolution. I was not aware of the practice."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday the 31st March 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 31st day of March 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAIDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI ABD-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. SIMPSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.

(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.) [31st March 1920.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXPORTS OF MILCH COWS AND AGRICULTURAL CATTLE

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA-PANTULU:—"The resolution which I have the honour to place before this Council runs thus:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that to prevent the depletion of cattle in this Presidency necessary steps may be taken to regulate the exports of milch cows and agricultural cattle to foreign countries."

"In the above resolution I have mentioned 'milch cows' but I would substitute merely the word 'cows' for 'milch cows' if I may be permitted to do so."

The word 'milch' was omitted from the resolution.

"In moving this resolution I wish to state that my remarks will particularly be with reference to Ongole cattle. The Ongole breed of cattle is considered to be the best of the three breeds of cattle in India. All along there has been indigenous trade in the Ongole breed of cattle but the trouble commenced when the foreign buyer stepped in and in competition with the local trader paid fabulous prices to the cattle and began to export them to Java and other places. Some public-spirited gentlemen in Ongole started an annual cattle show, the reports of which giving glowing accounts of the fine stock of cattle attracted the foreigner. The shows created an impression on the minds of the foreigners that they would get the best breed of cattle there.

"The Dutch Government of Malay Islands deputed one gentleman, Dr. Vandervens, to purchase cattle for breeding purposes from Ongole. That gentleman obtained the permission of the Government of India and has been purchasing cattle in large numbers and exporting them. I am also informed that the American Government have sent agents to purchase cattle and that some agents from the Philippine Islands have been similarly engaged in purchasing and exporting cattle in large numbers. The result of those exports has been to deplete the best breed of cattle in Ongole taluk. I have already submitted that in these cattle there is indigenous trade. Annually about 1,300 milch cows are being exported to Madras and many unregistered bulls are being taken to Kurnool and other districts. In addition to that every year we find that as many as 700 or 800 cattle, bulls and heifers are being exported by these foreign buyers. From the year 1916–1919 the stock of Ongole cattle exported to foreign countries has been computed to be 2,200. According to the cattle census taken in 1914–15, the number of heifers and bulls of the age below 4 years is computed to be 26,694 but it is a matter of common experience that three-fourths of this number is of very inferior kind and that the best type will be between about 6,000 and 7,000. Out of this stock as many as 800 or 900 are being exported to foreign countries, some are being taken away for Madras for milch purposes and some other cattle are taken to Kurnool. All these form a heavy drain upon the existing stock in the country. Therefore this has been the cause for the depletion of cattle and the opinions expressed by some of the gentlemen of the Agricultural Department may be borne in mind in this connexion. We find that in 1911 the Government of Madras and the Board of Revenue started an inquiry and asked the Collector of Guntur to ascertain if really there was deterioration and depletion of cattle and if so, what his recommendations were. Mr. Couchman, the then Director of Agriculture in 1911 was pleased to observe:

"'Not less than 1,500 of the best young breeding stock have been exported from Ongole tract to foreign countries during the last five years' and also added 'the sudden appearance of rich foreign buyers, ignorant of Indian prices had led to the rise of 300 per cent in the price referred to in the report of 1909 and induced the people to part with their best stock.'

"Further on, he observes: 'I believe that it is due to the fact that the Ongole breed is found in a small tract and is being depleted too rapidly of the best stock by buyers . . . . . and particularly by foreign buyers. Notice has been attracted to Ongole animals by the excessive advertisement given to the breed by these annual shows. Foreign buyers are ignorant of the true prices of the cattle and pay such high prices to induce the ryots to part with their best breeding stocks.'

"Again on a reference made by the Government of India whether for the preservation and improvement of fine types of cattle foreign exports should be encouraged or otherwise restrained the Board of Agriculture at its meeting in 1916 stated in their report 'that in the case of Ongole breed the export has taken place mainly to Java and it is understood that the Java Government contemplate a continuous increase of these exports; the animals exported are young bulls and female stock and the export has considerably depleted the breed.' Then as regards the question whether by reason of that depletion the necessary supply of draught cattle in the country suffers or not, the Agricultural Department is of opinion that it suffers, that the drain is great and the depletion is injurious to the interests of agriculture in the country.

"I may be permitted to refer to page 31 of the Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement) paragraph 13, "it will thus be seen that the supply at the present time just meets the demand. As regards the future, it is difficult to forecast what will happen, although the season crop report for 1910–11 gives an area of 9,318,000 cultivable waste and all this is unfit for permanent

31st March 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, the President.)*

cultivation and further development must be in the direction of intensive and extensive cultivation . . . . . This line of extension which is bound to develop as the population increases means much greater demand for better draft of cattle and already the supply is beginning to be short of the demand '.'

His Excellency the President:—"I do not want to interrupt the Honourable Member, but could he tell me if he has got the opinion of cattle-breeders of the Ongole tract with reference to the terms of his resolution. It might be interesting if he has got that."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu:—"I have not got the opinion of the cattle-breeders but I have got the opinion of the association which was conducting the cattle shows. Several persons have expressed similar opinions, and I may here submit that the Raja of Pithapuram was generally purchasing some cattle there every year and whenever he required them but he tells me that it is difficult at present to secure any cattle of good kind for breeding purposes.

"I called for figures as regards the export of cattle not only from Ongole but from other parts of the Presidency. Government was pleased to supply me with the figures. They have also stated that separate statistics of well-known breeds have been maintained only since June 1917; and that subsequent to that the exports have been as shown below. The export of Ongole cattle is about 700 in the year 1919-20 up to February and the number of Alambadi cattle exported in the year 1917-18 was 2,393, 1918-19 was 698, and 1919-20 up to February was 3,054 and for other breeds the corresponding figures are 4,113, 5,519 and 9,490. So we find that large numbers of cattle are being exported to foreign countries. Then as regards the quality of the breed, between the condition of cattle exhibited at the show that was held in 1905 and the condition of cattle that were brought to the show in 1918, a comparison has been made and we find that there has been a great deal of deterioration in the breed. Major Gunn who attended the show in 1905 observed: 'The prize pairs were gigantic and measured 17½ hands behind the hump. One of the pairs secured an extra award being the finest animal in the show. I have not seen such a splendid collection of cows and heifers at any show and the awarding of prizes was most difficult and when the classes were finally weeded out to 50, it was positively painful to continue the process without awarding them some consolatory prize.' Let us see what Mr. A Carruth Deputy Director of Agriculture, who attended the show in 1918 said."

His Excellency the President:—"Was the gentleman who witnessed the show in 1918, a different person?"

The Hon'ble Mr K. Venkatappayya Pantulu:—"Yes. He stated: 'I have made very careful observations of all the classes of cattle exhibited and found that placing of animals in the order of merit was in every case a matter of selecting those which had a smaller number of prominent defects. That being so proves the absence of general high merit and shows quite clearly that there has been ample room for deterioration, if it is assumed that the stock was of a higher grade 8 or 10 years ago.' That there was a stock of higher grade is borne out by the testimony of no less a person than Major Gunn. So there has been deterioration and also depletion meanwhile. People do realize that these exports have been prejudicial to the agricultural interests of the country and it has now become a matter of controversy whether the cattle shows should be continued annually or not. I believe it is within the knowledge of Government that for the two years 1918-19 there was only one cattle show. In the coming year it is not known whether they are going to hold a show or not. It is believed at any rate that these cattle shows have prejudiced the interest of agriculture though no doubt the ryot or the person who deals in cattle might be benefited by getting fabulous prices for their cattle. So far as the interests of agriculturists are concerned the breed has suffered and the number of cattle also has gone down. The Government I believe has realized the fact that the breed has suffered and with a view probably to meet this deterioration they have started or are going to start the Chintaladevi breeding farm. The Publicity Bureau published a paper dated 25th November 1919 wherein they said that on the Chintaladevi breeding farm a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs will be invested. Forty stud bulls will be maintained and distributed to the breeding areas. In areas where deterioration has occurred in the breed it will be made up by the supply of the studs. The paper runs thus 'To ensure the maintenance and improvement, without interference with the profits which accrue to the ryots from the export, . . . it is intended ultimately to maintain a farm large enough to enable the Agricultural Department to send out 40 first class bulls each year to improve the breed throughout the breeding tracts, while a fair revenue may also be expected from the annual sales of superfluous stock.' Of course I feel diffident no doubt to venture an opinion on the usefulness of the Chintaladevi farm but expert opinion is in favour of the view that it will not be of much use and the functions of a Government breeding farm are not to supply the number of cattle required in the area where there is deterioration and depletion in stock."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable Member say that he does not approve of the establishment of a cattle farm"

The Hon'ble Mr K Venkatappayya Pantulu:—"I cannot definitely say that, but I depend upon the opinion given by Mr H A. Crump, C.I.E., Financial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He states: 'Government cannot hope by the establishment of cattle breeding farms to produce sufficient cattle to make any appreciable effect on agriculture and the breeding of cattle for agricultural and dairy purposes must be left to private enterprise.' A Government breeding farm is therefore not intended to produce cattle on a commercial basis

(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; the Raja of Pithapuram; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.) [31st March 1920.

but like experimental farms its object is to ascertain which breeds are the best and which types suit the special needs of a tract. So the functions of a Government cattle farm cannot take the place of a commercial concern and meet the demands of the country. My complaint is that on account of these exports there is a great drain on the stock available in the country and both the number and quality of cattle have suffered.

"There have been interpellations in this Council in the years 1917-1918 on this very question, whether any measures will be taken by the Government with reference to these exports. Probably as a result of the interpellations and other circumstances the Government have thought fit to start the cattle breeding farm, but as I have already submitted the cattle farm does not supply the demands that we have in the country. There is also another circumstance which should be borne in mind. As a cattle rearing place, Ongole is not at all suited. For local supply it may be sufficient, but for supplying the demand from other countries it is quite unequal. There are no large grazing areas wherein the ryot may have an opportunity of rearing cattle. The holdings are usually small and what he spares for grazing is but a few acres of land which is hardly sufficient to meet the wants of the cattle which he owns. Therefore whatever supply of fodder you may have, that goes only to keep the animals alive and attend to the ordinary work and not suited to meet the demand of the foreigner—not even to meet the increasing demand which the exports to Madras and Karnool and other parts require. From this it will be clear that the number of cattle reared in these parts is insufficient to meet the present demands of the trade. It is said that a world market has been created by these cattle shows and the ryot is benefited thereby, but as there is not a sufficient number of cattle to meet the demand there is no advantage gained by this world market. The question of this deterioration and depletion of cattle is not only felt in this Presidency but it seems to be a question all over India. In yesterday's *Hindu* we read that an appeal was made to His Excellency the Viceroy by some member in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Government was pleased to state that they will hold an inquiry into the question. Yesterday the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai was kind enough to give me a report of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa that was held in 1919. There the Government seem to have felt that there was some deterioration in the breeding and also a depletion of cattle. A certain committee was appointed but the committee came to the conclusion that export has not affected the breed. I have already stated that my opinion is the opinion of the people. Of course it may be a lay opinion and the expert opinion may be different. All the same: the question seems to be a question which deserves special consideration on the part of the Government and the fact that the Government of India also have promised an inquiry into the matter encourages me to come forward with this resolution so that Government may be pleased to institute further inquiries and view the question more sympathetically and do something to avoid the depletion of cattle."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I beg to second the resolution, although I am unable to subscribe to all that the honourable mover has said. All that I can say is that during the first two or three years of the shows in the Nellore district, I was able to get good stock but afterwards I sent my men there on several occasions to get good stock but in vain."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Member say why it was in vain? Was the price too high?"

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"No, they were unable to get very good stock after sometime."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"I wish to say a few words. I quite agree with the honourable mover that exportation of heifers for breeding purposes should be put a stop to. I remember some years ago I brought to the notice of this Council a resolution prohibiting such exportation. Your Excellency's Government is aware that I am interested in the export of cattle. With regard to the shipment of cattle for draught and agricultural purposes I think we must allow such shipment to go on because the Madras Presidency has got a large number of surplus animals over and above the actual requirements. The cattle that are shipped from this Presidency are castrated animals which are required in the Federated Malay States and other places for draught and agricultural purposes. By allowing such shipments the merchants of this Presidency are benefited. In the interests of the merchants of this Presidency we must allow the export of such cattle freely as was done hitherto. But I am quite against the shipment of breeding bulls and heifers (young cows). They are the animals that give us an increase of animals in the Presidency. We must continue to keep all such animals within the Presidency. If we allow the shipment to go on no doubt the Presidency will find great difficulty in getting animals for our own purposes. As for draught animals I do not see any reason why the honourable mover of the resolution should stand in the way of our own people making money in the business. So while I agree with the honourable mover that the shipment of heifers and breeding bulls must be prohibited I do not agree in prohibiting the animals that are not required in the Presidency. This is my view in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Knowing as I do that Your Excellency is taking a deep interest in the cattle of this Presidency we expect that this resolution will be a great

31st March 1920.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti; Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar.)*

help in securing for the Presidency a good stock of cattle. The other day I went to Ongole, and through the courtesy of the agent of the Java Government I was shown the cattle they were purchasing. When I visited that place there were about 400 cattle there, and the manager told me that the Government of Java were very solicitous in securing these breeding bulls for their country in order to supply their agriculturists. They are spending over a lakh of rupees over it and they have their own veterinary officers and their own policemen in the place. He also complained that they were not able to get the best bulls of late. I congratulated the Government of Java for doing all this for the agriculture of their country. I now earnestly appeal to the Government and my fellow countrymen that either they should take steps to improve our cattle by following in the footsteps of the Java Government or devise some other means for the same purpose. We are now losing the best bulls and heifers and something must be done to remedy this state of affairs.

"Your Excellency asked what would be the view of the persons who were selling them. They would of course naturally object to any interference. A bull which fetched Rs. 150 formally is now sold for Rs. 300 and sometimes even for Rs. 700 and naturally poor ryots would not like Government interference when they could secure such large profits. It is not also fair to prohibit this export.

"Government have started a cattle-breeding farm at Chintaladevi, where the most we can expect is about 40 or 50 first-class bulls could be supplied every year whereas every year we are losing the best cattle to the extent of about 1,000. I do not think that the farm could supply even the depletion. It is therefore very necessary that Government should see that the cattle in the country do not deteriorate.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar said that there was a surplus of cattle in this Presidency. I invite him to study the cattle census figures. He will then see that we are suffering from deficiency of cattle and not at all from surplus. As the Government have already promised to look into the matter and take the necessary steps, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya's proposal is most opportune for the Government to investigate into the matter and see what can be done."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti:—"Your Excellency, I give my entire support to the resolution of my honourable friend. I have been looking at the large number of cattle, especially heifers and breeding bulls exported from India to other countries. It is my misfortune to reside at Tondiarpet where every year about a thousand cattle are collected and shipped from that place, and every year it burned my heart to see that such heifers and such bulls are being sent out of the country. I am a little bit of a connoisseur myself and I can assure Honourable Members that the cattle exported from this country are all good bulls. If such breeding bulls are sent out of the country cattle production must deteriorate. Therefore Government must take steps to see that this exportation stops. In 1911 and 1912 I raised the question that Government should institute an inquiry to find out whether the cattle supply in the country was decreasing or rising. Government collected some figures and told us that the supply had not decreased but we know what value we should attach to the figures collected by the village officials. If any Member of this Council has any doubt that the number of cattle in this country is not decreasing, let him go round certain districts and see the number of cattle that ought to be found there and then he will see that the cattle in the Presidency has decreased very much.

"My Honourable friend Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has given a partial support to the resolution. He said that our cattle should be allowed to go to another country. If we have sufficient number of cattle in this country, there should be no objection to that course being continued but we are not suffering from plethora of cattle. Prices of cattle have gone up enormously during the last few years and a cow for which we paid Rs. 100 before is now worth Rs. 300. This is all due to the export of cattle.

"Under these circumstances I think it is time that the Government should take steps to see that a check is put upon the export of cattle for any purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar:—"I give my unqualified support to the proposition. India is essentially an agricultural country and it is essential that they should have sufficient number of cattle for ploughing and other purposes. If the cost of cattle increases the cost of cultivation also increases. That is a matter which concerns Government more than anybody else, especially when there is the question of resettlement in various districts. If the cost of cultivation increases it shows that the ryot is not in a position to pay higher taxes. Then there is the cost of milk. Now we do not get sufficient quantity of milk and the quantity we get is bad enough. That is our everyday experience. The fact is that we have not sufficient number of cows. I think the Government are very deeply interesting themselves in the proper maintenance of cattle-breeding farms, which shows they are in right earnest in the matter. The question seems to be therefore, how we numb a large number of cattle as to enable us to sell to foreign countries? The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar will give his unqualified support if the number is fairly sufficient for agricultural purposes. So, that is a matter of numbers and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya has taken a lot of trouble on this question, and the only other person is the Government. If we have such a large number we to export them to foreign countries by all means that may be done. I myself own some land and I happen to know something about cattle. The price is going up like anything. We have not got enough for our own purposes and then to live we must have milk, ghee and other things

(Mr. Ramachandra Aygar ; Mr. Swaminanna Pillai.) [31ST MARCH 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan gave a list of prices from which we see that the price of ghee has abnormally risen, which affects every subject of His Majesty. That is a very serious matter and I therefore think it is the duty of the Government to see that milch cows are not exported and breeding bulls are increased in number. The absence of pasture land is a great grievance; that also is a matter that ought to engage the attention of Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI:—"Although the honourable mover's resolution was limited to apparently a simple issue, namely regulation of the export of cows and agricultural cattle to foreign countries, in order to prevent depletion, it really covers a large number of important subjects. He spoke of exports of cows and cattle to foreign countries including Ceylon and then his speech also covered the question of export or transport to places within the Madras Presidency and he referred frequently to the taking away of cattle to Kurnool and Madras. Then it was evident that among the exports to foreign countries he included countries which import our cattle for very different purposes. I was glad when the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Maraikayar drew the necessary distinction between cattle imported to the Federated Malay States for draught purposes and those imported to other countries for breeding purposes. Several Honourable Members have intervened in the debate and they have taken the view that the export of cattle is responsible for the depletion of cattle. Although the question of deterioration of cattle is not mentioned in the resolution, it was brought in by several Honourable Members who seemed to think that the export is responsible for the deterioration of cattle. The several subjects mentioned by the honourable mover and his supporters are subjects which have engaged the attention of Government for a long series of years. One Honourable Member complimented the honourable mover upon having studied the subject, but I wish he had studied all the published papers on this subject; they would have shown the limitations necessarily imposed upon any practical discussion of this question. I will confine myself in the first place to the actual terms of the resolution. To prevent the depletion of cattle, it is thought by the honourable mover that steps should be taken to regulate the export of cows and agricultural cattle. I take it that depletion means diminution in numbers. I do not think that Honourable Members are quite clear as to whether there has been any diminution in numbers in consequence of export. They are probably under the impression, those of them at least who spoke on the subject, that there has been a diminution in the total number of cattle whether in the Presidency or in the Ongole tract or at any rate that the increase is not equal to the increased demand for such cattle within the country. That is the first point to which I would invite the attention of Honourable Members. It is true that our cattle statistics are not ideal but a good use can be made of statistics spread over 20 or 30 years and a number of errors due to carelessness of compilation can also be eliminated if the survey is extended to so considerable a period.

"The statistics collected by the department show that the increase in the number of agricultural cattle, reckoning under that head bulls, bullocks, cows, male and female buffaloes and young calves of which we have separate record, has kept pace, and perhaps more than kept pace, with the increase of the area under cultivation. We have it on record that in 1899-00 the total net area under cultivation was 23 million acres. I do not wish to compare this area with that of the year 1918-19 when there was a fall in the extent of cultivation. But I will take a very good year, that is, the previous year, 1917-18 when the extent of cultivation was 34 million acres. That makes a difference from start to finish of 11 million acres which we may take as an increase of 50 per cent in the extent of cultivation.

"Turning now to the quinquennial census of cattle, we begin with 1899. In that year there were 4·4 millions of bulls and buffaloes. In 1914-15 (I do not take the last year 1919-20, because figures are not available for the quinquennium ending with that year) there were 6·7 millions, that is, an increase of 2·3 millions which is more than 50 per cent. Then we turn to cows. We started in 1899 with 3·8 millions and we ended in 1914-15 with 5·4 millions, that is an increase of 1·6 millions. That is very little short of a 50 per cent increase. The male buffaloes have shown a very satisfactory increase. This is an important point to be considered in connexion with cultivation. From 846,000 in 1899, their number had gone up to 1·4 millions in 1914-15. The latter figure is not exactly double, but it is very nearly so of the former figure. Cow-buffaloes again show a satisfactory increase. From 1·6 millions in 1899-00 their number had gone up to 2·4 millions, again an increase of 50 per cent. The young stock have also increased from 4·4 to 5·9 millions. On the whole therefore and making every allowance for advance in population, a comparison of twenty years figures will satisfy any one that the increase has been progressive and that it has not been due to errors of completion. From these figures, it cannot be stated that there has been a depletion of agricultural cattle. That is the first point to which attention has to be drawn. It would be very strange if it were otherwise. Everybody has testified to the great increase in the price of cattle during the last few years. I do not think it will be seriously contended that that rise has been solely due to export, for we shall see presently that the number of cattle exported bears a very small proportion to the total number of cattle in any particular tract in the Presidency. The fact that cattle prices have risen affords every inducement to breeders to breed more cattle. We should naturally expect therefore that the number of cattle would increase under such circumstances and the fact of their increase need not surprise an enquirer.

"I come now to the second fact mentioned in the resolution, namely, the export of cows and agricultural cattle. It is assumed that the export has been sufficiently large to affect the number of cattle. The Honourable Member has told me that he has been furnished with figures,

as far as they were available, of the number of cattle exported from every part of the Presidency to every foreign country to which there has been export. What does that show? It shows in the first place that there has been during that last three years, for which alone we have figures distinguishing the ports from which and the countries to which cattle have been exported, an export of cattle which, if we neglect the export for the purpose of food to Ceylon, did not reach three figures in any one year. Four hundred and twenty-five cattle of the Ongole breed, to name one breed in the year 1917-18, and 570 cattle in 1918-19 have been exported. In 1923 no cattle of the Ongole breed were exported to Java, that is, to the country which according to the general impression used to take away all our best cattle. But we have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu that when he recently went to Ongole he saw some cattle ready for export to Java. We may take it then that during the last 4 or 5 years, for which we have figures about 500 cattle of the Ongole breed have been exported to Java every year. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu quoted a Board's Proceedings of 1919 to show that before that year 1,500 cattle must have been exported to Java. Among the papers furnished to Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu, will be found a report by Mr R. Cecil Wood estimating the number of cattle in the Ongole tract as 250,000. Unfortunately, in dealing with this kind of statistics we always find that the more details we call for, the more are still required in order to make our inquiry at all satisfactory. For instance, one would like to know how many among the head of cattle exported from the Ongole tract to Java were breeding bulls, how many heifers, etc., and we have not been able to distinguish them. Experts say that the export of bulls of the fifth classdoes not affect the Presidency. It is the export of the first-class cattle that really affects the Presidency. Any how I think we may arrive at the general conclusion that the export of about 500 cattle of the Ongole breed every year does not affect the number of cattle in that particular tract. I need hardly say that the total exports have not affected the number of cattle in the Presidency as a whole.

"It is very important for Honourable Members to bear in mind in the discussion that there are two kinds of export of cattle to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has drawn attention. The total figures furnished to the honourable mover by the department include the cattle going regularly to Ceylon for purposes of food and they also include castrated bullocks going to the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements for draught purposes. I do not think that the export of these cattle which constitute the majority of our exported cattle can by any means affect the quality of cattle remaining in the country.

"The question of deterioration is not mentioned in the resolution but it has been made a topic of discussion by Honourable Members who took part in the debate. It is a different question evidently from the question of mere diminution in numbers. If the cattle in the Presidency had seriously deteriorated in quality as a consequence of export, whether in large numbers or in small numbers, if for instance, it were established that the comparatively small number of cattle taken away by the Java Government and by the American Government from the Presidency were all of them breeding bulls capable of adding from 200 to 300 each of very good stock to the country that would be a serious question indeed. The honourable mover of this resolution has quoted various views on this question taken from a Board's Proceedings of the year 1911. I do not deny that some officers in the Department of Agriculture have occasionally expressed the opinion that the export of cattle has affected to some extent the quality of cattle left in the Presidency, and the question is one of such intrinsic interest that it has constantly come up for discussion at general meetings of agricultural officers. The Honourable Member referred to a meeting of 1916 in which this question was considered and the Government of India were not then certain that there had been any deterioration. He further quoted from the Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Pusa on 1st December 1919 at page 21 of that report will be found the negative conclusion to which the Board of Agriculture came on this particular matter. In 1916 the Board of Agriculture refused to recommend any embargo on the export of cattle that are in demand abroad. The subject was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Walker, Knight Taylor and others to report whether there has been any sign in recent years of deterioration of the best breed of cattle owing to the export of breeding stock and if so whether any control of such exports was called for. They reported as follows: 'the evidence before the committee does not prove that deterioration is taking place to any marked degree or that any such possible deterioration is due to the export of cattle'. I do not mean to take shelter behind that conclusion or to say that it has conclusively established that there has been no deterioration at all. All I wish to say is that the Board of Agriculture made two separate inquiries in the matter in 1916 and in 1919 at an interval of 3 years, and on both occasions they came to the conclusion that there was no evidence of deterioration. That is a very relevant pronouncement, showing at any rate that it is not necessary to stop export for the purpose of preventing the deterioration of cattle, any more than for the purpose of preventing the depletion of cattle.

"The honourable mover has referred to opinions passed on the condition of Ongole cattle in 1905, the date of an early show, and the later opinions. The officers were different. We do not know what were the kinds of subjects upon which the opinions were pronounced. Evidently for the first show the very best cattle were brought. It has been alleged, and I am sure Honourable Members must have heard of the report, that in recent years, the rumour being abroad that the best cattle are wanted by foreigners, it is said that owners of cattle, for fear of being compelled to part with them by the tempting offer of very high prices have actually kept their best cattle away from the show. I heard of it on two occasions when I was present at the

show. That is a fact which has to be borne in mind in considering why the best cattle are not brought to the show and why some people think that there has been deterioration. We have on the other hand the positive opinion of experts that there is no evident deterioration. The same opinion has been emphasised by the present Superintendent of the Veterinary Department, Mr. Ware. What then is the attitude of Government? They are satisfied that there is no depletion of cattle, so serious as to justify any embargo on export; they are satisfied that there is no evidence of deterioration of cattle of the kind that would justify an apprehension that the number of exported cattle is affecting the quality of cattle in the Presidency. The Government have taken a variety of measures to make sure that they are on the right side in this matter. The honourable mover of the resolution said that the starting of the cattle-breeding farm at Chintaldevi was the result of interpellations. "I beg leave to state that it was the result of Mr Sampson's special report on the cattle of the Presidency, a very important and epoch-making report. The honourable mover of the resolution again doubted the usefulness of the farm for the purpose in view, viz., for securing the cattle of the Presidency from deterioration. When he was questioned by His Excellency, he was not sure whether he would disapprove of the Chintaldevi farm from this point of view, but I am confident that the opinion of the generality of observers is that the opening of the farm is not only a step in the right direction, but that it is a step in the very direction aimed at by this resolution and by those who have supported it. The Government believe that the best thing that could be done for securing an improvement in the quality of the cattle of the country is to see that pure breeds are maintained at stations under their control. That is the main object of this farm and of the other farm that is about to be opened in the Kangayam tract.

"The honourable mover of the resolution mentioned that the question of restricting the export of cattle has been brought before the Government of India and that they have promised to inquire into the matter. It goes without saying that the Government will gladly participate in any such inquiry. So far as our investigations have gone they have not established that there has been a deterioration in the quality of cattle on any account and least of all on account of exports, and it has not at all been established that there has been any diminution in numbers. But if there should be an inquiry (and the importance of the subject demands that it should be ever kept in view by the Agricultural Department) the Government will be glad to join in the inquiry and to help the Government of India and the committee of inquiry in conducting the investigation. I do not think that in these circumstances the Government could pledge themselves to take any steps to regulate the export of cows and agricultural cattle to foreign countries either in the interest of maintaining the number of cattle or by way of improving the quality of cattle in the Presidency. I should formally oppose this resolution, but I trust the honourable mover of the resolution, in view of all that has been said not only by me on behalf of Government but by the Honourable Members themselves who took part in the debate, will withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am rather disappointed at the reply given on behalf of Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai to this very important resolution. It reminded me, at one stage, of a saying about a very respectable community that when any member of that community is asked for dhal he would not admit he was out of stock but would say, 'I have got some other thing, any salt, would you care to have it'. The Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai instead of accepting the recommendation seems practically to say 'I have got some other suggestion.' The resolution consists of two parts. So far as cows are concerned I think there has been a practical unanimity on the side of non-official gentlemen who spoke on this matter and in putting the question to vote, if it comes to vote, I would request Your Excellency to put the two things separately. I think it would facilitate the better understanding of the mind of the Council if they are put separately but if Your Excellency thinks it is not desirable I will leave it there. Then in any case the object of the resolution is fairly achieved by pointing out to Government that there is practically a consensus of opinion on the question of cows. As to the question of agricultural cattle those who are under the impression that there is a surplus of cattle in the Presidency advocate this export, but if the facts are ascertained and if it is sufficiently realized that there is no surplus stock of the kind of cattle that we want, then I believe there is unanimity again.

"The question which Your Excellency asked 'what is the view of the breeders themselves' forces me to draw the attention of Government to one important consideration. We ought not to be guided entirely by the views of certain classes who have got certain interests. We ought to see that no injustice is perpetrated to any class. The most important matter is the interest of the country. The interest of the breeders comes in much later in the consideration of any such question. I would point out therefore that though some exporters might be satisfied and though some breeders might be satisfied with present arrangements I would still say in the interests of the country the best breed should not be exported. The Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai said that the export was normal, and not necessarily followed by depletion. Depletion no doubt means reduction in strength. The real grievance is that the best class is exported. Really deterioration is the complaint though it is not put forward in clear terms. I hope in the circumstances, Government will reconsider the matter and see that the general desire of the country is supported."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai has answered the Council by giving a number of figures regarding cattle census. The only objection is that these figures are not at all accurate. Really no census takes place. It is all the

31ST MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Thonger, Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.)*

figures of karnams and I believe they are not accurate. We must have accurate figures to go into a complaint and I hope Government will give definite instructions to have accurate figures prepared in future because the problem is assuming very serious aspects. As to the question whether any steps should be taken for prohibiting the export I suppose the main issue is regarding the prohibition of breeding bulls and cows. As far as these two varieties are concerned there is unanimous opinion on the non-official side and only as regards draft bulls there is difference of opinion. Complaint has been made that on account of export to foreign countries prices are going up. I don't join in the complaint. The only question is what portion of the stock should be exported."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I am not interested in cattle trade in any way; but I want to draw the attention of the Council to only one important point. If I have understood the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai correctly the figures he gave were those of 1914. May I point out as a business-man that we cannot depend on figures collected six years ago? In the interim there is ample time for depletion in numbers and quality. If there is no later information than 1914 I suggest Government should take steps to get it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYA PANTULU:—"I feel thankful to the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai for the volume of figures that he has placed before this Council. Of course when figures come from Government it is always difficult to meet them, and particularly in a matter like this figures are collected from different parts of the country. But these village officers who collect figures do not know the precise purpose for which the figures are asked to be collected. They should know that these are being collected with a view to find out whether there has been a depletion or preservation. Of course if with that view an investigation is started we can rely on the figures. The karnam and the village munsif are expected to do this work. Of course we know how indifferently this is done. One thing, however, is clear from the opinions expressed in the Council. It may be gathered from the discussion that there is generally a depletion and deterioration; and the fact that not only here but elsewhere that the same feeling is expressed shows that it is not altogether unfounded. The fact that Government has long been making inquiries about that and even so recently as 1912 they appointed a committee to go into the question shows clearly that there had been complaints. I have placed before this Council and the Government the opinions expressed by certain authorities in the Agricultural Department. When their opinion coincides with the opinion of the public, Government should agree that there is something wrong somewhere and that it requires proper investigation before it can be stated that exports have no real effect on the depletion of cattle in the country.

"I would particularly refer to Ongole breed and so far as that goes it is almost the universal opinion everywhere in the district that the breed has suffered and the number has also suffered. I cannot quote a better testimony than the fact that the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram has stated that while in the early years of these shows he got good stock, now he has not been able to get any such stock. It is not only the Raja of Pithapuram but also other influential gentlemen who can afford to purchase some good breed of cattle are not able to find them even though they are prepared to pay the prices prevailing in the market. This shows clearly that there is something wrong. Sometimes the opinion of laymen seems to be better than the opinion of the experts. Of course I mean no disparagement to the opinion of experts but I should think that there is something in this complaint. Ongole is admitted to be the best breeding centre for cattle and the stock of breed in Ongole tract is being drained every year. We find that there has been no increase in the drain. In 1917–18 the figure was 425, in 1918–19 it was 579, and in 1919–20 up to February 700 and now I received a letter day before yesterday that there are two foreign agents purchasing cattle at Ongole and that as many as 400 have been purchased already. If this 700 is added to 400 it will come to 1,100 which is an enormous increase. Ongole is admitted to be a very small area and it is the only best area which has a good stock in this Presidency. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to see that this stock is not so far depleted as to endanger the breed itself. I thankfully acknowledge all the endeavours that are being made by the Government and I am sure the Government has been exhibiting more and more increased interest in the development of agriculture. It has been stated that I do not approve of the starting of the farm at Chintaladevi. I did not say anything of that sort. In fact I stated that I would not venture an opinion on the utility of that farm but I quoted the opinion of the high authority in the Central Provinces who was of opinion that after all the function of a breeding station like that was altogether limited and that it cannot take the place of a commercial concern and meet the demands of exports to foreign countries. My particular position is this. So far as Ongole cattle is concerned there is not only the local trade which drains every year a large number of cattle, but there is also the exports to foreign countries which makes the condition much worse and it is that situation that requires relief. I do not stand against exports to other places within the Presidency. Local trade cannot be disturbed and cannot be prevented. As some friends in the Council seem to think, I am not against exports to other parts of the Presidency. My objection is only with reference to exports to foreign countries such as Java, America, etc. After all it has been promised that an inquiry would be held and from what has been stated in the Council I suppose the Government is convinced that there is a necessity for inquiry and my only request is that such an inquiry may be made."

(The President, Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.) [31st March 1920.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member wishes to press his resolution. But, before I put the resolution to vote, I wish to say a few words. This is a matter on Honourable Members know that has interested me for a very long time, particularly cattle-breeding. After listening to the speeches of Honourable Members I am filled with amazement at the position that most of the Honourable Members have taken up in regard to this matter. I wonder how many of the Honourable Members who are expressing this intense desire to prohibit the export of cattle are interested in this practical side of agriculture. I know my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Pithapuram is a practical agriculturist and I can bear testimony to the fine breed of Ongole cattle he has got at Pithapuram. But is there any other Honourable Member who has expressed this point of view who has taken any interest in farming?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I am one of those who have taken an interest and have a good breed of cattle."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like Honourable Members to realize the position with regard to cattle in this country. In the first place they say there is a serious depletion and deterioration of cattle in this Presidency. But from the figures that we have got we do not consider that there is any such serious depletion or deterioration. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Thonger truly said the figures are not up to date for the very good reason that the last census of cattle took place in the year 1914 and the next one is to be complete in a few months. But let us see what is the number of cattle that are exported chiefly to Ceylon year by year from this Presidency and what is the number of cattle that exist in this Presidency. If Honourable Members will take the trouble to see these figures they will realize that things are not so serious as they make out. There are exported to foreign countries from the Madras Presidency—I may put in round figures—some 30,000 cattle a year. There are existing in the Madras Presidency at this time some 15 million cattle. Is that such a serious state of things as to warrant Honourable Members to put a ban against the trader with regard to a free market in cattle in the future? The second position raised by Honourable Members is this, that prices have risen to such a fearful extent that something must be done to stop them. Is it not fair to a trader in cattle just as other traders and growers of particular commodities that he should get the full benefit of the rise in prices? Do my Honourable friends seriously want to put this ban on the export of cattle in order that we may lose that trade and market of foreign countries which we have got at the present time? My own hope is very much that this particular industry of cattle-breeding should extend and broaden in every conceivable way, and as a consequence our foreign market become much larger.

"But it is perfectly true that there are various factors in this Presidency as in other Presidencies which do militate seriously against the carrying on of this industry satisfactorily. May I give Honourable Members a practical experience that I have had in India while I was in the Bombay Presidency? When I was there I bred a particular breed of cattle in order that I might try and induce people to breed cattle in what I considered in my humble opinion to be the proper way. I bred cattle of a particular type in the Bombay Presidency. I may also inform Honourable Members that I bred cattle for very many years in my own country and I am bound to say that my efforts in the Home country were not productive of very profitable results. In Bombay I bred cattle for four years and when after that time I sold the young stock, it proved to be the most profitable commercial transaction that I had ever undertaken. If breeders of cattle would only realize that the cow is the animal they ought to keep, that the cow is the animal which produces the young stock, then we would have a much more satisfactory state of things as regards cattle-breeding. But as long as he sells the cow which produces the young stock, then it is perfectly true that the condition of cattle in this Presidency is likely to deteriorate. For this reason I cannot agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar when he favours the selling of the cows and the preserving of the young stock.

"I am sure my Honourable friend moved this resolution mainly for the purpose of discussing the condition of Ongole cattle. I don't think he moved it for the purpose of going generally over the whole question of cattle. I have said that I do not consider that the export of 30,000 cattle out of 15 millions is a very serious drain on our supply, and with regard to Ongole cattle, while it is true that 600 cattle are exported out of 250,000 I really don't think that this number is such a very serious proportion as to make the application of the remedy the Honourable Member deems necessary. I honestly think that Honourable Members should have a sense of proportion in these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"There may be 250,000 cattle of the Ongole breed, but out of that stock how many are of the best type? We find that three-fourths of the cattle are of the indifferent type and therefore of no practical value; only one-fourth of the total number will be of good breed. According to my calculation it comes to about 6,000. Cattle below four years only require consideration. Cattle above four years of age are of no particular consequence. Therefore of the 25,000 Ongole cattle there will be about 5,000 or 7,000 good cattle, out of this about 900 are exported outside India and some are exported to Madras."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not want to trouble the Honourable Member for exact figures. But even taking at that there are only 6,000 good Ongole cattle I ask Honourable Members, is it such a very terrible thing to export 600 cattle out of 6,000? I can't say it is.

31st March 1920.] *(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

I do think it would be thousand pities if we were to place any ban on our free markets for breeders of cattle. It is most important that we should encourage the breeding of the best breeds of cattle in the country. I certainly feel that the Agricultural Department could and ought to do much more in the way of trying to encourage the breeder in scientific breeding of a particular type of cattle and in keeping his best cows and selling year by year drafts of his young stock. Very naturally the breeder is tempted by high prices, but he ought to have sufficient strength of mind to sell only the young ones and keep the animals that are going to bring in stock year by year. The Agricultural Department will, I hope, in the near future try and instil in the minds of the breeders particularly of the Ongole cattle that what we do want to do is to encourage the keeping of the very best stock. I am perfectly certain that it would be an absolutely unsound and wrong principle, particularly in the circumstances stated by me, to put a ban on the export of cattle to the free markets of the world."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"May I ask whether a similar practice does not obtain in Australia about horses?"

His Excellency the President:—"I think it is very likely. But that does not affect the case. From the figures I have given it is clear that it would be unsound to do the same thing in India. That is my own personal view. Honourable Members may be perfectly right in disagreeing with it."

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar moved the following resolution:—

"XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a small committee with some experts on it be appointed to go into the question of manufacture of salt in the Madras Presidency with a view to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the salt manufactured."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, a resolution more or less of a similar nature was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council very recently, and there the Member who spoke on behalf of Government stated that it was solely connected with the Madras Government and that it would be expedient to move it in the local Legislative Council. That is one of the reasons why I am addressing Honourable Members here to-day. There are also other reasons. The main object in moving this resolution is, if possible to capture the entire Indian market for salt for Madras. We in Madras produce a large quantity of salt, and there is no particular reason why we should not produce the entire quantity of salt consumed in India. During the time of the war we were practically taking up the supply on account of the difficulty of foreign salt coming in, in the absence of tonnage.

"The main objection to this proposal is not that it is undesirable for Madras to launch upon large enterprises, but the difficulty of making proper provision. First in regard to the increase in quantity certain objections have been put forward, but before I proceed to deal with the objections I am not unmindful of the fact that the last report on the subject shows that there has been an increase both in the area and output of salt, an increase of more than 4,000 acres in cultivation. I notice also that appreciative mention is made of the work of some officers in the report. What strikes me however is that there is no particular reason why we should be content with this increase in acreage and should not deliberately pass on to the larger question whether it is possible for us to supply the quantity of foreign salt, for instance, that is now supplied to India. It has been mentioned in the Imperial Council that about one-fifth of the salt consumed comes from outside. I think that in the case of salt if the price goes lower, the consumption would certainly increase because salt is wasted in larger and larger quantities for various purposes. It is a necessary article of food for even the poor and the poor man who has got to pay a high price for a measure of salt would be naturally be very chary in the quantity he uses. It is used for many purposes, such as manure, medicine, etc. You will find that if the price is lowered there will be a tendency at any rate for increased consumption of salt. It is the duty of this Council and the Government to try our best to prevent prices from going up. The price of labour goes up and the price of so many things has gone up and salt perhaps must feel the effect of the all-round increase. We must see whether it is possible to counteract the tendency of increasing the prices. I do recognize that there may be limits for the production of even such a commodity as salt, but I think we are far from reaching the maximum production. As for the quality it was mentioned in the other Council that the refusal of Bengal to take Madras salt was largely, at any rate partly, due to the poor stuff that was sent to the market by the fault of the private producers. I think that is pre-eminently a reason why we want a committee to advise us as to what exactly we are to do in the circumstances. We know so far as Government production is concerned they can produce the salt of the necessary fineness. I understand that already the quality of salt that Madras produces is fairly satisfactory and it may still further be improved. That is not a matter for a layman like myself. That is why I suggest the necessity for expert aid. On the question of expert aid, it has been stated that some efforts have been made to secure experts, but whether there is any success attending these efforts we are yet to learn. I think these efforts must continue to be made and if a layman like myself is at liberty to make a suggestion, I would offer one. I find from the report of the

administration of the Department of Salt Revenue for 1918, appreciative mention is made of a number of Indian officers who had done good work. My humble suggestion is that some of these persons may be sent to foreign countries, such as Italy and Japan, where salt is manufactured in larger quantities, to study the conditions of production and the conditions of supply and all things that pertain to the Salt Department. I do not profess to have exhausted the study of all the aspects of salt production and consumption. This is a matter in which there is scope for further work. I only point out that it would be an advantage to have the help of experts. Of course I do not bind myself to the committee. It may be composed of one or two members. Some gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr Tyagaraya Chetti who have devoted special attention to it may be of use. Even if it is to be a committee of one man I do not object to it and I am sure the Honourable Member will not consider the suggestion for a committee inappropriate but will go into the real question."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, knowing the keen interest that I take in the subject of the development of the salt industry, has very kindly allowed me to reply for him on this occasion; but having taken charge of the subject, I find myself in a difficulty as to what to do with it. On the one hand, I do not know where to begin because I do not know what is the extent of the knowledge of the technical details of salt manufacture possessed by Honourable Members of this Council, while I am unwilling at this stage of the Council proceedings to inflict upon Your Excellency or the Council a long lecture on salt manufacture. On the other hand I am afraid that, if I did once get launched on such a discourse, I should not know where to leave off. I propose in these circumstances to attempt to limit myself to the three points which the Honourable Member's resolution raises, namely, the question of experts, the question of quantity and the question of quality.

"I should like to say, however, before I begin to deal with any one of them that the Government are as keen as he is to see that India is self-supporting in respect of the manufacture of this necessary of life and likewise in seeing that the Madras manufacturer gets as large a share as possible of any increase in the trade that can be secured.

"I should also like to explain briefly the chief handicaps under which the industry works. It is handicapped, in the first place, by the nature of the organization of manufacture and especially by the fragmentation of holdings. On this point I should like to read to Honourable Members a short extract from a book on the subject written by Dr Hatton nearly fifty years ago:—

'The larger the area of a saltern, the better. In some parts of the South of India, where the salt manufacturer enjoys exceptional advantages: a dry season lasting almost uninterruptedly for three or four months; a high degree of temperature combined with hot land winds which have been known to procure the evaporation of two inches of fresh water in 24 hours, exceedingly cheap labour; clay soils, well adapted to salt works; freedom from expense as regards ground-rent, and a free grant of the use of all permanent buildings, canals, embankments and other expensive works, which Government provide; salt is made at a loss or at an almost nominal profit. This remarkable, but absolutely true statement, refers to a few places, in which the size of the separate salt properties has been reduced by the native owners to a few hundred square feet. It is clear that a corner knocked off the most valuable garden may be so small that its produce will not pay for the living of a single gardener. Such, or bordering on it, is the state of many small pyots in India.'

"Salt is an article which yields a very small return in proportion to its bulk and it is absolutely impossible to make it either good or cheap under a system in which manufacture is divided up among a number of people each working on a very small scale.

"The second handicap arises out of the fact that the duty on salt is levied on the weight while the salt is sold in the bazaar by the measure; and therefore the trader seeks the salt that gives him the largest number of measures for the maund of weight. He does not care for the quality of the salt but only for the measure. I should like to read another extract from a report of Dr. Hatton on this point—

'I look upon these spontaneous salt heaps as monuments of the patience of Government. Native merchants exploit the salt factories, searching out the worst, i.e., those that make the lightest salt, and giving them their custom, offering, as it were, a premium to bad manufacture. They discourage the manufacture of heavy, well-crystallized salt. They compel Government to destroy all swamp and spontaneous salts, though of excellent quality. Indirectly they are the cause of much of the wastage which results from the manufacture of inferior salt. 'And the poor purchasers of salt by measure, the people who make the monopoly pay, get the lightest article that can be manufactured, the least amount of salt that can be built up, honeycomb fashion, to a measure, and this for want of an enactment compelling the sale by weight.'

"Now it must be remembered that there is only one part of India, namely Madras, Mysore and part of Bombay, in which sale by measure is the rule—and for which accordingly this particular kind of salt is manufactured, and it may be added that over a great part of this area the price of salt is apt to be very high in consequence. It will be seen that this circumstance must militate against the factories that supply it securing a hold on the markets in other parts of India, since what the retail trader in Madras wants is not the good, pure, heavy salt that sells in Calcutta, but such light stuff as fills the measure most quickly.

31st March 1920.] *(Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

"The third difficulty is one which I hope Honourable Members will help us to deal with—the taste for salt. The Madrassi buys his salt for its *kuram* or bite, that is to say, he likes a slight taste of Epsom salts in his food. Now Epsom salts is the popular name for magnesium chloride, which, from the point of view of the manufacture of pure salt, is the worst of all the impurities. So long as our own market insists upon an impure article, how can we hope to get into other markets that will only take a good article? He also selects salt by its colour and asks for what is known as 'black' salt. The district which the Honourable mover represents is one of the chief offenders in this respect. If you were to offer them a pure white refined salt, I don't think they would look at it.

"The third difficulty arises out of the organization in the trade. As I have tried to explain the fact that the Madras market demands a light impure salt and won't take a refined pure salt, makes the latter unsaleable locally, so that the better salt, which needs expensive machinery for its production, becomes a sort of bye-product after the local demand for common salt has been supplied and the infant industry in this bye-product has to compete with the large and established merchants in Calcutta and elsewhere who are not going to let it into the market without a struggle. I do not say that they exactly form a 'ring,' but there is quite a sufficient established trade to keep us out, unless we can compete through means of a thoroughly organized selling organization with capital behind it.

"And lastly there is the question of freight. The Honourable mover talked of our supplying the needs of Northern India. That, I may say, is altogether out of the question. Apart from the enormous railway freight, we could not supply the north of India because they have got hold a mineral salt of the greatest purity with which we could not possibly compete. Even in the case of Bengal the railway freight is a great handicap, while at present it is very difficult to get sea freight. And here I would make an appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Taubi Marakkayar who is so anxious to find employment for the sailing ships that have been constructed. If he would be good enough to take up the question of carrying salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta in these ships, he might be able to help the Honourable mover to extend the Madras salt market.

"I will now come to three points which the Honourable Member has taken in his resolution. In the first place he wants experts. With reference to this I should like to say that there are no real salt experts in India. The nearest approach to expert knowledge there is is to be found in the general chemists, the practical salt manufacturers and the officers of the department, who are all trained in the chemistry of salt-making. Now we have received most abundant help from two of the best chemists in India, Drs. Sudborough and Watson of the Indian Institute of Science. They have not only taken the departmental chemist to work and make experiments under their guidance, but they themselves visited the chief factory at Tuticorin, where they suggested what they thought the most scientific lay-out for making salt, and have responded most generously to every call made upon their time and knowledge. The manufacturers have also done their best, and we have had officers, especially Rao Bahadur M. Venkatarama Ayyar, placed on special duty for making specific inquiries into the best way of improving salt-making. At the end of the year 1918 we had a conference which included Dr. Watson and all the leading manufacturers and officers of the department at which a series of propositions on the principles of manufacture were laid down. But the chief resolution of the conference was that what we wanted most was a real expert in salt manufacture. We have been trying to secure one ever since and the Secretary of State has agreed to send us out an expert, that is to say, a man who adds to a knowledge of chemistry a knowledge of the practical manufacture of salt if some of the factories of the Mediterranean and a knowledge of methods of handling it, and of machinery for refining it and crushing it. In explanation of this last point, I should say that in Madras, even when the salt as made is perfectly clean and pure, it is apt to take up a great deal of dirt in the course of the handling it receives between manufacture and storage. Therefore what we want is to get out a man, first to tell us what machinery we need and then to set it up and then put it to work. The Secretary of State has been so far unable to find a man. Meanwhile an officer of the department, who is going on leave to Europe, has volunteered to spend part of his leave in studying the question, we having to pay nothing more than his travelling expenses."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"May I know who he is?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"Mr. Rolland. To come now to the second point in the resolution, the Honourable Member wishes that the quantity of salt should be increased. We have already during the war increased the area under cultivation from 11,685 to 21,409 acres and our output per annum has increased from an average of 103 lakhs of maunds to 166. The average sales before the war were 107 lakhs of maunds and even the restrictions on imports during the war have never caused them to rise above 122 lakhs in a year, so that, instead of wanting more salt, we are at present in the position of making 44 lakhs of maunds a year more than we can sell. This is a serious position because during the war when there was shortage in Bengal several gentlemen invested capital in expanding manufacture and now have not a market for all that they can make. It is a very urgent matter that we should take whatever steps we can to increase our market.

"I have already dealt with the third point in the resolution, namely, the improvement of quality, but I should like to point out here that what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma moved for in the Imperial Legislative Council was an increase in the manufacture of 'refined' salt. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the Madras people will not eat refined salt. We have refined salt

on sale in the Moore market. I should be glad if the Honourable mover would buy one of our packets of refined salt there and take it home, but I am afraid he would meet with the reception which is common to husbands who interfere with the mysteries of the kitchen department. I may perhaps be responsible for having inspired Mr. Sarma with his idea because we had long talk about it some time ago and I tried to enlist him to support the department in inducing people in Madras to consume refined salt, and I do appeal to Honourable Members of this Council to help the department in that matter. If they will help to spread the knowledge of the difference between refined salt and impure salt and of what the sale by measure instead of by weight means, if they will induce co-operative societies to buy their salt by the two-maund bag and sell it by weight and to buy only good, clean, white salt, we might be able to do a great deal to increase the market for refined salt as distinguished from the dirty stuff that will not sell outside the Presidency. At the present moment in the Honourable Member's constituency we are trying to push Tuticorin salt, and I hope he will help us and help himself by taking white salt to the kitchen instead of black salt.

"I think I have said enough to show the council that the problem is one of great difficulty owing mainly to the fact that Madras takes a bad quality of salt. If you use a bad quality at home, you cannot sell your surplus abroad. I might perhaps in conclusion sketch out the plan which I should like to see adopted to meet the difficulty if and when we get the expert. We have a certain number of factories at which we have control over the processes of manufacture and a right to purchase a proportion of the salt made. In these factories, I should be inclined, once we get the expert and the machinery, to try and produce what I may call 'standard' salt and put one pound packets of this on sale in every bazaar and try to spread the taste for it broadcast beginning with the educated classes. At the same time I would encourage all the capitalist manufacturers who have a sufficient area to be able to work new processes, to work on the same lines and to produce salt mainly for foreign markets. I may mention here that one of the biggest factories started during the war is prohibited from selling its salt within the Madras Presidency in order to induce them to sell in Burma and Bengal. That would leave us with a few small factories where there are petty holdings in which it is impossible to introduce improved processes, unless we could induce the licensees to merge several into one through co-operative societies, and I would leave these factories, which cannot make anything but bad salt, to go on making salt for the people who like the taste of magnesium and who do not mind a little quantity of mud. That is my ideal plan. I may say my Honourable colleague has not yet approved it or the expenditure it would involve, which I am afraid would be considerable, but I think it would be worth while. The key to the whole position is to induce the Madras market to buy by weight and take a good quality of salt. If you can do that, you can sell your surplus abroad. So long as the Madras market insists on taking bad salt, you cannot expand your manufacture, because you have to make a totally different product to send out of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar:—"I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter for giving all this information But there is one point which is not clear to me Bengal takes a large quantity of Liverpool salt which is refined and crushed salt. There are a number of factories under Government management in this Presidency, and I do not see why Government should not get the machinery and crush all their salt and send it to Bengal and replace Liverpool salt. We may leave the Madras people to eat whatever salt they please, but cannot we replace Liverpool salt consumed in Bengal by refining and crushing Madras salt in Government factories and sending it there? That is a point on which I should like to have some information."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has with his usual fairness met the real point that was raised and I think he has been fairly successful in satisfying the aspirations of the Madras people in the matter of supplying salt to the whole of India. He has sketched out a scheme and some proposals should be put forward for securing the necessary machinery to attain the object. I think, as the Hon'ble Mr V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar points out, there is one aspect of the problem, namely, that Madras can produce cheaper stuff and send it up. The Hon'ble Mr Todhunter referred to the cost of sending the article to Bengal and also to the difficulties in the way of producing refined salt. I have noticed the force of the arguments put forward by him. So at present I am quite content with the general scheme he has sketched out and I hope the Hon'ble Sir Rajagopala Achariyar will approve of it. I hope also that Mr. Rolland who has gone to England will come back with some suggestions in this matter I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONOLY'S CANAL, MALABAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution which stands in my name:—

'XV. This council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to deepen the Conoly's canal from Ponnani up to the backwater near Valapad with a view to improve the means of communication in the Ponnani taluk in Malabar district and to enable motor or steam launches to ply freely in the West Coast.'

31st March 1920] *(Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Knapp; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar.)*

In doing so, he said :—" My Lord, Ponnani is the foremost taluk in Malabar as far as population and land revenue are concerned. The Ponnani taluk is a long strip of country situated on the sea coast and curiously shaped. Except for a portion in the north, it has no roads worth mentioning. There is also no maintained road connecting Ponnani town (which is a sea port as well) with other commercial centres on the sea coast. Further the vast sandy tracts in this taluk extending over a distance of 70 miles, the absence of any road materials within reasonable distance, the want of cart-tracks for conveying materials from distant places, the existence of numerous channels and streams which have to be bridged at enormous cost, all these factors have made the construction of a proper coast road here—an extremely difficult matter.

" The only means of through communication in the long and sandy tracts of this taluk is the Conoly's canal. Numerous boats with passengers and goods and heavy merchandise are taken along the canal during the rainy season, but in the other months of the year the canal becomes very shallow and the communication is greatly obstructed so much so that heavy traffic is stopped entirely at some period. This results in serious inconvenience to the travelling public and hardship and loss to the merchant classes, especially as the people have mostly to depend on imported rice there. The people did not get much benefit from the controlled rice in those parts on account of the difficulty of transport. Several attempts were made by private agencies to establish motor boat service here; but all such attempts have proved futile on account of the shallowness and insufficiency of water in the canal.

" My Lord, the Conoly's canal is one of the most important waterways in the West Coast. It connects the important sea port of Ponnani with the backwaters thus providing a channel of communication which extends as far as Trivandrum. It will be remembered that a scheme is a foot for the construction of the Cochin harbour. I am sure that the Conoly's canal will come to play an important part in the commerce of the West Coast when that scheme is carried out.

" My Lord, this subject was brought to your Excellency's notice when your Excellency visisted Malabar some months ago. This is a subject of capital importance to the people of my district and that is my excuse for bringing it up before this Council. I hope the Government will accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP :—" Owing to the acoustic properties of this hall I am afraid I missed a good deal of what my Honourable friend who moved this resolution said, but perhaps that is less important, as I am going to accept his resolution. He proposes that Government should take steps to deepen the Conoly's canal with a view to improve the means of communication in Ponnani taluk. We have already taken steps in that direction. The matter is not altogether free from difficulties, because I find that to deepen and keep a constant supply of water in this canal involves turning the canal into a salt water canal, and that in its turn threatens to damage paddy fields. We are making inquiries as to the actual area which would be so affected. We have also under discussion—rather a prolonged discussion I am afraid—the question whether locks should be constructed and if so, how many. What we have actually done is to sanction an estimate for the clearing of silt for Rs. 21,000 and we have under consideration at the present moment another estimate for the construction of these locks. I think that substantially meets the main portion of the Honourable Member's resolution and on these grounds I am able to accept it.

" Only one remark I should like to add. I gather from the last few words of the Honourable Member's resolution where he speaks of motor and steam launches plying freely up and down the backwater and canal, that he probably pictures himself sitting in a motor launch and racing along the canal at 15 or 20 miles an hour. I am afraid he is a little too optimistic, because even in the case of comparatively wide and deep canals in Kistna it has been found necessary to restrict the speed of motor and steam vessels to 4 miles an hour by day and 3 miles an hour by night. If my Honourable friend is looking for rapid motor transport, he is going to be disappointed. Your Excellency, I am prepared to accept the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR moved the following resolution :—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee be appointed for the investigation into and encouragement of ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine now in vogue in this Presidency.'

In doing so he said :—" This is a matter which has been engaging the attention of the Madras Government during the last five or six years. It came up almost every year. When it came before the Council on the last occasion it was in connexion with a resolution moved by my friend Mr. Raoge Acharyar. His proposition was that grants should be freely given to the institutions and they should be encouraged. I find that there was an absolute want of sympathy on the part of Government then. It was stoutly opposed by Sir Alexander Cardew and by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. Sir Alexander Cardew went to the length of saying

that Mr. Ranga Acheriyar whom he thought to be a progressive of progressives turned out to be a reactionary. In his opinion any attempt to revive and develop the Unani and Ayurvedic systems was absurd. From what I know of the subject, the utility of the systems and of the public feeling in the matter, all I could say is that it is the result of either ignorance of the subject or absolute want of sympathy. Whichever it is, it is not justified. Your Excellency will be pleased to note that there are a number of Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Presidency and in the Native States of Travancore and Mysore. They receive very great attention and material aid from the Darbars. The dispensaries are supported by the State in Mysore and Travancore. Even in Cochin liberal grants have been given to an institution the foundation of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Pentland. Another fact that we know is that throughout the Presidency a number of educated and uneducated people avail themselves of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment. The question is seriously asked: what do you know of these systems?—how do you know it is scientific? It has come before the Council more than once and the burden of proof is thrown on us. Whether the system is good or bad is to be judged by the doctors or by those that avail themselves of the treatment. Doctors may be competent to pronounce an opinion, but what I say is that the numerous patients who are cured of their diseases are the best judges. We educated and uneducated people are treated by our vaidyans or hakims and serious diseases, such as malaria, typhoid, dropsy and chronic cases of rheumatism, are cured. I personally know remarkable cures by vaidyans. I come from a part of the country where there are a number of vaidyans whose treatment of diseases is the hereditary profession of certain families. They are very rich and educated people and who regularly make a study of medicine. They belong to the Nambudri families. They are removed and even to-day people go from all parts of the Presidency and even from Northern India to Malabar for treatment. Personally I have devoted some little time to the study of one of the standard works. It is called 'Yogaratnakaram.' I read the original work and spent eight months over it. I am not a physician; my brother knew something of it and also my father. It is seriously asked 'what do you know of it' as if it is the monopoly of the doctors to say whether the system is good or bad. We are treated by the physicians and enjoy the benefits of the treatment. Are we not the best judges in the matter? I submit that the treatment accorded to this subject by Government gives considerable pain to me. The Surgeon-General said on the last occasion that he hoped that it would be the last occasion when the subject would ever come before the Council and I say that if the prayer be granted, it will not come up again. The Surgeon-General asserted us that there was nothing to be found by research. Just to satisfy the curiosity of the people they have appointed Dr. Koman who they say has no real work to do and is paid a large sum of money. Why spend public money on a matter which is perfectly useless? Your Excellency will be pleased to know that we have an All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference. Eleven sessions have already been held and who are its members. The highest living talents in the ayurvedic world have taken active part and the keenest interest in the work. It is in contemplation to found an All-India Ayurvedic Medical College and hospital in a central place with accommodation for 200 students and elaborate arrangements with laboratory for scientific training in anatomy, physiology, etc., according to the ayurvedic system are being made. The question is asked 'what do you know of physiology and other sciences? They say it is all the property and the monopoly of the west. Certainly not. The thing is that the English doctor has got the greatest contempt for our system. He does not know Sanskrit and does not care to study the system and yet says it is useless. I always take it that the person competent to give an opinion is the person who has studied the system and who knows something about it and not the person who says 'I do not care to know anything about it, and I will condemn it'

'I submit that that ought not to be the attitude in a matter which concerns the well-being of millions of His Majesty's subjects.

"What has the Government done? The Government has 700 hospitals and dispensaries scattered over a province inhabited by 42 millions. Is this the sort of medical relief that the State ought to give to its subjects? I know the rural parts much better than many others. When influenza was committing havoc who cured for the millions in the rural parts? These unfortunate people had no hospitals to go to. There were vaidyans and what little help they could they did render. We have got something like 1,200 drugs. I know how medicines are compounded and I know there are several shops dispensing ayurvedic medicine in Trichur. Cases which have been pronounced incurable by western doctors have been treated successfully and yet are you going to say 'what is your medicine?' You better prove the efficacy of your medicine.' Science means certain propositions and conclusions learned by experience. It may be by inductive or deductive method. Long experience has taught us that certain things are effective and if these things are effective there is a science underlying it. Before proceeding further I may also place before the Council the opinion of eminent men belonging to the west. It may be the east is partial to its system as the west is partial to its system. But of course the west is never partial to the east and therefore let us see what the west has got to say about the east.

"In 1916 the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asadah Khan again moved a resolution before the Imperial Council which fortunately for us was accepted by the Council. That resolution runs thus: 'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments may be pleased to investigate the possibility of placing the ancient indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness.' That was accepted. The thing is kept in mind even to-day and

the other day at the Imperial Council when a resolution was brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer asking for a contribution of 5 lakhs for the Ayurvedic College at Delhi the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent said that the resolution was circulated for opinion among the Honourable Members of the Council and it was found that all non-official members were in favour of it. And there was the further fact he mentioned that the foundation of the college was laid by Lord Hardinge and therefore in that way it received official support. Whether Lord Chelmsford was going to open it, we do not know. The assurance that the Home Member was able to give was that he was prepared to receive a deputation and that if a scheme was ready and found satisfactory he was prepared to ask the Financial Department to give a grant. The resolution of 1916 therefore is still kept in mind by the Government and the Government have decided to do something substantial in that direction. That is certainly an encouragement. In the course of that discussion the opinions of eminent doctors of the western school were quoted. I beg your Lordship's permission to quote from that debate. Professor J. F. Royle of the Kings College, London, in his essay on 'The Antiquity of Hindu Medicine' said:—'The antiquity and independent origin of their medicine display, I conceive, considerable merit not only as showing that they had at an early period paid attention to what now constitute the several branches of medicine, but also they had discovered various kinds of remedies as well as modes of applying them. That many of these are of a valuable nature, we may readily be assured by looking at their Materia Medica, and our own obligations to it, as well as by remembering how recently some among them of old date have been introduced into European practice as the smoking of datura leaves in asthma, the prescribing of nux vomica in paralysis and dyspepsia.' That is the debt which West owes to the East.

"The Right Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone: 'We are not surprised with their knowledge of simples in which they gave early lessons to Europe, and more recently taught us the benefit of smoking *datura* in asthma, and the use of cow-itch against worms. Their chemical skill is a fact more striking and more unexpected.'

"Dr. J. H. Clark: 'If the physicians of the present day would drop from the pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and chemicals, and treat their patients according to the method of Charaka, there would be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world.

"I will only refer to the opinion of one other great gentleman Sir William Hunter: "Indian medicine deals with the whole area of science. It describes the structure of the body, its organs, ligaments, muscles and tissues. The materia medica of Hindus embraces vast collection of drugs including the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdom, many of which have been accepted by western physicians." This in fact is the opinion which I take it is good enough to shift the burden, if the burden, is on us, to the other side. Then again we have got a number of dispensaries here. I do not know if Your Excellency visited any of them. I am connected with one of them and I have visited some others.'

"If one has only the patience to go and see what is being done in Kanpan Chettiyar's dispensary one will find that a very large number of very respectable persons go to the dispensary for treatment and that several of them are successfully treated. When Doctor Koman went to that dispensary he asked the Doctor in charge to mention the names of some of the drugs which he wanted Doctor Koman was then requested to question the patients themselves about that treatment and he actually questioned some of them and many of them told him that they had been treated successfully. When Doctor Koman was asked to note down all these things he said that he was not authorized by Government to do that. I do not blame him. That was the direction given to him. He was quite justified in doing that.

"Now I want to ask whether it is probable that a very large number of patients, some of them men of experience and learning, would go to a dispensary regularly if there was no good to be obtained there. Then take the Venkatramana dispensary, Mylapore. I am connected with it. Who founded it? The late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, a Member of Council, a Judge of the High Court and a gentleman learned in Sanskrit, deliberately founded it. I suppose his opinion is entitled to some weight. Again I ask whether in a place like Madras where we have a number of hospitals and dispensaries people would be voluntarily going to a place for treatment if there was no good in it.

"This system of medicine is also encouraged by the native rulers of the adjoining States. His Highness the present Raja of Cochin is an expert in treating cases of snake-bite. I can say without fear of contradiction that even hopeless cases have been treated successfully by the Raja's family. One or two members of the Cochin Royal family, devote their money and time to this. His Highness who is an expert himself has now given the work up in favour of his brother, and I know that several cases which had been pronounced to be hopeless by the English Doctors have been treated successfully by these princes. All these are facts which can be proved if there is an investigation, and we cannot therefore shut our eyes to all these.

"I forgot to mention the opinion of one eminent Surgeon-General, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General Lukis. He says—

'I may say also that I do not recognize any fixed line of demarcation between the eastern and the western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two is that whereas one has advanced the other has remained stationary and that is why I am an advocate for the placing of the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine upon a scientific basis thus increasing their usefulness. Modern medicine as we know it to-day is very different from the rough methods of treatment of the "barber surgeons" and we are ourselves only just emerging

from the slough of empiricism. I well remember that in the early seventies at which time disease causing bacteria were unknown. I was almost howled down when I tried to deliver an address on the germ theory of disease before a students' debating society. Honourable Members will also recollect that until a few years ago we believed malaria to be due to foul air as its name implies . . . . . ' Why then should the Allopath arogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries denying these privileges to practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the vaids and hakims are—and will be for many years to come—the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practitioners which it was proposed to create for I am strongly of opinion that in the interests of masses the improvement of the education of those who profess the indigenous system of medicine is quite as important as the invention of a lower grade of Allopathic practitioner. Personally if I were ill I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good vaid or hakim rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all vaids and hakims as quacks and charlatans, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shafa-ud-dowlah of Fyzabad and Kaviraj Bijay Ratan Sen of Calcutta. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exist to show that many of the so-called discoveries of recent years are merely rediscoveries of facts known centuries ago to the ancients. I will merely remark that I am not alone in my opinion as regards the value of the ancient systems of medicine. If I err, I do so in good company amongst whom I may mention my friend and former colleague Sir Havelock Charles, Colonel King of Madras to whom India owes the magnificent research institute of Guindy, and that distinguished sanitarian Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. For these reasons sir, it gives me a great pleasure to be able to announce that I am authorized to accept this resolution on behalf of the Government of India."

"Therefore it is clear that there is some good in this system of medicine. All I ask for is that a Committee may be appointed for the purpose of investigating the system. And I am glad to say that the Surgeon-General towards the end of his speech on the last occasion when this matter was discussed made a suggestion which I accept. Therefore I expect he will not oppose the resolution. This is what he said.

". . . . If you really think and I am sure you honestly believe that there are good medicines in the ayurvedic and unani systems, the proper thing to do is to press for a really comprehensive enquiry with the help of a professional toxicologist, a pharmacologist, biologist and a number of ayurvedic physicians and others who will be prepared to carry on the team work. If that is done something useful might be brought about but to say that one or two individual men can do anything important is not correct. I wanted to make the position of the profession clear so that this sort of discussion where there is only one side of the argument should not recur again.

"I hope that my proposition will be accepted in the form in which it now stands."

The Hon'ble YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to second this proposition. This question was brought forward and discussed at some considerable length in this Council several times before. Therefore, I do not think it will be necessary to waste the time of the Council by going through all the arguments used on former occasions. I am glad that this resolution has been brought forward again. We should continue to press the resolution until the Government take up the matter in hand."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DENKA ACHARIYAR:—"The matter is one of considerable importance to those who are in charge of district boards and municipalities. Time after time resolutions are brought before these bodies for grants to ayurvedic dispensaries, there is a heated discussion and the president or other persons who are in charge of the local board administration find it rather a hard task to decide in the matter. It is a matter which requires investigation as soon as possible. The fact remains that a large number of people are dependent on hakims and vaidyans, and the few dispensaries which we have are removed by great distances from one another in each district. Somehow or other hakims and vaidyans seem to be more popular than these dispensaries. In the circumstances, the persons who are charged with the administration of local funds are on the horns of a dilemma as to what exactly they should do when such applications are brought before them."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I rise to support the resolution moved by the Honourable Mover. This matter of ayurvedic medicines has been engaging my attention for some years past and I know a little bit of making these medicines which are now being used by several educated men in this Presidency, and I may tell Your Excellency that I am even now receiving letters from my friends asking for medicines to cure diabetes and several other diseases. Madras has a number of dispensaries conducted on the western lines and several dispensaries have been started for treating under Ayurvedic and Unani systems. I happen to be in charge of one ayurvedic dispensary, which was started three years back and I may mention to Your Excellency and the Government and especially to the Honourable the Surgeon-General that the attendance from 20 to 30 a day has grown up to 250 to 300 a day, of whom are not merely Hindus, but a number of Europeans, Christians and Muhammadans all

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throng together. I go to that dispensary at least twice a week to see how the dispensary is getting on. I always took pleasure to ask the patients to let me know how they fared. I always got the reply that the treatment they received was very good and they recommended their friends to go there and in that way the attendance has been increasing. The name of the institution is Chengalvanaiher's dispensary. There is one great thing I want to tell you, viz., that the cost of medicines is such that it is within easy reach of the poor people that go there. Indeed it is a free dispensary carried on by the Pachaiyappa Trustees and the medicines cost four pies a head; last year it was costing three pies a head. I do not suppose the Honourable the Surgeon General will say that anything like four pies per head will do for a dispensary which is conducted under the western system. I think the cheapness of these dispensaries is really admirable. I know of very many chronic cases coming there, old Eurasian ladies come there and they are all very well pleased with the treatment and it is a pleasure to them to go there. That is my experience and in a city containing five lakhs of people with a few dispensaries carried on under western system how many patients can be treated? It is wellknown that 90 per cent of the people of the city are being treated by ayurvedic and unani doctors. I do not think it is even 10 per cent that is treated by western system. That being so, can anybody say that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are no systems at all?

"No doubt the Honourable the Surgeon-General is an expert in western system but he was right in denouncing last year in this very hall the Ayurvedic system and Sir Alexander Cardew doing the same? It must be said that they know nothing of these systems and the judgment of persons who know nothing of these systems cannot be accepted. No doubt they are experts in the science they studied. But I say with regard to this system they know nothing. They are not the proper persons to come to any conclusion and we should not take any notice of that. I feel very strongly in the matter. I may also mention to Your Excellency that if we go to the mufassal, it is the vaidyans who treat people there? How many dispensaries are there in the mufassal? Are not the people there cured? Of course there are quacks and I may say there are quacks even among the best medical men. They make experiments and horrible experiments resulting sometimes in death. I therefore ask Honourable Members to use their practical judgment and experience in life and vote unanimously for this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"I wish to supplement what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Desika Aohariyar said. We are in charge of municipalities, taluk boards and district boards. When applications for funds are made, we have to refuse them on the ground that the Government are not willing to help, although we believe in the efficacy of Indian medicines. Is it a desirable state of things that we should place Government in opposition to the people's wishes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu:—"I heartily support this Resolution. In doing so I do not mean to add very much except to state that in Guntur there is a gosha hospital owned by the American Mission. It is one of the best hospitals in this Presidency and the lady doctor in charge of the hospital is known to be a very capable lady and the care taken of the patients is really admirable. It is a very popular hospital. Many persons go to the hospital from the different parts of the districts, not only of neighbouring districts but sometimes even from the remote corners in the north. But I know there have been striking instances of persons who after long treatment in that hospital and when all hope of recovery was given up, were treated successfully by Indian physicians. There are again cases of temporary cure of patients in hospitals but trouble occurs again and again and permanent cure is effected in such cases only by Indian physicians. There are various instances where the efficacy of Indian medicines has been demonstrated. With these remarks I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, in the resolution placed before the Council two systems are mentioned, the ayurvedic and the unani. I do not know much of the ayurvedic, but know something of the unani and can say something about it. The unani is really the old Grecian system as practised years ago. It has very little bearing to the modern system.

"The Honourable Mover of the resolution said that those who practised the ayurvedic and unani system had sound knowledge of Anatomy. I doubt this very much. I can quote an instance of a famous unani physician of Madras who was under the impression that the liver was situated on the left side of the abdomen and treated an enlarged spleen as if it were an enlarged liver. In another instance where an English doctor had diagnosed a case to be one of aneurism and warned that an operation was absolutely dangerous in that particular case, the unani physician thought it to be otherwise and treated it as a case of abscess with the result that the patient died shortly afterwards.

"How far the knowledge of the present class of ayurvedic and unani physicians in Anatomy and Physiology is sound can be judged by these two instances. I do not want to go into the relative merits of the unani doctors and those that follow the western system. All that I say is that unani doctors have not had a regular training, I mean scientific training, in such important subjects as Anatomy and Physiology. It is not denied that they have some knowledge of Materia Medica and they know the effects of some of the indigenous drugs. But all the same their method of treatment in majority of cases is empirical.

(Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Namberumal Chetti, Sir. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

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"It is stated by my Honourable friend that several cases that have not been cured by English doctors have been successfully treated by ayurvedic and unani doctors. But I ask, who can say this for certainty? There are so many faith cures and may not the cures attributed to the drugs administered by ayurvedic and unani doctors fall under this group?

"About dog and snake bites.—There is an institution in Coonoor for the treatment of dog bite (rabies) Many patients resort to it and no one had said that it is a useless institution and none challenged the efficacy of the treatment obtained there."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar:—"Thousands of cases are treated in Malabar."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N Muhammad Usman-Sahib Bahadur:—"Some years ago nearly 40 years ago—Dr. Sheritt was investigating snake poison and invited ayurvedic and unani doctors to offer an effective antidote if they had any on the premise of monitary reward. He continued his experiment for a long period but no body came forward with a specific for this poison. More recently Col. Elliot was experimenting upon cobra poison. He was keen to secure an antidote but those who boasted that they possessed it did not venture to stand his test.

"There has been so much of controversy on the subject of this resolution that I think it would be well to appoint a committee of experts—English, Ayurvedic and Unani to decide the matter once for all by going into the question thoroughly. It is investigation that is required first before any encouragement is promised. The Committee should after a thorough investigation be able to say whether the systems are worthy of the encouragement asked for."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover has not referred to the relative cheapness of the Ayurvedic system, though the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayu Chetti did so to some extent. A small Ayurvedic dispensary is being maintained in the neighbourhood of my house where I find that about 600 persons in the month attend for treatment The cost of maintaining the dispensary is only Rs. 50, including the Pandit's pay, cost of medicines, etc. This means that for one rupee 12 persons can be treated. I am therefore able to say that the comparative cheapness of the Ayurvedic system is well established and is beyond dispute."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharivar:—"Your Excellency, this subject has come up several times before this Council and it has always excited a great deal of interest and the present debate is not an exception. Honourable Members are aware that the position till now assumed by the Madras Government is that these systems are really no systems at all, they cannot be regarded as scientific systems, but that there are two directions in which action would be useful, namely, the investigation of drugs in use by indigenous physicians and the publication of standard works dealing with Ayurvedic medicines. It has been the policy of the Government to deprecate any action which would divert the support of these unscientific systems, the already inadequate funds available for the provision of scientific medical education and aid. I am simply stating what has been our policy till now. In pursuance of that policy we appointed in July 1918 Dr. Komen to conduct an investigation of the drugs in use in Southern India. His final report has not reached our hands. It is understood that he would report in July next. Under these circumstances I do not think that we should now commit ourselves to an encouragement of these systems. But I have no objection on behalf of the Government to say that we would gladly appoint a committee for the purpose of investigation. I am sure that even such stalwart advocates of the Ayurvedic system as my friend Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar would agree that we should first investigate, and let the investigation show that there is a case for encouragement, and then the question of encouragement will be considered. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Usman Sahib, it is necessary that once for all we should have an investigation, and if the investigation produces results which command themselves to us, if the systems are proved worthy of our help, by all means let us help the systems referred to. I would therefore suggest that this resolution may be amended in this form:—

'This council recommends to his Excellency in Council that a committee be appointed for investigating into and reporting on the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine now in vogue in this Presidency.

'While we would gladly give whatever help we could to the committee, it would probably be more satisfactory from the point of view of Honourable Members who have spoken if they have a committee as far as possible composed of non-officials to go into the whole question and put forward their case. It will be time enough, when the report comes to us, for us to decide on the encouragement of the systems, to judge them on their merits. I would therefore agree to the resolution in the modified form if the Honourable Mover consents to it.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Before any modification is accepted may I request information whether facilities will be given for such a committee? We have committees and committees sometimes Committees are used for damning things. In some cases we know that a committee means that the thing is going to be condemned I do not wish to be understood even remotely to suggest that the Government is doing anything of the sort here. I want that precaution should be taken not only to see that there is no room for misapprehension, but also that there is no ground ultimately for anybody fancying that the committee has been created in such a way as would really prevent the experiment being properly made."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"Let me point out that in this case the proposal for a committee has not emanated from the Government but from the Honourable mover and it has been supported by a number of non-official members. The committee is not intended to stifle inquiry or to do harm to the cause of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Presumably Honourable Members do not want that that should be done, and the proposal comes from them, I assume that this particular committee is likely to be fair. It is intended to be so. I shall gladly consult the honourable mover as to the kind of committee he wants, and when we agree to a committee, it is of course understood that we will give all reasonable facilities to it for doing its work. I do not want to go into the details of the facilities that should be given. That has to be decided later on. But our acceptance of the resolution in this form is as bona fide as the action of the Honourable Members who have proposed and supported it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar :—"We are very thankful to the Government. This is all that I wanted."

The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General G. G. Giffard :—"May I ask who are the persons to be on the committee? All medical men and women, and the Profession of Medicine generally taken as a whole are always glad of any help from anybody to the advancement of Medicine. But if you propose to investigate the value of Unani and Ayurvedic medicine you must please recognize that your committee's report will not be accepted by the Profession unless the Profession is satisfied that the persons who form the committee are competent to give an opinion. As I told the council last time when the matter came up the last thing I wish to do is to embitter the controversy that there is likely to arise between the various systems of medicine and the Profession of Medicine. But if this matter is to be investigated it must be investigated by persons who know what they are doing. We shall require a Sanskrit scholar of the very first rank to interpret the meaning of the words in those old texts which are so obscure. Very few people know what the old words convey at the present moment. Many of the drugs mentioned in the books cannot now be identified. We shall also require a first-class bio-chemist. I am quite certain that he does not exist among Indians. I doubt if he exists in India. We shall certainly require a first-class physiologist, a toxicologist and a druggist. A committee of that kind would be welcomed by the Medical Profession. But I may warn you that it would be extremely expensive. I do not think we can get any of these officers unless we pay Rs. 3,000 a month each. I would ask you to consider whether the Government at the present moment is prepared to put down that money for that kind of investigation. I will certainly help you in every way I can. They will require a laboratory, a hospital and other requisites and a good deal of travelling allowance and they will also require the hearty support from the practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine. A committee composed of non-medical men, and which does not contain expert chemists, etc., cannot possibly throw any light upon the subject which has been already investigated by officers of the Medical Service, Chemical Examiners to Government and by various other people. If you want to have a committee which is going to be accepted by the world and by the Profession of Medicine, it will have to be a very highly trained and scientific committee and I warn you, gentlemen, that to put this matter under investigation by persons of less qualifications is bound to be a failure."

The resolution as amended was put to vote and carried.

The Council rose for lunch at 2-25 p.m.

The Council reassembled at 3-15 p.m.

RESOLUTION *RE* REPRESENTATION OF TEMPERANCE OPINION ON THE MADRAS LICENSING BOARD.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent :—

'XVII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to provide for adequate representation of temperance opinion on the Madras Licensing Board.'

RESOLUTION *RE* DISAFFORESTATION OF RESERVES NEAR VILLAGES

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

'XIX. 'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that full effect may be given to the recommendations of the Forest Committee especially in the matter of the abolition of the reserves in close proximity to the villages.'

"Honourable Members of the Council are aware that about the year 1913 a committee was appointed by the Local Government to investigate into grievances connected with the work of the Forest department. The committee was appointed, it went round the whole of the Presidency,

visited some prominent places where there were forests and submitted their findings. As regards free grazing they came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to allow free grazing, but the main grievance that was put forward before them was the proximity of the reserves to the villages or to the cultivated areas. I am quoting from paragraph 13 of the report. I shall just point out the grievance that was put forward before them in their own words. 'In nearly every district visited complaints were made of the proximity of the reserves to the villages or to cultivation, of tracts converted into reserves which contain nothing but black rocks and prickly-pear, of tortuous boundaries, of boundaries so aligned that it was impossible for the cultivator to reach his fields or to take his cattle to water without trespass, of access denied to temples, of rights of way so narrow that it was impossible to prevent animals from trespassing into the forest, of closure of reserves to grazing planned so badly that villagers were deprived of all grazing whatsoever . . . on account of reservation.' Then the members of the committee investigated into these grievances and came to the conclusion that there was a good deal of truth in what the witnesses stated in regard to these grievances. They also went into the question and in order to remedy the state of affairs they proposed to classify forests under six heads. All that is mentioned in page 14 of the report. They said that in the case of the first two classes of forests the Forest department should continue to control and in the case of the third classification, fuel plantations, they recommended that these plantations should be given up by Government except the experimental ones and private efforts should be stimulated to start these plantations. As regards classes 4 and 5 they said that the management of these classes of forests should be handed over to village panchayats. Then as the matter of compounding fees the committee after serious thought recommended that in this Presidency a limit of Rs. 100 be made the maximum compounding fee. They went into several other matters. As regards leaf manure the committee came to the conclusion that the policy of the department should be steadily to make ryots now leaf manure in their lands. My resolution touches specially the case of the proximity of reserves. I ascertained in my district and in some other districts and find that the recommendation of the Forest Committee has not been fully given effect to. I request that full effect may be given to the recommendation of the committee in regard to this particular matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox:—"Your Excellency, I think a brief statement of the extent to which the recommendations of the Forest Committee have been given effect to will remove any suspicion in the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao that they have not been attended to by Government.

"The main recommendations of the committee were as follows.

"Firstly, that all forests in the Presidency should be classified in accordance with the needs to which they were adapted and required to meet. This recommendation has been carried out in all districts of the Presidency by the joint action of the Forest department and the Revenue department. I do not think I need give any detailed figures, but I may mention that out of a total area of about 30,000 square miles 419 reserves with an aggregate of 85,000 acres have been earmarked as village forest to be managed by the villagers themselves.

"The next recommendation of the committee was the giving up of the Government fuel plantations, chiefly those of casuarina, on the coast. We have given effect to this recommendation to a very large extent. We are getting rid of all fuel plantations as fast as we can, but we cannot effect immediate sales everywhere. Within a few years the process will be complete.

"In connexion with this matter, I should like to point out that the work done by Government in introducing casuarina plantations on the coast many years ago has been a most remarkable success. You can see for yourselves round Madras to what an extent private enterprise has followed Government lead in the matter of forming casuarina plantations. In connexion with some of the towns in the south of the Presidency where there is a severe fuel shortage, it seems to me that we ought perhaps to try what we have tried before with such success and start casuarina planting. This is chiefly a matter of whether you have got land suitable for planting or not. If we can find the land, I intend proposing to Government that we should start plantations in those parts of the country where the demand for fuel is greatest, and by doing so encourage private enterprise to take up the work as they have already done in districts to the north.

"The next main recommendation of the committee was the handing over of the forests to village management, the sole consideration in that case being grazing. Of the 850,000 acres which I mentioned just now we have already handed over 350,000 acres to 366 panchayats. The forest panchayat system has not been altogether a success. It has been successful in some places and in others it has been a failure. The Government are fully alive to the fact that the whole system wants closer examination, and perhaps more stimulus. They have appointed a special officer to inquire into the whole subject during the next few months and to make a special report. Mr. Ellis has joined duty and is now taking up the work. I think after we had his report we shall be able to see what further steps are necessary. I may add that Government are very anxious, and so am I, to make this system a success. The system seems to be the best if not the only method of making the villagers understand the benefits of forest conservancy.

"Another recommendation of the committee was the disafforestation of small reserves. Many of these were a great nuisance to the villagers for the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr.

Siva Rao has just given. They were moreover extremely difficult for the department to manage. We have disafforested 262 reserves with an aggregate area of 150,000 acres. I do not know if the process is complete. Probably there are a few cases still under consideration.

"I think these were the main recommendations of the committee.

"With regard to the question of proximity to reserves to which the honourable mover has drawn special attention, I do not think that the committee made any specific recommendation. The question affects both cultivation and the sites of villages. With regard to village-sites, every one admits the unbearable inconvenience of having a reserved forest within a few hundred yards of the site of a village, and it is a fact that Government passed very stringent orders during the course of forest settlement that no forest boundary should be within half a mile of the actual village-site. That rule has been very generally observed and the Forest Committee in the course of its investigation reported that to be the case. But there have been a good many complaints from time to time with regard to this matter, notably in the Chittoor district, and some investigations were made a few years ago in that and other districts. It was found in most of the cases investigated that the complaints came from villages which had either been newly formed or from hamlets of the parent village which had been built owing to the gradual increase of cultivation towards the reserve boundaries. I do not doubt that there may be other cases which do not come under these categories, but as a rule I think we can say that the vast majority of these complaints are due to the villagers extending their cultivation to the proximity of the forest. If the honourable mover will give at any time specific cases of inconvenience, I am sure I will do the best I can to remove them.

"With regard to cultivation, it is a more difficult matter. When forest reserves were formed (and I personally had a great deal to do with the selection of reserves 20 years ago), it was the custom to leave a very wide strip of forest and waste land between the village cultivation and the forest boundary. The Board of Revenue was always extremely anxious that this course should be adopted. But in course of time this strip of land has been brought under cultivation, and cultivation has now in very many cases come right up to the reserve boundary. The whole question came up before the Board of Revenue seven or eight years ago and it was then decided with the approval of Government that where there was real and serious inconvenience, the best way was to form a conservancy area and while retaining the original forest boundary to have a second boundary further back and to treat the land intervening these two boundaries as conservancy area in which forest trespass would not be a penal offence. I do not think that this system has been altogether a success. It is troublesome in practice to have two boundaries for one property in close proximity to each other. The simple villager cannot understand the meaning of the double boundary and the forest people do not probably try to explain it to them. What we propose to do now with the approval of Government is to disafforest the whole conservancy area and to register the land disafforested as inalienable pesamboke. I hope this method will give better results than the previous one.

"The only other point I think which the Honourable Member has specially referred to was the question of compounding fees, and I may remind him that this was the subject of a resolution at the last Council. I think that we then endeavoured to meet the Honourable Member's wishes.

"I may perhaps mention one other point and that is in regard to leaf manure. The general recommendation of the Forest Committee was that nothing whatever should be done by the Forest department. Government have, however, desired me in co-operation with the Agricultural department to re-examine the whole question throughout the Presidency. I doubt myself if much can be done, but I will not go into that question now.

"I think that I have now covered most of the ground dealt with by the Honourable Member's resolution and I hope he is satisfied with the statement of the progress that is being made."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cox for the full statement that he has made. I am quite satisfied with the most important recommendation of the Forest Committee, viz., the formation of forest panchayat. I consider that a stimulus is being given to the movement by the appointment of a special officer Mr. Elea. The other recommendation regarding the intervening space between the regular boundary and the conservancy line he has told us that it will be treated as a pesamboke and will not be allowed for cultivation. I have therefore no object in pressing my resolution further."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* TOTAL PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR IN SELECTED LOCALITIES.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent at the time:—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council the total prohibition of manufacture or sale of spirituous or intoxicating drinks in a few areas in different parts of the Presidency."

RESOLUTION *RE* AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja moved the following resolution :—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that agricultural and industrial classes with farms and workshops be attached as an experimental measure to a few select higher grade elementary schools for imparting at a low cost an elementary working knowledge of these subjects."

In doing so, he said :—" My Lord, the object of the resolution is to give a practical bent to the education imparted in the higher grade elementary schools by introducing as an experimental measure a scheme which will combine general with vocational education in such institutions. A full course of instruction in a higher grade elementary school lasts for eight years, and at the end of these years a pupil attending such a school comes out of it with no defined outlook on life and with no definite choice of a profession. Higher grade elementary schools are meant for those who are not able or anxious to prosecute their studies in a secondary school. They are thus primarily intended for the children of the industrial and agricultural population in the country and are only meant as a preparation for them to start in life. We ought therefore to see that a continuity in life's career is sketched out for these youths instead of their being thrown out like fishes out of water at the end of their scholastic life. They do not acquire any high standard of proficiency in the languages they study at school, nor are they made fit to pursue any literary vocation. It would be hard at the same time to make them feel that the eight years they spend at school is a waste. The resolution throws a suggestion to cure this defect and it is for the Council to consider it deeply and sympathetically and to commend it for Government's acceptance. It is suggested that the youths attending these schools should be given an opportunity for studying technological and agricultural courses in addition to the purely literary general education they receive in these schools. The vocational instruction now recommended for introduction is only of an elementary nature and not any advanced technical training. To achieve this object, the resolution recommends that in order to give practical instruction small workshops and agricultural farms should be attached to a few select institutions and that the scheme may be tried as an experimental measure in the first instance. It is not intended to suggest that both workshops and farms should be attached to the same school. In the rural areas agriculture may form a part of the curriculum while in the urban schools a training in the industries generally current in the particular area where they are situated may be given. Such technical education combined with the general knowledge they receive in these schools will make the pupils take an intelligent interest in the development of local cottage industries the decay of which in India has of late been much deplored by statesmen and economists. The adoption of my proposal would, I venture to hope, relieve to some extent at least the economic pressure on the proletariat and the proverbial indebtedness of the Indian ryot.

"If we do not adapt the curriculum of these schools to the needs of these classes, I fear there will be few openings for them when they pass out of the schools. They generally begin to look down with contempt on their ancestral calling and they can only become elementary school teachers. It is impossible for all of them to be elementary school teachers. The Indian Industrial Commission states in its report thus :

'Some witnesses stated that the spread of education among the artisan classes tended to bring manual labour into contempt and that the sons of the artisans educated beyond the primary stage showed a distinctive tendency to forsake their fathers' callings in favour of clerical work, but we think that this view must be due to the wrong system of education which is made available.'

"I venture to think that this will remedy to some extent the disintegration and depletion of Indian villages by emigration and other ways and the consequent misery attendant on them.

"My Lord, there can be no objection in adopting my proposal on the ground of financial stringency. Though this is hardly the occasion to work out the details of the scheme, I may be permitted to say that at the outset the pay of a technically qualified teacher to strengthen the staff of a higher grade elementary school will be all that is required on the expenditure side. Of course, there will be little initial non-recurring expenditure to acquire sites for, and for the erection of, workshops and for the acquisition of a plot of ground to serve as an agricultural farm. Apart from this initial outlay no large sum will be required for the maintenance of a higher grade elementary school and Government need have no apprehension on the ground of finance.

"My Lord, I venture to hope that Government will appreciate the spirit of my resolution and accept the policy foreshadowed in it. In India the people and the local bodies have always been used to look to Government for giving them a lead in all matters of policy, and may I sincerely hope that they will give the country a start in the direction suggested by this resolution. Honourable Members may have seen the recent memorandum on education published by the Mysore Government one of the essential features of which is the proposal to introduce

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agricultural education in the rural middle schools with an alternative industrial course in urban areas. Such industrial schools already exist in the Cochin State and I appeal to Government that it is up to them and to the Council to see that British India does not lag behind Indian States in a matter of educational progress which will result in economic relief. With these words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. It is absolutely necessary that in the elementary schools in question from which pupils are not expected to proceed to a higher standard, there must be some sort of training given to them to fit them for the vocation of their parents consistent with their environments and their future life. In all such matters particularly in the case of higher grade elementary schools, the initiative may perhaps be taken by the Government and the local boards may follow the experiment thus made and use the same means for spreading manual instruction and vocational training in schools. I do not think the Director of Public Instruction has been approached in the matter with any concrete proposals. If he is approached, I understand he will have no objection to give effect to them. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr J. H Thonger:—"I welcome this resolution as a justification of my attitude yesterday and also at a previous meeting of the Council. It may be remembered that when I expressed my opinion yesterday I mentioned that the result of the present system of education had been that the artisan youths of the country had been drawn away from their legitimate sphere of action and trained in a way which made them entirely unfit for their parents' vocation; Mr. Madhava Raja in this resolution confirms my experience and suggests a remedy. I am not prepared to express any definite opinion upon the nature of the remedy suggested. But, I do seriously invite the attention of the Government to the fact that something must be done to our present system of education which would instil into our youths a feeling that elementary or higher education does not necessarily make his father's calling a degraded one. The mover of this resolution suggests the establishment of workshops. It may be a very good thing in its way. But I think that, if it had been agreed upon some years ago, we should have ready to hand the very remedy which we are now striving to establish. In the olden days when I came out to India, elementary education was available to all and to a certain extent many took advantage of it. But about that time, the Factories Act came into force which prohibited children from going out with their fathers to the factories and the children were thus deprived of taking advantage of the manual training which they would acquire from association with their parents. They all received a certain amount of educational training and began to look down upon their parents' business as degrading. If it had not been for the Factories Act, the drawing away of the class which was accustomed to hard manual training from the earliest days would not have happened. But, of course, the Factories Act is an established thing and we must devise some other means to give manual and vocational training to our youth. If the Honourable Mover's resolution has the effect of doing this, then I personally should welcome it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes:—"Your Excellency, I must confess I am almost in entire agreement with a large number of the generalised remarks which have been made upon this resolution. There is need for a much more practical course of education to be given to boys and girls in this country, than probably has been given in the past. There is also, I consider a need for some sort of vocational training in the rural parts with an agricultural bias and in the urban parts with an industrial bias in schools or at all events in some of the schools in this country. In fact, even up to the present time the department has not laid down a definite curriculum which has to be followed in all elementary schools. It only lays down a general scheme of studies and in doing so the idea was that the manager of an institution and the teachers in the school would themselves be able to draw up a scheme of work suitable to the locality in which the schools were located. But I regret to say that that anticipation has not been carried into effect; the managers of many of our elementary schools as also teachers in the elementary schools have not shown any great anxiety to work up a particular scheme of studies or a particular course of training that might be suited to the particular locality in which the school was placed or to the needs of the people who attended that school. As I said yesterday in connexion with another resolution, the matter has been under the consideration of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Instruction and is now under the consideration of the Government, so that there is every possibility of some change taking place in the near future as regards this matter. We are making an endeavour to formulate a course of study which will probably be a little more suitable than is the one at present. I do not think I need enter here into one of the most important questions in relation to the subject but it is a question which depends upon the economic condition of the people. In England vocational studies are generally begun at a relatively late year in life. The students spend a much longer time on general education than the economic condition of this country will allow them to do here and the result is that if we wish appropriately to apply English conditions to Indian education we must adopt the vocational course of education at an earlier age than we would in England and that would bring us down to a practical acceptance of the general principles underlying this resolution. At the same time I do not think that the resolution can be accepted in its present form. As it stands the resolution requests Government 'that classes with farms

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and workshops be attached as an experimental measure to a few selected higher grade elementary schools for imparting at a low cost an elementary working knowledge of these subjects'. The honourable mover does not name his subjects but he incidentally mentioned the matter of coal. Until a scheme is worked out we are unable to ascertain whether it will be low or whether it will be high. But that is a secondary matter. In this connexion I might mention that only one per cent of the pupils who are reading in higher elementary schools are reading in Government institutions. The majority of them are reading in aided institutions, and if I remember aright about 35 per cent are reading in institutions maintained by local bodies. If then any scheme for the adoption of a vocational education is suggested to be introduced and if it is sent for consideration to the Department of Public Instruction, it will do its best to give the most suitable advice on the subject and I am sure any scheme will receive the most favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I wish to make a suggestion in connexion with the education of artisan boys to the effect that they might be housed under the Factory Act to work half the day with their fathers and the other half day in school workshops that already exist and it will save a great amount of expense. If my proposal is agreed to, the youths would become accustomed to their fathers trade from the earliest day."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"There is already such an institution in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, in which the apprentices spend half the day in school and half the day with their fathers; that is exactly the policy propounded by the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"Has it been a failure or a success?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You lay that down as a general proposition or a suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I cannot specify Mount Road in particulars—I put it forward as a general proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"I do not know what the Director of Public Instruction wants. Is it that the local bodies must come forward with a definite scheme? The local bodies have not got any separate schools and cannot start experiments of these kinds without the sanction of Government. The Director of Public Instruction said that teachers have not come forward with this policy. The teachers do not care for changes and they are appointed to teach according to the prescribed curricula. I wish to know what profession the Director of Public Instruction expects the students to follow. They are unfit to take up any particular profession and they think it as disgraceful to take up their father's profession."

"They go out as discontented men without any work. I do not want the Government to launch into any big scheme. Take for instance a locality which is a big agricultural centre. Why not attach an agricultural class with a plot of ground for cultivation? It will cost only the pay of one teacher. Other recurring expenses can be very well met out of the sale proceeds of the income that you can get out of the farm. As regards industrial classes I do not want all kinds of industry in one school; but only one profession. I don't want it in any big scale. Give them an elementary knowledge in their own profession. Now the sons of these industrial people, when they receive some general education, will say: 'we are all educated men, we cannot take up carpentry, smithy or anything of the kind.' I do not want the Government to spend a lot of money. The only profession these pupils can aspire to and fit for is that of an elementary school teacher unless they are trained for any other work. As it is the Government spends a large sum of money and produces so many discontented men. It is for remedying this state of things that I brought this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I do not think there is really very much difference of opinion between the honourable mover of the resolution and my honourable friend the Director of Public Instruction. I gather they are both agreed that it is desirable that something should, if possible, be done to introduce vocational education in elementary schools. The only difficulty seems to be that each is waiting for the other to start. The Director of Public Instruction would prefer that a scheme of some kind should come from local boards and private managers, while the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja considers that Government ought to elaborate a scheme themselves. I will make a suggestion in the matter. It seems to me obvious that the greatest advantage would be gained by making use of the enthusiasm of local board presidents such as Mr Madhava Raja and I would suggest to him that he should take the earliest opportunity of getting hold of the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector of the area and with his help work out an experimental scheme for approval. I can assure him that the Inspector will be very willing to give every possible assistance in working out such a scheme as he desires. I do not think there is any real obstacle in the fact that the money with which these particular classes of schools are maintained is money derived from Provincial funds. Such a scheme would, as the Director of Public Instruction promised, receive the most sympathetic consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—"On the assurance given by the Honourable Member of Government, I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja was not moved as the Honourable Member was absent :—

'XXIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to remove the Government Leper Hospital, which has been recently removed to the Natal Emigration Depot, Kasimode, Madras, from the Monegar Choultry to a better and more sanitary spot such as Vyasarpady, Guindy and Pallavaram.'

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL OFFICER TO VISIT PILGRIM CENTRES.

The Hon'ble Mr P SIVA RAO moved the following resolution :—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a special officer may be appointed to visit the pilgrim centres in the Presidency not dealt with by the last Pilgrims Committee and to suggest sanitary improvements thereto.'

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency is aware that in the year 1915 on the suggestion of the Government of India a committee known as the Pilgrims Committee was appointed to go round and to consider the possibility of improving the sanitary arrangements at centres where pilgrims concentrate for worship with the special aim of reducing mortality due to cholera and such other diseases That was an all-India Committee. It was presided over by the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India who co-opted in every province certain members of that particular province and submitted certain recommendations. The first portion deals with the general recommendations regarding railway accommodation, overcrowding in trains, waiting sheds, booking offices, etc. They condemned conveyance of pilgrims in goods wagons. They considered the question of water-supply, conservancy, roads, medical arrangements and all these general matters to combat epidemics. They visited only a few places. Most of these places of pilgrimage are situated in the south. Probably they had no time to visit all pilgrim centres in the Presidency.

"The second portion of their report is devoted to making specific recommendations in connexion with the pilgrims My resolution is very simple. They did not find time to visit all pilgrim centres. The centres they visited is given on page 2. Nineteen places they have visited, including Madras, Alagarkoil and Tirupati. For instance in the Ceded districts there are famous places Hemapi ruins they never visited nor did they visit Mahanandi, Srisailam, Aholibam, etc, in the Kurnool district. I can mention the names of other pilgrim centres and all these places are in need of sanitary improvement I only want that some special officer, say a Sanitary officer, I don't want a committee to visit all the pilgrim centres in the Presidency and propose improvements in accordance with the principles laid down by the Pilgrims Committee about water-supply, accommodation, etc., and all these matters will have to be considered with respect to each important pilgrim centre and a report might be sent up to Government With these words I commend my resolution to Your Excellency's acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr K VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I second the resolution. When this committee was visiting the southern districts we thought that they would visit our parts also. It was very disappointing that they did not visit the northern districts. There are a number of shrines in the northern districts which are visited by numerous pilgrims from year's end to year's end. The temple trustees in some of the temples take away all the perquisites but nothing whatever is done for the benefit of the pilgrims; sanitary conditions are very poor. There is very great necessity for investigation. Inspection will be of much good. At least, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao some officer competent to go into the sanitary condition s should be appointed and a report called for."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL :—"I am instructed to state that Government will accept this proposal which is in every way likely to improve the health and welfare of the people of Southern India An Honourable Members may have noticed that provision has been made in the budget for three more Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. The difficulty is to find qualified medical men to accept these posts .I hope however to be able to do so before long. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is quite right in saying that the Pilgrims Committee has not been able to visit these small places. They have made a note on page 13 of the report that the committee wish to emphasise from what they could gather in the short space of time at their disposal that the out-of-the-way parts of the Presidency are to be regarded with much more suspicion for the spread of the disease than even the large ones. The committee endeavoured as far as possible to sift the truth of this statement and as far as we were able to judge from the very inadequate figures placed at their disposal we came to the conclusion that there was much truth in the

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remark that more attention was necessary to small places. It is almost certainly a fact that the small places are liable to spread epidemics such as cholera when they become pilgrim centres. Many of these places which are temporarily occupied by very large crowds of pilgrims fall at other times into almost complete decay and hardly anything happens in the villages. Some of them are too small to be municipalities; some of them are not even unions, and they find themselves filled up with great crowds of pilgrims from time to time. They have not either the finances or the administrative capacity to deal with these crowds properly. It will be of very great use to us if an officer can go round the Presidency and advise us what best can be done in these small places. If Your Excellency will allow me, I would like to say that Medical officers of the department have been wondering why Government should be expected to do so much for these pilgrim centres. The money that is required at present has to come from municipalities or district boards and these bodies are unable to incur large expenditure on account of these festivals. We would welcome assistance from the public and from the representatives of this Council if they can tell us how best to get some money from the temple funds. During the last month I toured in some of these places. I need not mention names. In one of them cholera was prevailing, and large numbers of people were crowding into the small municipality, which seemed to be quite incapable, without assistance from somebody either from Government or from the temple which is responsible for the whole trouble, of dealing with the sanitation of vast masses of people. I spoke to one of the municipal councillors who was himself a temple trustee and he told me that he understood that his co-trustees would be willing to assist with money but they were unable to do so under the law. If that is the case I suggest that some of the members of this Council who are lawyers may go into the matter and tell Your Excellency's Government how best to approach these temple trustees, whether they are really unable to give money and whether they should not be stimulated to spend some of the temple money on preventive measures. It seems unfair to district boards and municipalities that large expenditure, due entirely to masses of people brought together by the temple, should be financed entirely either by Government or by the municipalities. I have the permission of the Member of Government to say that Government would welcome suggestions as to how the temples which cause the trouble might be made to contribute towards the means for avoiding it. But I may also assure the Council that as soon as I am able to obtain an officer qualified to be a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, his first duty will be to inquire into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I should like to get information on one or two matters. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General said that in accepting it the idea of Government is to appoint a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to do this work. I should like to have some information as to what will be the probable period within which the officer is expected to finish the work. I should like to make some suggestions in the matter of contribution. I think that the statement made by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General that the trouble is caused by these temples shall be understood in a Pickwickian sense. If the existence of a temple is a trouble and if the work done by the temple is referred to as troublesome, some persons who are rather sensitive might happen to feel offended. But I take it that the work carried on by the temples is not exactly trouble, though there may be disease incidentally. I will come to the main question. If the Surgeon-General thinks that because the temples are the cause of people collecting in large numbers, and therefore the temples should pay for sanitary and preventive arrangements, his logic may appear to be complete so far as he is concerned. But there are a large number of people who may not be able to see eye to eye with him. But so far as I know temples do pay contribution towards such matters and they sometimes undertake the whole arrangement themselves. I know in Salem in some cases, arrangements are made by the temple authorities themselves for sanitary requirements in the case of Tirupati the trustees are taking steps and do spend money for the comfort of pilgrims. The law certainly allows temples to incur expenditure on this account so that pilgrims may be free from the danger of cholera and other epidemics. So if the proposal of the Surgeon-General is to be brought into action it will be welcome."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I am in full agreement with the views expressed by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. I am sorry the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar has not understood him in the right spirit. The trouble really is as to who is to make the sanitary arrangements. As president of a taluk board which has an important pilgrim centre, Simmachalam, I had my own troubles. I did not find much difficulty in obtaining sanitary schemes regarding the temple. The temple was visited by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer on two occasions who left full instructions as to sanitary arrangements that were to be made and the Sanitary Commissioner also once visited the temple and he too has left complete instructions and these instructions are guiding the deliberations of the taluk board. The only difficulty is as regards finance to carry into effect the advice of the professional men. Of course the temple is under the management of the Raja of Vizianagram and he makes an yearly contribution of a paltry sum of Rs. 50 and the Board is not able to get any more contribution from the Raja. As the estate is now under efficient management by the trustee we may expect better sanitary arrangements. I am in full agreement with the view of the Surgeon-General that there must be some assistance to the local authorities given by the Government or by the trustees of the temple. As regards municipalities the position is better on account of the proposed pilgrim tax and I hope when the District Boards Act comes up for

revision Honourable Members will give necessary funds by way of contributions or make the trustee contribute to sanitary arrangements. Trustees of temples get large sums of money from pilgrims and I don't see why trustees should not be asked to contribute towards sanitary arrangements."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I thank the Surgeon-General for having accepted my resolution. The pilgrims committee did not find time to visit these places (Hampi and other places which are as important as Rameswaram). As regards financial proposals I would draw the attention of the Surgeon-General to paragraph 21 of the report. It is just and fair that the temple should contribute a fair sum. They quote the instances of Conjeeveram receiving a contribution of Rs. 150, Srirangam Rs. 150 and Tirupati some amount. They considered also the question whether the temples should be compelled to contribute anything for these sanitary schemes by legislation and came to the conclusion that there need not be any direct taxation. In their opinion everything could be done by voluntary persuasion. I dare say that the temple authorities can be persuaded to pay something as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. We inserted a provision for pilgrim tax in the District Municipalities Act and the City Act and when the Local Boards Act is introduced I think it would be time enough to introduce a provision. I am glad that the resolution is accepted and request that an exhaustive inspection may be made at the nearest possible opportunity."

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"All my resolutions on the paper may be postponed for the next meeting."

The following resolutions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar were not moved:—

RESOLUTION *RE* EFFECT OF FOREST OPERATIONS ON AGRICULTURE.

'XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to examine how far the operations of the Forest Department have affected and will affect agriculture.'

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee be appointed to examine the working of the Agricultural College and other agricultural institutions in this Presidency and suggest measures to improve agriculture in this Presidency.'

RESOLUTION *RE* PROSPECTS OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

'XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the prospects of Deputy Superintendents of Police especially in respect of promotion be improved.'

RESOLUTION *RE* PREFERENCE TO DISTRICT BOARD IN REGARD TO THE OPENING OF NEW RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. V. Madhava Raja moved the following resolution:—

'XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that when any railway is projected in any area the financing, construction and management thereof shall not be entrusted to anybody other than the district board having jurisdiction over the area, unless and until the district board has been offered such financing, construction and management and has expressed its unwillingness to undertake the same.'

In doing so he said:—"My Lord, this resolution involves a question of policy. I am anxious that, in future, the construction of feeder railway lines should be left as far as possible

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in the hands of local bodies. It is unnecessary to dwell at length upon the advantages of municipal trading. The question is beyond controversy. The principle has been extensively followed in all civilized countries, and we shall be doing nothing out of the way if we leave such enterprises to local bodies and allow them to reap the benefits thereof.

"The district boards are now entrusted with the duty of maintaining unremunerative lines of communication, while private companies are given the benefit of all remunerative enterprises. This is hardly fair to the local bodies. It will not be denied that there are great advantages in leaving roads and railways to these institutions. These two means of communication are inter-dependent, and by making one and the same agency responsible for both we shall be able to maintain them in a better condition.

"We are not altogether without experience in this matter. The Tanjore District Board Railway has been a success. One can think of many lines which are likely to prove quite as remunerative and profitable. There are many factors which will make such undertakings successful. Local patriotism and local interest will come to their aid. The local needs will be studied and attended to and the people interested in the concern, living in daily touch with it will see that it is well managed. The local bodies will gain great and valuable experience and will be in a position to add to the comforts and conveniences of their constituents.

"Not less important than all this is the material aspect of the question. Remunerative undertakings will add to the resources of the local bodies and better their financial position and afford them opportunities for expanding their sphere of usefulness. As the local boards are being invested with increasing responsibilities it is only well that their resources should also expand.

"There is a great disadvantage in letting private companies construct these highly remunerative lines. They are naturally interested only in securing high profits to their subscribers and they cannot be expected to study the convenience of the people concerned. The local bodies, while seeing to the success of the concern from a business point of view, will also take care that other lines are constructed though these may not be quite so profitable. They will be in a position to have a regular programme of construction.

"In the coming years we look forward to the development of our industries. We shall have to construct a good many feeder lines in the Presidency. It is not unfair to ask that our local bodies should be given an opportunity to consider whether they will themselves undertake the construction of such lines or whether they would prefer to leave it to others."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"I second the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja because I am interested as President of a District Board which has been raising railway-cess for a number of years. It has accumulated about six lakhs of rupees and when the time comes for building the railway it is the hope of the district board, and a legitimate hope I believe, to have the work of construction and management and financing to itself. Under the Local Authorities Loans Act the district board may be in a position to raise money over and above the money which has accumulated by the levy and collection of railway-cess and when it finds the funds, it is but natural that the Board should desire to be allowed to manage anything which it wants to construct out of those funds. There are advantages in allowing a district board to manage its own railway and have the immediate direction and general control over it. There are matters which crop up from time to time when such railways are managed by other agency which raise delicate and difficult problems for decision. If local bodies and self-governing institutions are to be made to realize in a progressive way their responsibility, I do not think there is a better opportunity than this, viz., of allowing district boards to manage their own railways, I do not think this is a matter in which Government can have any real objection. Consistently with the policy that may be enunciated by any central agency regulating railways and with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act and the Local Boards Act, I do not see any legal or practical objection to local bodies being allowed an opportunity to construct, if they can, their railway and manage it themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to follow the seconder of the resolution into a detailed discussion as to the prospect of district boards managing their own railways. That, I think, is a matter for experts. He mentioned some advantages which might attach to the management of a small local railway by the district board, but I think probably those experienced in railway management might take altogether a different view. In fact I have heard it said that one experiment of the kind made outside this Presidency, where the owners of a local line removed the management from the hands of the large railway system and took it into their own, has not been altogether a success. However that is a matter of detail.

"As to the general principle advocated by the mover of the resolution, I may tell him that I am practically in entire agreement with him and shall be able, with one or two slight reservations, to accept his resolution. As regards the financing and construction of railways what the Government is most anxious to see is that this work is pushed on whether it be by the district boards themselves or by some private company or person willing to undertake the work. We have of course been handicapped during the last five years by war conditions, but even before that a good deal of valuable time, I am afraid, was wasted in discussing railway projects, owing mainly to uncertainty as to the financial position of district boards in the matter. We have quite lately arrived at an understanding as to what the position of Government in this respect is to be and it is this. We propose that where the district board itself submits a practical scheme and

is able to say that it can finance it the district board should certainly have the right to carry through the undertaking. If a private company or syndicate make a proposal, Government in the future will refer it to the district board. It will be open to the district board within a certain time, say six months, to show that there is a good prospect of their being able to undertake the construction of the line. It may be that they will have funds of their own or can see their way to raise them. It may be that they will be able to come to an agreement with the company or syndicate making the proposal, but at any rate, if the district board replies to Government and says that in a reasonable time it is able to finance the undertaking, then the proposal from the private company will be turned down. If, on the other hand, the district board finds insuperable difficulty in the way of their undertaking the line then we expect them to say so and to give the opportunity to the outside applicant to undertake the work himself. The Government while entering into negotiations with the outside applicant will still guarantee to do its best to secure a share of the enterprise for the district board. I imagine that this declaration will probably be satisfactory to the mover of the resolution and subject to one or two verbal alterations I shall be prepared to accept his resolution. The main alteration which I refer to is the insertion of the words 'branch or feeder' before the word 'railway.' The resolution can really have nothing to do with main lines. I take it the mover of the resolution will have no objection to limiting it to branch or feeder railways. Secondly, in the last line of the resolution I should substitute 'inability' for 'unwillingness'. If the Honourable Member will accept these slight alterations I am prepared to accept the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA:—I accept the alterations.

The resolution as amended was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXPORT OF DRY GRAINS FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I do not move the following Resolution,

"XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that this Government may be pleased to recommend to the Government of India that the export of dry grains from this Presidency may be prohibited."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* REPLACEMENT OF SURVEY STONES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution reads thus—

"XXIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a special officer may be appointed to examine and report on the working of the present system of planting missing boundary stones by the Land Records Department and to suggest any improvements therein."

"Event at the outset I may say I am not particular about the appointment of a special officer if the Government will examine the position and bring about some improvement. There are some defects in the system. The defects are these. In connexion with the missing stones there is an officer known as the Land Records Inspector. When he thinks or finds some boundary stones missing he replants them himself and debits the cost of it to the pattadar. I elicited from an interpellation at the meeting of this Council on the 19th November last that first the pattadar will be charged towards the cost of the stone and then the cost of the coolie or the labourer and also the cost of labour of the Land Records Inspector. All these happen without the pattadar knowing anything about it. At any rate no notice is given, no opportunity is given to the pattadar to replant the missing stone himself. Sometimes the pattadar lives far away from his land and is not in a position to know what is being done. Even if the man is present it is very difficult for him to make out what the boundary stones are. In all these cases what I would suggest is if really a stone is missing the karnam should report the fact to the Deputy Tahsildar or to the ordinary Revenue Inspector who will issue a notice to the pattadar to replace the stones; in default, the department may do it. I do not see the necessity for a special department and for debiting its cost against these pattadars. The simple procedure that can be followed is to allow the pattadar himself or the tenant an opportunity of doing the thing himself. If he does not do it, let the department do it. Why should the man be taxed with the cost of labour when he himself can do the work. This is a real hardship and many a pattadar has complained to me about the harsh manner in which such cases are dealt with.

I will just say a word about the manner in which these provisions are worked. Generally no notice is given to the ryot that a particular stone is missing. Sometimes there is event room to think that a stone is noted down by the karnam as missing when it is really not missing. To avoid this, I would suggest that notice be given to the ryot in all cases where a stone is missing. I understand that there is an executive order that a Land Records Inspector must renew about 150 or 200 stones in a fortnight. This itself is an inducement to him to make out even existing stones as missing in order to make up his prescribed minimum. Otherwise he might be found fault with and his own existence has to be justified. This order

to show a prescribed minimum within a prescribed period of time acts on the Land Records Inspector in the same way as the order to the Police officer to show a certain percentage of convictions within a certain period. It induces false work, and has a very bad effect.

I therefore request the Government to examine and frame a different set of rules. I may also say that for the whole of this Presidency, a sum of about 2 to 3 lakhs is collected under this head, and it seems to me that this is an additional taxation and is not a legitimate one. Even in districts where survey is going on, the Land Records Inspector is working side by side, The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar tells me that even in Tanjore where survey is going on, the Land Records Inspector is present. I therefore see no reason for the existence of the Land Records Department. Many a ryot has come and complained to me, and I would request Your Excellency's Government to frame a different set of rules so that the sting of it may be taken away."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"I beg to second this proposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has pointed out the hardship which the landlord has been suffering. I am myself a landlord and I can say I have been suffering myself from the vagaries, I will not say, of the department, but of some of the subordinate officers of the department. I have got first-hand experience about these matters. These stones were planted at the time when the Survey Department surveyed our villages and then immediately after that came the Settlement and then the Land Records Tahsildar's post was created; and he was asked to supervise this work and to see whether any stones planted were missing or not and he was also given some assistance in the shape of Land Records Inspectors. What really happened was that the initial survey had been done carelessly, as will be admitted by the Government, and there were hundreds of mistakes, and the Survey Department in their hurry did not plant many of the stones. And now we are really asked to pay for stones which are said to be missing but which never were actually there. When the landlord gets the chits from the village headmen to pay a certain amount of money for the stone, and for the labour of the land records staff, he wakes up with surprise and makes inquiries from his tenants whether any stones had been removed by them and often finds that the stone really never existed in his field. In the case of small holdings it might be said that the neighbouring owners might have removed the stones; but in the case of even big estates where large plots of land are held by one man, stones are said to be missing. The real reason is the stones were not there from the very beginning. I know from personal experience and from what I have heard from other landlords that this is really a genuine grievance of the landlords. Some suggestions which have been put forward by the Honourable Mover may be followed by Government and the Land Records Tahsildar may be asked to give information to the ryots when any stones are missing, thus giving them an opportunity of replanting them. We can ourselves get stones and plant them in the place shown to us by the kernam. In many cases, at present the bill comes to a large amount and if the ryot is given an opportunity to plant the stone himself, it may be a great saving to him. I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"That this question is one upon which Honourable Members of this Council feel strongly is testified to by the number of questions and resolutions to which it gives rise. What strikes me as extraordinary is that, while it is mooted so frequently in this Council, it hardly ever forms the subject of complaint to Collectors, to the Director of Land Records, to the Board of Revenue or to Government and though I have searched the records for several years, I cannot find a single specific instance of complaint or request for inquiry.

Before going into the details of the complaint made by the Honourable Member, I should like to ask him who it is that is benefited by the very detailed system of survey applied in Madras above the provinces. I put it to the Council that it is the ryot more than anybody else that benefits by the very minute and accurate system that is employed. He is able to obtain a clear record of title covering the whole area of his holding: he is also able to ensure that the land revenue charge is based upon that exact area, neither more nor less, and it has always seemed to me an extraordinary thing that when these boundary marks are of so much importance to him, he should be so totally neglectful of them. It is not a question, as one Honourable Member put it in a previous debate, of our asking every landholder to go round every morning and count his survey stones, but we do ask him not to undermine them, not to bury them when he throws up earth in particular places, not to allow them to be overgrown so that they cannot be found, and when owing to actions of this sort on the part of his coolies, a stone begins to lean over or to fall out of place, to have steps taken to put it right before it is completely displaced and can only be replaced after fresh measurement. It is amazing to me as I walk about the fields to see how everywhere even in the Madras town stones are neglected, allowed to fall on their sides, removed for use by the dhobies and so on. In one place I believe they have actually been collected together and used to make a bridge. It looks as if the ryot for whose benefit it is in the main that the survey is made, deliberately set himself to render it useless. I have yet to discover any instance in which it can be said that the ryots do pay the slightest attention in keeping their survey marks in order. If they did, there would be no need for the Land Records department and the ryots would be free of every sort of charge.

"To come next to the question of notice, the Honourable mover suggests that records of renewal are connected by the land records inspector just as he says evidence is concocted by the policeman in order to secure credit for detection. I put it to the Council that there is no motive for a possibility of anything of the sort. In the first place it is in the ryot's own interest

to see that the stone is maintained. In addition, there is the annual inspection by the karnam who keeps a register in which every stone that is missing is recorded. The karnam's visit to the field for the purpose of writing these registers cannot be a circumstance of which the ryot and his coolies is unaware and he is then offered the opportunity of rectifying minor defects paying a small sum by agreement to the karnam if he so pleases, for helping him. Where, however, the karnam has been appointed a survey officer, we have made the further provision, to prevent any charge of fraud, that he shall give fifteen days' notice of his intention to renew. It is true that no such notice is at present given in the case of the land records inspector, but surely when an official of this standing is visiting the village and working his way round with a statement of stones already missing at the karnam's inspection in company with the karnam and a considerable following and his survey instruments in order to set right the defects, it cannot be a matter which can escape the knowledge of the ryot and his coolies working in the field. To compel the land records inspector to make two visits, once to serve notices and the second time to do the work would only involve further delay in setting matters right and further cost to all concerned.

"There remains the question of expense. I hope the idea that Government make money out of the land records operations has long since been abandoned. The charge may be divided in three parts. There is the charge for the stone, the charge for labour and the charge for the expert work of the survey officer who finds the proper location for the stone. The charge for the stone is fixed by contract for particular areas and the stone is sold practically at cost price. Government, or in other words, the tax-payer, advances the money to purchase the stones and lay them down in the villages and keeps an intricate set of accounts for nothing. The charge for coolie-hire is also on actuals and it is at the option of the ryot to supply the labour himself. There remains the charge for the land records staff. This costs us something like three lakhs of rupees a year and we recover in the shape of less at a round figure of eight annas per stone a sum of about one lakh. The tax-payer therefore pays two lakhs a year for the benefit of the people who are too lazy to look after their stones themselves.

"Now it is suggested that the Government should be more generous and in view of the fact that the ryots pay a considerable portion of the revenues of the country, should spare them what is termed this additional impost. I would ask Honourable Members to examine this proposal and see what it really means. As I understand it, it comes to this, that the man who does look after his stones is to pay for the neglect of the man who does not. It has only to be put to the Council in that way to show that there is really no case for excusing the charge.

"The Honourable mover did not press his proposal that a special officer should be put on special duty to inquire into the working of the rules. It is sufficient therefore to say that we have an officer not on special duty but on permanent duty whose main duty is to set right irregularities in the working of the rules, namely the Director of Land Records. If there is anything wrong in the framing of the rules he will be prepared to look into it at once and set it right. If therefore Honourable Members or the ryots or anyone else will bring to the notice of the Director of Land Records any specific instances to show that the rules are really badly worked, I can assure them that he will at once take steps to set matters right. But, I put it to the Council, that it is quite unnecessary to order a special inquiry when no concrete instances of the necessity for it have been shown and when there is already a full-time officer whose business it is to make the very inquiry which is suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The principle that the landlord is responsible for the maintenance of survey stones is an accepted one. The only question is as to the proper working of the rule. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter was quite eloquent on the duties of ryot in keeping the stones in the proper places. Nobody denies that, but the real difficulty is to find out whether the stones are really missing or only missing in the imagination of the land records inspector. If we examine the stones replaced by the karnam, I believe, they will not be too many. The karnam and the village ryot cannot be at disagreement but the real question is whether the charges are actually incurred by the land record subordinates. No intimation is given to the ryot; the bill comes to him all of a sudden and he is made to pay. There will be no practical difficulty if the notice is sent through the tahsildar."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am very sorry for the attitude taken up by the Honourable Member in charge. He said at the outset that this matter has been probably more than once brought before the Legislative Council by way of interpellation and resolution by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. He does not evidently consider it to be sufficient basis for him to act upon, but he asks whether any deputy tahsildar has been moved in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I asked if any of these authorities had been moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I would seriously ask is there any good in moving the deputy tahsildar to change the rule. The Government are the proper persons who should be approached for amending or varying general rules. Am I to go to the deputy tahsildar? His superiors are not there. He would say, 'it is all very good to say for the Honourable Member in charge but the landlord has got a statutory obligation to maintain the stones.' As was pointed out the bill is the first notice about the missing stones. Why should there be this extra cost which goes towards the maintenance of land records tahsildars? Cannot the karnam be relied upon? I would simply ask the Government to issue a previous notice. Whenever there is a default which an individual has to attend to, opportunity should be given to do it and if he does not do it then the expenses should be recovered from him.

"It was also said that we have been spending over two or three lakhs over this department but I would ask where is the need for the land records inspector to go twice to the village. At the first time the karnam reports; the deputy tahsildar's notice is served by the karnam. I ask why should the land records inspector go twice. It does not involve any additional expenditure. I am not quite satisfied about the way in which things are going on. I do not want to be so outspoken as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, but my suspicion is that corruption is going on and I have come across many instances. A general inquiry should be undertaken and I do not think we can hear from the divisional officers. Are not the rules capable of improvement? Member after member is complaining and I too have suffered similarly. I know many ryots have come up. The very fact that this question has been brought up so many times before the Legislative Council is in itself a sure indication that there is some grievance and the chosen representatives are not allowed to keep quiet. I even now appeal. Let there be an inquiry. Let a reference go to every Collector to ascertain if the department is satisfactorily working, and if it is not satisfactorily working, in what way it is capable of improvement. I make this last appeal to the Honourable Member in charge."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry I cannot respond to this last appeal for the reason that we are without any sort of specific complaint of what is wrong. It has been suggested that there is a gigantic system of fraud from the karnam's inspection to the land records inspector's visit and the replacing of the stone over takes place at all and somebody gets the profit out of it. The money comes to the Government who gains by this gigantic system of fraud. If it exists, is it not possible for the man who has been charged to come and say, 'there was no stone replaced in my field'. He can call the evidence of somebody, say, the karnam. If no such stone was replaced, there should be no difficulty in proving it. I cannot see how any subordinates are benefited, since the fees go entirely to the Government and not to the land records inspector. What has happened is a misunderstanding. No complaint has ever been made to the authorities of the improper working of the rules. He now says that it is not for them to complain of the framing of the rules to the officials. What is wrong with the rules? Lastly he says, why not abolish the department altogether? What will be the result? You will have to re-survey and the cost to the tax-payer will be abnormally increased. I was in Tanjore a little while ago and in every field stones were missing. Behind my house in Mylapore I can show Honourable Members who will take the trouble, a dozen survey stones are missing and instead of my asking the ryots, what complaints they have I should like to ask you, 'why should they not take care to see that the stones are all right, without the necessity of replacing them by survey.' I do not think, Your Excellency, there is any cause for the Government to make an inquiry into the matter when we have got the Director of Land Records until we have something specific to go upon. Immediately we have anything specific, we will take action."

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* WAITING ROOMS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

"XXXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may be taken to throw open the retiring rooms in the railway stations to Indians as well."

"With regard to this resolution, I have just entered into correspondence on the subject and I do not want to move it for the present."

With the permission of His Excellency the resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE TUNGABHADRA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Tungabhadra irrigation project may be sanctioned in its original or in some modified form."

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday the 1st April 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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